

# **Report for Fiscal 1997**

**The Toyota Foundation**

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

Annual Japanese and English reports on the Foundation's activities have been prepared and distributed widely since fiscal 1975. This annual report was compiled on the basis of the Japanese-language report of activities for fiscal 1997 (April 1, 1997, to March 31, 1998) and approved at the eighty-fourth meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 15, 1998.

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

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

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

**Report for Fiscal 1997**  
*April 1, 1997, to March 31, 1998*

**The Toyota Foundation**

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(as of March 31, 1998)

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Note: These are the Board members serving during fiscal 1997. See page 9 for the currently serving Board.

## **Contents**

### **Thoughts on Retiring as Chairman 5**

### **The President's Report 7**

### **Research Grant Program 10**

*Research Categories and Grant Conditions (table) 10*

*Analysis of Fiscal 1997 Applications (table) 11*

*Analysis of Fiscal 1997 Grants (table) 11*

*Comments by Selection-Committee Chairs 12*

*Research Grants (Category A) (list) 16*

*Research Grants (Category A) (abstracts) 19*

*Research Grants (Category B) (list) 28*

*Research Grants (Category B) (abstracts) 32*

### **Grant Program for Civil Society 42**

*Grants for Citizen Activities (comments) 44*

*Grants for Citizen Activities (list) 45*

*Grants for Citizen Activities (abstracts) 46*

*Grants for Projects on Civil Society (list) 50*

*Grants for Projects on Civil Society (abstracts) 50*

### **Programs Related to Southeast Asia 52**

*Programs Related to Southeast Asia (table) 54*

### **International Grant Program 55**

*International Grants (list) 58*

*International Grants (abstracts) 64*

### **Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program 78**

*SEASREP (list) 80*

*SEASREP (abstracts) 83*

### **Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program 86**

*Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers (list) 88*

## **"Know Our Neighbors" Programs 95**

*"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan (list) 96*

*"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan (abstracts) 96*

*"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries (list) 98*

*"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries (abstracts) 99*

## **Other Grant-Making Activities 103**

*Foundation Initiative Grants (list) 105*

*Foundation Initiative Grants (abstracts) 106*

*Communications-Supplement Grants (list) 109*

## **Overview of Activities 110**

*Expenditures for Grants (table) 111*

## **Financial Report for Fiscal 1997 112**

*Settlement of Accounts (table) 112*

*Balance Sheet (table) 113*

*Endowment Status (table) 113*

*Adjustments to Grant Budgets (table) 114*

## **Chronological Data 116**

## Thoughts on Retiring as Chairman

As I vacate the post of chairman of the Toyota Foundation, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the people involved with the Foundation for helping me to perform my duties as president and chairman over the years. I would like to express also my deep satisfaction with the progress of the Foundation, which has grown into one of the preeminent grant-making organizations in Japan.

### THE FOUNDATION'S TIMELY BEGINNINGS

Since any corporation ultimately owes its success to society, it is only natural to wish to return part of that debt by contributing to the public good. One way of doing this is to establish a foundation.

In retrospect, the Toyota Foundation's establishment in 1974 was fortuitously timed. In an era of super-low interest rates, such as we see today, it probably would never have happened. It is also fair to ask whether a foundation of this nature would even have been conceived if the Japanese system had facilitated direct corporate philanthropy then as it does today. Be that as it may, I am grateful that we had the opportunity back in 1973 and 1974 to grapple earnestly with the question of the ideal form and function of a grant-making foundation. It seems to me that we have truly tested the limits of a Japanese corporate foundation. My heart swells as I think back over the past 24 years.

Although I was deeply involved in the establishment of the Foundation, I resolved to leave the details of daily operations to the staff, even while letting my basic ideas be known from time to time through my contact with the officers. At the same time, I remained involved in the meetings and other business of the Board of Directors, and because I cherished a deep interest in the Foundation's activities, I devoted considerable time to it, taking an hour here or there whenever my pressing corporate duties allowed. My basic policy, however, was to keep the operations of the Foundation independent from the company and to allow it to operate autonomously.

### SETTING CLEAR BOUNDARIES

As the chief executive officer of a corporation and the top administrative officer of a nonprofit foundation, I was involved simultaneously in two organizations that operated on very different premises. I tried never to lose sight of the difference between these two realms or to let the line between my two roles become blurred. I made a point of acting in full awareness of the difference between a corporation and a foundation—only in that way was it possible to make the most of each. Sometimes people confuse the role of a corporation with that of a foundation. In each, there are distinct limits beyond which one must not go. Confusing the boundaries of the two leads to chaos. The activities of a foundation may benefit society, but that does not mean a corporation can act in the same manner as a foundation. Conversely, if a foundation acted on the same principles as a company, people would not trust it to perform its functions as a foundation.

As in all things, it is vital to define clear boundaries and stay within them. Is not the trouble and confusion we see in the world today the result of people failing to draw lines in this manner? I feel it is important for corporations to act in a fashion appropriate to a corporation and foundations to act in a manner befitting a foundation.

## The Toyota Foundation

### A FORUM FOR FREE DEBATE

My policy was to allow the Foundation as much freedom as possible in its grant-making activities, and the result has been a large number of rather unusual and thought-provoking grants. If the Toyota Foundation had been conceived as a single-purpose organization, it would not be able to achieve what it is doing today. In this sense, the Foundation was well designed from the start. Some of the environmental projects that were awarded grants created friction in the local community. But there will always be differences of opinion; the important thing is to learn to acknowledge and respect these differences. It is important for society that people have the freedom and the opportunity to express such views, and it is one of the critical tasks for a foundation to nurture that freedom and opportunity. The Toyota Foundation, I believe, has succeeded in organizing a framework for this expression.

### THE FUTURE OF THE FOUNDATION

As direct corporate philanthropy has become more prevalent in Japan in recent years, people have asked what roles the grant-making foundation will play in our society henceforth. As I see it, corporations now have more latitude in how they practice philanthropy. In some cases, they may provide support for American-style corporate foundations, which may be regarded as public-relations machines for their parent corporations; while others may support more independent foundations like ours.

Large independent foundations have played an important role in American society, as is well known. Over the years, the Toyota Foundation has tried to model itself after those organizations. In Japan, it has made a significant contribution, and this contribution has been acknowledged over the years.

However, Japanese society today is wracked by confusion and uncertainty. Whether we can still make a meaningful contribution in this climate with the kind of activities we have pursued hitherto is a question we need to ask ourselves seriously. I hope the Toyota Foundation will have the strength to address these issues from a long-term, broad-ranging perspective, willing at all times to explore new alternatives.

Once again, my deepest thanks to all who helped make these last 24 years so rewarding.

*EIJI TOYODA*  
*CHAIRMAN*



## The President's Report

### *Toward the Continued Development of the Toyota Foundation*

The ultra-low interest rates prevailing recently in Japan have conspicuously limited the activities of grant-making foundations in general. The Toyota Motor Corporation, however, recently decided to increase the Toyota Foundation's endowment by ¥10 billion in fiscal 1997 and another ¥5 billion per annum in both 1998 and 1999. This will add ¥20 billion to the Foundation's endowment, which is expected to total ¥31.4 billion by 1999. This increase will probably not have immediately apparent effects, but eventually it will greatly expand the Foundation's potential for activity. The increasing internationalization of Japan's finance industry will probably also work to our benefit, depending on how we take advantage of it. In any case, it must be said that conditions are right for the Foundation to put its endowment to work developing new activities.

In the 23 years that have elapsed since the Toyota Foundation was established, grants awarded in all fields have reached a total of ¥10 billion, producing socially significant results. This is due entirely to the cooperation and support of a great many people, including the chairman, first and foremost, as well as the members of the Board of Directors, the Board of Trustees, the selection committees, and the program officers. These results are truly a source of pride for the Foundation. But our activities must constantly respond to the various societal circumstances surrounding the Foundation in Japan and around the world. In this sense, now that the curtain is about to rise on the twenty-first century, we should make the results achieved thus far a basis from which to pioneer and introduce a wide variety of new perspectives. For the present, the following matters should be given consideration.

#### INTERNATIONAL GRANTS

The International Grant Program, the main theme of which has been the maintenance and development of Southeast Asia's indigenous cultures in the broad sense, has been uniquely successful. But as time has passed, some of these countries have extricated themselves from so-called developing nation status, creating differences among them with respect to degree of maturation. What is more, there are many countries that, although they have achieved astounding economic growth, have recently been facing serious crises. Among the issues that we will need to address are appropriate ways to deal with these inequalities in Southeast Asia, as well as how to handle China, South Korea, North Korea, Southwest Asian nations, and other countries that are not covered by existing programs. In doing so, it will be worthwhile to consider how to interpret and give depth to Japan's position as a good partner in the Asian region within the context of the International Grant Program.

#### GRANTS FOR CITIZEN ACTIVITIES

The Grant Program for Citizen Activities, a valuable program pioneered by the Toyota Foundation, owes much of its development to the substantial contributions of our Foundation. Now, however, the enactment of the Nonprofit Organizations Promotion Law and increasingly serious environmental problems are making it necessary for us to reconsider the adequacy of continuing to follow the same program pattern. A particular question will be what a grant-making foundation can do to assist individual nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations to become securely established.

### RESEARCH GRANTS

We have recently undertaken a review of the Research Grant Program, the most important part of the Foundation's work, and have endeavored to improve the structure of the selection committees, so there seems to be no immediate need to make adjustments at this stage. I feel that in developing this program our emphasis on broad themes, with particular emphasis on the social sciences and humanities, has been highly significant, and this will probably remain unchanged in the future. At the same time, however, we have not always been able to develop vibrant activities in some of the areas called for in the articles of association, such as grants for research and projects bearing on traffic safety or projects relating to the sound nurturing of young people. I also feel that in general we have not done enough with regard to science from the citizen's standpoint. Further work from a long-range perspective is necessary.

### FOUNDATION INITIATIVE GRANTS

For the time being, most Toyota Foundation grants are passive in that applications for each program are publicly solicited, grantees are screened by the respective selection committees, the number of projects that can be supported are chosen, and after ratification by the Board of Directors, grants are awarded. Only ¥50 million per year has been allotted for so-called Foundation Initiative Grants, for which there is no particular prescribed public solicitation but for which grant applications are accepted at any time and considered at the secretariat level. This method is meaningful from the standpoint of grant-making activities that give the Foundation a more visible role and that are not bound too closely to existing programs. We must continue working to improve this grant method in the future. There is considerable demand for this type of grant both in Japan and abroad. Moreover, all Foundation grants are awarded on an annual basis and limited to the expenses necessary to carry out a project. Creating some margin in the Foundation's funding capacity, however, will enable us to consider the provision of subsidies for the construction of buildings or facilities, for the ordinary operating expenses of cultural and academic groups and organizations, or for grants to somewhat long-term projects spanning several years, if these are in keeping with the aims of the Foundation.

With this expansion of our endowment, I sincerely hope that the Toyota Foundation will become a bright star of hope for humanity, proudly representing Japan and worthy of international respect and trust. For this, we must enrich not only our endowment but also the Foundation's fund of ingenuity.

*SOICHI IJIMA*  
*PRESIDENT*

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(as of July 1, 1998)

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## Research Grant Program

### OVERVIEW

The Toyota Foundation accepted applications for fiscal 1997 research grants between April 1 and May 31. As in earlier years, the Foundation requested that proposals relate to the program's key theme, "Creating a Society with Pluralistic Values," and address one of four subthemes: (1) mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures, (2) proposals for a new social system—building a civil society, (3) the global environment and the potential for human survival, and (4) science and technology in the age of civil society. The Foundation received 837 applications. These were carefully screened by the selection committees, and on the basis of their recommendations, a total of 67 grants were approved at the eighty-second Board of Directors' meeting, in September.

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

### *Research Categories and Grant Conditions*

	Category A Individual research	Category B Joint research
Nature of research	Creative research conducted by young researchers working individually	Joint research, with a particular emphasis on international research
Grant amount	¥1 million–¥2 million per project	¥4 million–¥5 million per project Limited to ¥20 million over 2 years
Total grant amount	¥50 million (approximate)	¥150 million (approximate)
Anticipated grant period	1 year, beginning November 1, 1997	1 or 2 years, beginning November 1, 1997

## Report for Fiscal 1997

### Analysis of Fiscal 1997 Applications

	Category A		Category B			Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4	Total (B)		
Number of applications	429	152	103	153	408	837	
Value of applications	710	1,245	748	1,274	3,267	3,977	
Average value of applications	1.7	8.2	7.3	8.3	8.0	4.8	
Average age of applicants	34	48	48	50	49	41	
Gender of applicants	(M)	275	124	78	148	350	625
	(F)	154	28	25	5	58	212
Applications in English		49	28	12	26	66	115
International applicants	a)	40	25	11	20	56	96
	b)	78	11	2	9	22	100
	c)	57	6	1	5	12	69
	Total	175	42	14	34	90	265

### Analysis of Fiscal 1997 Grants

	Category A		Category B			Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4	Total (B)		
Number of grants	31	15	10	11	36	67	
Value of grants	50	51	50	50	150	200	
Average value of grants	1.6	3.4	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.0	
Average age of recipients	32	50	46	49	49	41	
Gender of recipients	(M)	16	13	7	11	31	47
	(F)	15	2	3	0	5	20
International recipients	a)	4	1	1	2	4	8
	b)	6	3	0	1	4	10
	c)	7	0	0	0	0	7
	Total	17	4	1	3	8	25
Percentage of proposals receiving grants (%)	7.2	9.9	9.7	7.2	8.8	8.0	

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

## Comments by Selection-Committee Chairs

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

### *Category A Grants Committee*

This year the committee received 429 applications for individual-research grants, 30 more than last year, and roughly the same rate of increase from the year before. There was considerable disparity in the distribution of proposals to the four subthemes. Subtheme 1, mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures, received 211 submissions; subtheme 2, proposals for a new social system—building a new civil society, 132; subtheme 3, the global environment and the potential for human survival, 67; and subtheme 4, science and technology in the age of civil society, 19. In looking at the composition of applicants, 275 were male and 154 female, roughly equivalent to last year's ratio. Proposals from non-Japanese totaled 118, 20 fewer than last year.

The selection process began in June, with eight committee members each spending about a month studying all the proposals before selecting 10 for recommendation to the committee. The committee then met in late July to debate the merits of the recommended proposals and make its selections. Selections were made without regard to differences in the applicants' subthemes, regions of study, or nationalities. Even proposals receiving only one committee member's recommendation were given full consideration. Following long and intense discussion, 31 proposals were selected for grants totaling ¥50 million. Due to increased available funding, the number of granted proposals increased by five over last year. Even so, only 7.2% of all applicants were awarded grants, reflecting the highly competitive nature of the selection process.

The successful proposals included 20 projects on subtheme 1; 10 on subtheme 2; 1 on subtheme 3; and 0 on subtheme 4. The small number of proposals on subthemes 3 and 4 may reflect the current general view that research in the natural sciences is difficult to conduct on an individual basis.

Men comprised 16 of the recipients and women 15. One committee member observed that the proportionally high percentage of female recipients was due to an overall higher quality of proposals from the female applicants.

There were 10 foreign recipients, of whom 6 are affiliated with research institutes in Japan; the other 4 reside overseas. There were also 7 Japanese recipients whose research is based outside Japan.

In addition, more than 40 of the proposals came from the University of Tokyo's Graduate School of International and Interdisciplinary Studies. This follows the trend last year, which saw over 30 from that institution. Unlike last year, however, when 8 of those proposals received grants, this year only 2 were awarded grants, reflecting the non-bias of the selection process with regard to affiliation.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the committee agreed that a method is needed to evaluate the results of the granted research several years after the initial award. The Foundation plans to further explore this matter.

*KIN'YA ABE*

*Category B Grants Committee 1*

This year the committee received 152 applications for joint-research projects on subtheme 1, mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures, 11 fewer than last year; 15 were selected for grants. Of these, 4 grants went to foreign applicants and 2 to continuing research projects. Eleven of the grants were for projects based on international collaborations.

The most noteworthy feature of this year's selection process was an increase in the number of granted proposals (50% more than last year). With a decrease in overall available funding, the committee decided to allocate what funding was available in as broad a manner as possible. This numerical increase in granted proposals was due in part to the large discrepancy in recommended proposals among committee members. The committee also judged that grants, even if relatively small, could be significant from the standpoint of encouraging researchers. The decision was also rooted in the fact that projects on this subtheme, compared with those in the natural sciences, feature more flexible budgets and have access to more potential complementary sources of funding.

Every year, the question arises as to how the Foundation, as a private organization, should handle proposals from fields in which public funding is comparatively easy to obtain. While the committee's main criteria for selection are the projects' quality and value as research, consideration is also given to the projects' potential for funding from governmental sources such as the Japanese Ministry of Education. This year, there was a tendency to weigh selections toward proposals in areas where this type of public scientific research funding is difficult to obtain. As a result, these types of recipients were greater in number than usual.

This year, there was considerable debate concerning subtheme 1, mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures. This theme is generally understood to deal with issues in connection with culture. One committee member indicated misgivings, however, about thoroughly separating subtheme 1 research from the social, economic, and political issues represented by subtheme 2, noting that all-inclusive research described as "cultural studies" in the Western academic tradition would be forced into the first category merely because of its label. Another member commented that the European-American model of cultural studies is not so popular in Japan. A third member stated that even if cultural studies were separated from social, economic, and political categories, this would not necessarily be attributable to this program. There is certain to be more debate concerning the relationship between subthemes 1 and 2 in the future.

Finally, with the overall number of accepted proposals increasing this year, the percentage of granted proposals rose to 9.9% over last year's 6.1%. Even so, like every year, the level of competition was high. The committee therefore encourages those applicants whose proposals were not accepted this year not to be discouraged but to persevere and resubmit again in the future.

*KIN'YA ABE*

*Category B Grants Committee 2*

A total of 103 applications, considerably fewer than last year's 121 and the previous year's 119, were received for research on subtheme 2, proposals for a new social system—building a civil society. The primary reason given for this decline was the lower number of foreign applicants.

## The Toyota Foundation

As was the case last year, many proposals came not just from those affiliated with universities and research institutes, but from members of citizens' groups and nongovernmental organizations as well. This trend is expected to continue in the future.

Twenty-four proposals dealt with welfare, 13 with human rights, 8 with nonprofit organizations, and 5 with local government and decentralization, roughly mirroring the distribution of topics in previous years. Ten proposals dealt with women's or gender issues, a significant increase over last year. In contrast, topics related to family and community (12), building new international relations (3), and democratization and democratic systems (5) all decreased from last year. The remaining 23 proposals also included several relating to education.

The committee members spent about a month individually studying these proposals before meeting in late July to make their selection. Before beginning their deliberations, the members shared their general impressions of the applications: This year's proposals were characterized by a wide range of topics; there were very few intriguing proposals from overseas and few dealing with large-scale issues; and many proposals contained data from surveys conducted over the Internet. Among the other points made were that in assessing proposals, weight should be given to those with original concepts backed by realistic methodology, and more importantly, those working in cooperation with civil and nongovernmental organizations, especially those for which other means of funding are difficult to obtain. These observations were followed by lengthy and lively discussion, resulting in the selection of 10 projects receiving a total of ¥49.70 million.

Among the selected proposals, in addition to a large number touching on various human rights issues in Japan dealing with foreigners, women, the elderly, and children, there were many wide-ranging projects including surveys to be carried out in a number of countries. With the continuing shifts toward internationalization, aging populations, and declining birth rates, all issues which are of concern to Japan, the hope is that this year's granted proposals will offer some valuable insight into solutions to these problems. At the same time, the committee looks forward to future proposals which will offer additional methodologies in support of the many regions around the world struggling to implement democratic structural reforms.

*KINHIDE MUSHAKOJI*

### *Category B Grants Committee 3*

This year the committee screened a total of 153 applications—116 related to subtheme 3, the global environment and the potential for human survival, and 37 related to subtheme 4, science and technology in the age of civil society—roughly the same numbers as last year and the year before. There were 29 foreign submissions, 4 fewer than the previous year. Eleven proposals, 9 dealing with subtheme 3 and 2 dealing with subtheme 4, were selected for grants. Among these were three foreign recipients: one Chinese, one American, and one Australian. Three of the selected proposals dealt with agricultural issues, regarded by the committee as one of the most important aspects of subtheme 3. As in previous years, a relatively large number of grants went to proposals for research based on international collaborations. This year, however, four grants were allotted to Japanese applicants for collaborative research based in Japan. Out of four applications submitted for continuing research projects, only one was selected.



Each of the committee members evaluated the proposals from late June to July before recommending eight choices to the committee. At the end of July the committee met for intensive discussion of the recommended proposals and selection of grant recipients. Just like last year, the budgets of each proposal were examined as closely as possible. Even when an application was highly evaluated, for instance, the committee elected to provide the initial year's support for a two-year project and have the applicant reapply for funding thereafter if other sources of financial support—such as research grants from the Japanese Ministry of Education—were potentially forthcoming. The committee is aware of the difficulties encountered by private organizations in allocating funds in fields where public funding is also available. With this in mind, the committee did its utmost to allocate funds in a reasonable manner befitting a private foundation.

In discussing the applications following the selection process, one member commented that there were no particularly ambitious or noteworthy proposals this year. Another member felt, however, that general research focusing on contemporary problems not addressed by conventional disciplines, including those relating to human lifestyle, has begun to increase. Even for researchers who display a clear grasp of today's most pressing issues, the question of how to tackle these issues concretely can remain quite difficult. The committee looks forward to more proposals taking a bolder approach to the development of new methodologies in response to today's problems. It is for the support of such research, after all, that the Foundation was established.

*RYO TATSUKAWA*

## Research Grants (Category A)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
<i>Subtheme 1: Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures</i>			
1	97-A-060  (Japan)	A Comprehensive Study of Processes Determining Chinese Foreign Policy in the First Half of the Twentieth Century, Based on Chinese Diplomatic Documents  Shin Kawashima, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	1,700,000
2	97-A-075  (America)	A Study of Shrine and Temple Construction in Japanese Communities in Hawaii: The Activities of Japanese Carpenters in Japan and Hawaii  Lorraine Minatoishi, Ph.D. Candidate, Waseda University	1,700,000
3	97-A-113  (Japan)	Philippine Residents in Japan: Public Culture and the Establishment of Transnational Identities  Nobue Suzuki, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Hawaii	1,200,000
4	97-A-125  (China)	A Comprehensive Study of Tea in China in the Han, Three Kingdoms, Eastern and Western Jin, and Southern Qi-Northern Wei Periods  Guan Jianping, Graduate Student, Ritsumeikan University	1,700,000
5	97-A-137  (Japan)	The Development Benefits of International Tourism in Nepal: The Creation and Development of Tourist Areas  Izumi Morimoto, Graduate Student, Ochanomizu University	1,000,000
6	97-A-160  (Germany)	The Concept of Order in Chinese History as Evidenced in Chinese Annals: In Search of a New Understanding of Universality and Cultural Relativity in Social Sciences  Arnd Hafner, Research Assistant, Kyoto University	1,800,000
7	97-A-170  (Japan)	The Use of Woodblock Printing to Produce Buddhist Scriptures at the Dege Parkhang Monastery in Tibet: A Study of Woodblock Printing and Preservation Systems  Jun'ichi Nakanishi, Filmmaker and Explorer	2,000,000
8	97-A-201  (Japan)	A Gender Analysis of Women Working in Agriculture in Turkey Through a Survey of Seasonal Cotton Pickers in the Chukurova Region  Sachiko Hoshiyama, Graduate Student, Nagoya University	1,800,000
9	97-A-215  (Thailand)	Changes in HIV-Related Knowledge, Attitudes, and High-Risk Behavior among High School Students: A Comparative Study of Thailand and Japan  Nigoon Jitthai, Visiting Researcher, University of Tokyo	1,300,000

## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
10	97-A-217  Germany's Influence on Japan's Modernization: A Comparative Study of Ogai Mori's Adaptation of a German Work on Social Conduct  (Germany) Rosa Wunner, Research Assistant, Berlin Humboldt University	1,400,000
11	97-A-247  A Study of the Architectural Production System During the Qing Period: An Analysis of Qing Public Records and Architectural Drawings and Interviews with Woodworkers and Builders  (Japan) Naomi Inoue, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	1,800,000
12	97-A-255  Postwar German-U.S. Relations and Germany's Efforts to Shake Off Ethnocentrism: A Study of the Denazification Policy in the American Zone of Occupation  (Japan) Mina Fukagawa, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,900,000
13	97-A-283  Okinawan Diaspora Communities: Toward the Formation of a Transnational Identity  (Japan) Makoto Arakaki, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tsukuba	1,800,000
14	97-A-290  The Transformation of Customary Resource Management Systems in Traditional Communities: A Case Study in a Mountainous Region of Northern Luzon  (Japan) Atsuko Hayama, Research Fellow, Kyoto University	1,300,000
15	97-A-340  A Comparative Study of the Legal Status of Indigenous Peoples in Latin American Countries: Toward a Multipolar Legal System for Multiethnic States  (Japan) Akira Saito, Research Assistant, National Museum of Ethnology	1,600,000
16	97-A-364  Manipulating and Restructuring the Body in Japan and Korea: The Politics of Cosmetic Surgery and "Aesthetic Salons" from the Viewpoint of Medical Anthropology  (Japan) Hiroko Kawazoe, Ph.D. Candidate, Chiba University	1,700,000
17	97-A-369  A Study of the Form, Content, Production, Distribution, and Reception of Japanese Children's Comic Books and the Regulation of Comic Books in Prewar and Wartime Japan  (Japan) Hirohito Miyamoto, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	1,600,000
18	97-A-381  A Historical Anthropological Study of Changes in Perceptions of Personhood in Late Ming and Early Qing China as Revealed in Portraiture  (Japan) Hajime Nakatani, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Chicago	1,700,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
19	97-A-403  (China)	Chinese Wartime Collaboration with Japan: The Japan-Sponsored Nanjing National Government (1940–1945)  Qian Jinbao, Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard University	1,800,000
20	97-A-404  (Japan)	A Study of Costumes, Dyes, and the Use of Plants Among Hill Tribes in Northern Thailand  Katsuya Fukuyama, Lecturer, Rajabhat Institute Chiang Rai	1,600,000
<i>Subtheme 2: Proposals for a New Social System—Building a Civil Society</i>			
21	97-A-040  (China)	Uighurs in Urumqi, Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou: A Comparative Analysis of Structural Changes in Major Chinese Cities and the Formation and Ways of Life of Urban Ethnic Communities  Li Tianguo, Ph.D. Candidate, Chuo University	1,500,000
22	97-A-049  (Sri Lanka)	International Labor Migration and Its Impact on the Development of Less Developed Supplier Countries: A Case Study in Sri Lanka  Sarathchandra Gamiath, Lecturer, Ruhuna University	1,600,000
23	97-A-179  (Japan)	Deaf Japanese Immigrants in America: An Analysis of Life Changes Based on Life Stories Recounted in Sign Language  Yutaka Osugi, Visiting Associate Professor, University of Rochester	1,800,000
24	97-A-181  (Korea)	The Working Life and Family Life of Female Part-Time Workers, Seen Primarily Through a Comparison of Korea and Japan  Kim Soonyoung, Ph.D. Candidate, Seoul National University	1,600,000
25	97-A-275  (China)	The Transformation of Historic City Centers in China and Development Planning to Promote Community Symbiosis, Based on a Case Study of Old Shanghai  Wang Yu, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University	1,800,000
26	97-A-297  (Japan)	Investigation and Analysis of Media Coverage in Developing and Developed Countries, with Special Reference to Development in the Mekong Basin: The Attitude of the Mass Media Toward Development and the Environment  Satoru Matsumoto, Graduate Student, University of Sydney	1,800,000
27	97-A-316  (Japan)	The Revitalization of Livestock Producers' Organizations in Mongolia and the Formation of a New Distribution System: The Transition from State Procurement to a Market Economy  Megumi Odaka, Graduate Student, Tokyo Agricultural University	1,700,000

## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
28  (Japan)	97-A-332  Lesbian Theater as a Minority Cultural Creation Movement: A Case Study of the WOW Cafe in New York City  Maki Shibayama, Graduate Student, Kyushu University	1,500,000
29  (Japan)	97-A-350  Developing a Model for the Role of Clinical Psychologists in Providing Psychological Support in Institutions for the Aged: An Attempt to Coordinate Support for the Aged, their Families, and Institution Staff  Tomokazu Hayashi, Lecturer, Oita Medical University	1,000,000
30  (Japan)	97-A-385  Toward a New Form of Popular Political Participation in the Era of Neoliberal Economics: A Case Study of the El Barzon Movement in Mexico Since the 1994 Currency Crisis  Takeshi Wada, Ph.D. Candidate, Columbia University	1,800,000

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

31  (Japan)	97-A-120  Garbage Problems in Katmandu, Nepal: A Comparative Study of and Networking with Local NGOs Involved in Garbage Collection, Recycling, and Environmental Education  Masako Tanaka, Lumanti Support Group for Shelter	1,500,000
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## Research Grants (Category A)

### **1 A Comprehensive Study of Processes Determining Chinese Foreign Policy in the First Half of the Twentieth Century, Based on Chinese Diplomatic Documents**

Shin Kawashima

This study will examine the policy-making processes that determined Chinese foreign policy in the first half of the twentieth century, with particular emphasis on the Beijing government (1912-27). It is based on Chinese diplomatic documents that became available to the public only recently. The central government was weak during this period of Chinese history, and the regions were moving toward greater autonomy. The study will focus on issues at the central and regional levels in relation to policy-making pro-

cesses, including regional diplomacy and contacts with neighboring countries. Efforts will also be made to produce results that can be used when considering contemporary Chinese foreign policy in the context of today's diversified channels of negotiation.

The study aims to clarify China's worldview and political culture and its behavior patterns as manifested in contacts with other countries and to review Chinese foreign policy not only from the perspective of China's own culture but also in relation to the history of international politics and relations in East Asia.

### **2 A Study of Shrine and Temple Construction in Japanese Communities in Hawaii: The Activities of Japanese Carpenters in Japan and Hawaii**

Lorraine Minatoishi

A number of Japanese carpenters have emigrated to the five main islands of the Hawaiian archipelago

since the early twentieth century. These people have built over 130 Buddhist temples and more than 40 Shinto shrines. The aim of this study is to investigate changes in temple and shrine construction in Hawaii, trace the activities of shrine and temple carpenters in Japan and Hawaii, and consider changes in the mentality of Japanese carpenters in the diverse cultural environment of Hawaii.

In order to clarify historical factors that cannot be ascertained solely from surveys of documents and extant structures, the survey will be based primarily on interviews with second-generation ethnic Japanese with knowledge of the period, since no first-generation immigrants with direct experience of the time when the shrines and temples were built are still alive. Given the advanced age of the second-generation ethnic Japanese available for interviewing, it is necessary to carry out the survey without delay.

### **3 *Philippine Residents in Japan: Public Culture and the Establishment of Transnational Identities***

Nobue Suzuki

The purpose of this study is to examine the life experiences and identity formation processes of Philippine nationals in Japan, with particular emphasis on Filipina wives of Japanese men living in the Tokyo and Nagoya areas. Specifically, the study will analyze the relationship between display of public culture, such as songs, folk dances, drama, and ethnic media, among Philippine people and the identity formation process. Cultural anthropological research methods will be used to elucidate the processes whereby Philippine people form transnational identities and acquire behavioral patterns characteristic of both their native and adopted countries through a variety of cultural and social activities. The study aims to elucidate the experience of Philippine people in Japan and changes in Japanese culture in the context of global culture.

### **4 *A Comprehensive Study of Tea in China in the Han, Three Kingdoms, Eastern and Western Jin, and Southern Qi-Northern Wei Periods***

Guan Jianping

Few studies of tea culture go back further than the classic *Book of Tea* written by Lu Yu during the Tang

period (618–907 C.E.). This study is premised on the theory that China's tea culture originated earlier than that. Its purpose is to provide a systematic understanding of tea culture in the Han, Three Kingdoms, Eastern and Western Jin, and Southern Qi-Northern Wei periods (206 B.C.E.–589 C.E.). In addition to an examination of ancient writings from that era, the project will include field studies in the Huang (Yellow) and Chang (Yangtze) river basins. The study will focus in particular on such aspects as tea production technology; tea-growing regions; tea-drinking customs; the preparation of tea; tea utensils, such as whisks and bowls; the relationship of tea culture with Daoism and Buddhism and with drinking parties; and the spiritual significance of tea culture.

### **5 *The Development Benefits of International Tourism in Nepal: The Creation and Development of Tourist Areas***

Izumi Morimoto

This study will investigate the potential for the development of international tourism in Nepal from four perspectives: the development of tourism in the Nepalese capital, Katmandu; informal-sector activities in tourist areas; the formation of Nepal's tourist image in the media; and the problems of and potential for international tourism development in developing countries. Data will be gathered mainly through fieldwork in Nepal. The first two issues will be approached from the perspective of Nepalese social theory, and the third in relation to the worldviews of advanced nations. The results will then be analyzed within a theoretical framework for tourism research.

### **6 *The Concept of Order in Chinese History as Evidenced in Chinese Annals: In Search of a New Understanding of Universality and Cultural Relativity in Social Sciences***

Arnd Hafner

Chinese social theory comprises traditional dogmatics (*jing-xue*) and history (*shi-zue*). This study will focus on the latter and will take the form of an analysis of the *Chun-jiu* (Spring and Autumn Annals) and the *Min-shi* (Annals of the Ming), the archetypical Chinese traditional histories. The study aims to identify concepts of order unique to Chinese history by examining which phenomena are included in histori-

cal observations and how those observations are integrated. It is expected not only to provide a new direction for Western social sciences, which appear to have reached a dead end, but also to provide the study of social order, which has been considerably influenced by Western social sciences, with a multifaceted perspective based on social theory. The ultimate goal is to develop a theory of social order that can accommodate cultural diversity.

**7 *The Use of Woodblock Printing to Produce Buddhist Scriptures at the Dege Parkhang Monastery in Tibet: A Study of Woodblock Printing and Preservation Systems***

**Jun'ichi Nakanishi**

The Dege Parkhang monastery in the Dege region of Tibet produces paper prints of Tibetan Buddhist scriptures from hand-carved wood blocks. It is Tibet's oldest and biggest surviving center for woodblock printing of scriptures and other materials. As the cultural center of eastern Tibet, which has its own historical and ethnic culture, Dege Parkhang has also played a significant role in literacy education and the spread of Kham as the common language of the region.

This study will evaluate the academic value of Dege Parkhang's cultural heritage and record the current state of woodblock-printing activities, the management of wood blocks, and the activities of the monastery itself. Research and surveys are urgently needed to discover methods for the preservation, protection, and continuing management of items stored in the monastery.

**8 *A Gender Analysis of Women Working in Agriculture in Turkey Through a Survey of Seasonal Cotton Pickers in the Chukurova Region***

**Sachiko Hoshiyama**

The role of gender in rural development has been discussed from various perspectives as a common theme in relation to developing countries. This study will examine gender relations among women working in agriculture in Turkey, especially seasonal cotton pickers in the Chukurova region. The fact that predominantly female labor is used for seasonal cotton picking raises a number of cultural, social, and economic issues concerning gender relations and female workers.

The study will analyze the role of women as Turkish agriculture moves toward a market-based economy and the conflicts with existing social norms that they experience owing to the economic role they play through their labor.

**9 *Changes in HIV-Related Knowledge, Attitudes, and High-Risk Behavior among High School Students: A Comparative Study of Thailand and Japan***

**Nigoon Jitthai**

In 1992 the recipient conducted a survey concerning HIV-related knowledge, attitudes, and high-risk behavior among high school students in Thailand and Japan. The results showed that while Thai students were better informed than their Japanese counterparts, a higher percentage engaged in high-risk behavior, such as drug use or prostitution. It became apparent that although the number of schools providing HIV-related education was higher in Thailand than in Japan, differences in social customs and living environments were reflected in a higher incidence of high-risk behavior among Thai students.

In the five years since this study was undertaken, HIV education has been introduced in Japanese schools, and there has also been controversy over HIV cases caused by the use of contaminated blood products. In Thailand, meanwhile, there has been an explosive increase in the number of HIV cases. The aim of this project is to clarify how these developments have influenced knowledge, attitudes, and behavior among young people in Thailand and Japan.

**10 *Germany's Influence on Japan's Modernization: A Comparative Study of Ogai Mori's Adaptation of a German Work on Social Conduct***

**Rosa Wunner**

The early modern Japanese writer Ogai Mori (1862-1922) translated a famous and widely read German book on social conduct and morals into Japanese. He did not merely produce a translation of the original work, however, but added material about Japanese culture and tradition as well as explanations of German culture and morals. Mori thus succeeded in comparing the characteristics of German and Japanese culture while preserving Japan's cultural integrity. This study will analyze the similarities and contrasts

that appear in Mori's adaptation in order to lay the foundations for cultural understanding between Germany and Japan. It will also seek to investigate universal values in different cultures and the potential for cultural coexistence.

**11 *A Study of the Architectural Production System During the Qing Period: An Analysis of Qing Public Records and Architectural Drawings and Interviews with Woodworkers and Builders***

Naomi Inoue

This study will investigate the production system of and the organizations involved in representative architectural projects of China's Qing period (1644–1911) through the collection and analysis of public records, architectural drawings, building manuals, and construction-related laws and regulations. These materials will be gathered in various countries, especially China and Japan. Private contractors with ties to woodworking and construction workshops, which evolved during the Qing period, will also be studied. Since people who were actually involved in these organizations are now advanced in years, there is an urgent need to conduct interviews in order to record as much as possible of the way in which these organizations worked and to clarify the architectural production system of the Qing period.

**12 *Postwar German-U.S. Relations and Germany's Efforts to Shake Off Ethnocentrism: A Study of the Denazification Policy in the American Zone of Occupation***

Mina Fukagawa

This study will focus on the process by which the German people discarded ethnocentrism following their experience of Nazism and defeat in World War II. The development of the denazification policy implemented by the Allies with the aim of removing all traces of Nazism from Germany will be analyzed from both the American and the German perspectives. This analysis will not be limited to the traditional political history approach but will also explore the impact of denazification on German society and the political attitudes of postwar Germans, as well as the role played by the policy in the process of "breaking with the past." Specifically, documents produced

by the agencies that conducted denazification investigations will be used to examine the prewar, wartime, and postwar lives of those targeted by the denazification policy in the area of Munich.

**13 *Okinawan Diaspora Communities: Toward the Formation of a Transnational Identity***

Makoto Arakaki

This study aims to provide a theoretical direction for a future in which Okinawa will move toward transnational independence from its present position on the periphery of Japan. Okinawa and overseas Okinawan communities, which have hitherto been seen as separate ethnic groups, will be treated as a single diaspora community. Particular emphasis will be placed on the relationship between Okinawa and the Okinawan community in Hawaii. Despite differences in nationality, language, culture, and other areas, Okinawa and overseas Okinawan communities have achieved a sense of community amid the current trend toward globalization. By examining the historical and social processes involved, this study will explore the potential for a new social format in which pluralistic values can coexist.

**14 *The Transformation of Customary Resource Management Systems in Traditional Communities: A Case Study in a Mountainous Region of Northern Luzon***

Atsuko Hayama

Environmental problems are linked to the systems under which environmental resources are owned and managed. The effectiveness of community ownership and management by local inhabitants is currently being explored, but so far there has been insufficient analysis of actual conditions.

This project will conduct a case study of resource ownership and management in a village community in a mountainous region of northern Luzon, in the Philippines. In the past, villages in this region have administered the areas around their communities according to customary law. However, the spread of education and the shift to a market economy in recent years appear to be transforming community ownership systems. The aim of the study is to examine the impact of the external environment on village communities and consider the relationship between



village social structures and land-use systems and environmental conservation through community management.

### **15 *A Comparative Study of the Legal Status of Indigenous Peoples in Latin American Countries: Toward a Multipolar Legal System for Multiethnic States***

**Akira Saito**

The establishment of legal systems based on the laws and customs of indigenous peoples necessarily implies their inclusion within the legal system of the state. However, this legal pluralism inevitably conflicts with the principle of legal centralism in modern states. There is an urgent need to resolve this conflict and link these systems effectively so that rules can be established for the harmonious coexistence of the state and indigenous peoples.

This study will examine issues concerning the creation of legal systems that encompass the right of self-determination for indigenous peoples in Latin American countries and construct a pluralistic legal model that can be applied to other multiethnic states. On the basis of case studies in Latin American countries, an effort will be made to identify a foundation for a harmonious relationship between state sovereignty and the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination.

### **16 *Manipulating and Restructuring the Body in Japan and Korea: The Politics of Cosmetic Surgery and "Aesthetic Salons" from the Viewpoint of Medical Anthropology***

**Hiroko Kawazoe**

It is possible that differences in social perceptions of the body as the interface with the external world not only are deeply involved in the way we perceive other individuals but also can lead to ethnic and national conflicts and confrontations. This study will analyze body image as the foundation of racial and ethnic prejudice. Specifically, it will take the form of a comparative study of attitudes to the body (the handling and sensory perception of bodily characteristics, attitudes to bodily changes, and the significance attached to body-related phenomena) of Japanese and Koreans, who are relatively similar in appearance and cultural background, based on surveys of cosmetic

surgeons and "aesthetic salons" in the two countries. Through this comparison it is hoped to identify minute differences and to use micro-level research to discover an approach to macro-level issues.

### **17 *A Study of the Form, Content, Production, Distribution, and Reception of Japanese Children's Comic Books and the Regulation of Comic Books in Pre-war and Wartime Japan***

**Hirohito Miyamoto**

The origins of narrative comic strips (*manga*) in Japan can be traced back to the appearance of children's comic books in the 1920s. These books quickly became popular. Government awareness of the huge influence of comic books on the lives of children led in 1938 to the formulation of a censorship code by the Home Ministry. However, there has been little research on the publication of comic books and their reception by children or on the involvement of the authorities and the effects of that involvement. This study will examine the relationship between the history of comic books and Japanese society and culture through analysis of developments through World War II from a broad historical perspective, based on archival research and interviews.

### **18 *A Historical Anthropological Study of Changes in Perceptions of Personhood in Late Ming and Early Qing China as Revealed in Portraiture***

**Hajime Nakatani**

This study will attempt to elucidate the historical processes involved in the formation of the concept of the individual in early modern China through examination of cultural changes relating to perceptions of the face. A peculiar development occurred in the way faces were presented in Chinese portraiture during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There was a shift toward a dense photographic realism, with portraits often devoid of costume and background. The study will analyze this phenomenon as a symbol of changes in the perception of personhood in Chinese society during that period. Portraits from the period exhibit a dual process that led to the portrayal of individual facial qualities and to increasing opacity in the representation of faces in relation to idealized human types. These phenomena will be analyzed as evidence of a change in

the way the relationship between the interior and exterior dimensions of humanity was perceived.

**19 *Chinese Wartime Collaboration with Japan: The Japan-Sponsored Nanjing National Government (1940-1945)***

**Qian Jinbao**

This study of Chinese collaboration with Japan under the Nanjing-based Wang Jingwei regime in the Japanese-controlled areas of China during World War II will focus on the ways in which the regime controlled the area under Japanese control. This requires examining the regime's regional policy at the province, prefecture, and county levels; its economic policies, including tariff policy, economic planning, and monetary policy; its cultural stance in terms of ideology and the compilation of official histories; and its social policy, including social reform and the maintenance of order. The study will also examine the Japanese influence on policy formation. The methodology will be archival research of diplomatic and other official documents stored in archives in Washington, D.C., London, Moscow, Nanjing, Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Tokyo.

We are frequently reminded of the importance of understanding and peaceful coexistence between China and Japan to the Asia-Pacific region in the twenty-first century. A retrospective analysis of the Wang Jingwei regime is highly significant in this context.

**20 *A Study of Costumes, Dyes, and the Use of Plants Among Hill Tribes in Northern Thailand***

**Katsuya Fukuyama**

The hill tribes of northern Thailand have developed distinctive cultures and technologies. A major feature of their cultures is their costume and decorative crafts, which involve the spinning of plant fibers and the use of vegetable dyes. The technical level of their use of plant materials in these crafts is extremely high, and they have accumulated a valuable knowledge base. Above all, their production activities do not impose a heavy burden on the environment.

The purpose of this project is to record and preserve this precious knowledge and to consider how the hill tribes have achieved harmonious coexistence

based on mutual understanding of their diverse cultures and how culture can exist in harmony with the natural environment. The project will investigate and record the hill tribes' dyeing techniques and the plants they use to produce the dyes, examine the relationship between this activity and their medicinal use of dye plants, and compare the use of dye plants by different tribes (the Yao and the Karen).

**21 *Uighurs in Urumqi, Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou: A Comparative Analysis of Structural Changes in Major Chinese Cities and the Formation and Ways of Life of Urban Ethnic Communities***

**Li Tianguo**

This project will undertake a comparative study of ethnic communities of Uighurs—members of a Turkic people with its own history, culture, and religion—in the suburbs of Urumqi, Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, since China's shift to a policy of reform and opening up. The way of life of Uighurs in these cities, which differs from that of the Han majority, will be recorded and analyzed by means of fieldwork, and the results will be used to examine the processes whereby the relationship between the Han Chinese and ethnic minorities is being restructured in the urban society of Chinese cities, which are monocultural environments dominated by Han culture. It is hoped that this study will lead to reappraisal of the effectiveness of the traditional pattern, with the Han people at the center and ethnic minorities on the periphery.

**22 *International Labor Migration and Its Impact on the Development of Less Developed Supplier Countries: A Case Study in Sri Lanka***

**Sarathchandra Gamiath**

The majority of the approximately 600,000 Sri Lankans who work overseas as contract laborers are unskilled women. Most are poorly educated mothers of young children and come from poor families in the rural sector or the urban informal sector. While some say that this labor migration is bringing economic benefits to the country, others point to the enormous social costs. Labor migration has thus become the focus of social debate in Sri Lanka. The government

is unable to control labor migration and does not need to restrict it, since it makes an important contribution to the national economy. What is needed, therefore, is the development of social and economic policies that will maximize the economic benefits while minimizing the social costs. This study will examine the positive and negative consequences of labor migration at the family, community, and national levels. Its purpose is to contribute to social and economic policy formulation to ensure that the Sri Lankan economy benefits from labor migration.

**23 *Deaf Japanese Immigrants in America: An Analysis of Life Changes Based on Life Stories Recounted in Sign Language***

Yutaka Osugi

In both Japan and the United States, society is moving toward a better understanding of the problems faced by deaf people. However, there has been no study of the experiences of deaf Japanese who migrated to the United States in the postwar period. This study will describe and analyze the oppression experienced by these people by on the basis of life stories recounted in sign language. The study will focus in particular on the dual discrimination faced by deaf Japanese immigrants, as deaf people and as Asians, in the areas of employment, education, and social participation, as well as on issues relating to language use. Excerpts of the subjects' accounts will be made into a videotape, which will be a valuable resource on issues affecting both deaf people and migrants. The ultimate aim of the study is to contribute to a pluralistic model of the community and the family that encourages understanding and coexistence among people with diverse cultures, abilities, and languages.

**24 *The Working Life and Family Life of Female Part-Time Workers, Seen Primarily through a Comparison of Korea and Japan***

Kim Soonyoung

The aims of this study are to compare and analyze the work and family lives of female part-time workers in Korea and Japan, to identify which issues affecting female labor are common to industrial societies and which are specific to East Asia, and to examine differences between Korea and Japan. These aims will be

achieved by studying worker-employer relations in the Korean and Japanese labor markets and family structures and relationships in each country and by analyzing lifestyles, attitudes, and discourse in preparation for an exploration of the mechanisms that position women as secondary labor-market workers in Korea and Japan, the situation of female part-time workers in this context, and the opportunities that exist to improve their situation. The study will also explore the possibility that part-time labor will assume a new significance in the pluralistic society of the twenty-first century, as attitudes change and needed policies are implemented.

**25 *The Transformation of Historic City Centers in China and Development Planning to Promote Community Symbiosis, Based on a Case Study of Old Shanghai***

Wang Yu

Increasing emphasis is being placed on the conservation and reconstruction of local communities as part of efforts to solve urban housing problems. Projects to enhance or redevelop housing environments are required to encompass not only the improvement of physical environments but also social harmonization with surrounding communities. High-density, low-rise housing areas began to take form in Shanghai in the early twentieth century, during the period of foreign concessions. Housing and administration patterns have changed significantly as a result of overcrowding and the shift to public ownership of housing since 1949. The dramatic changes triggered by the development boom of recent years are having a major impact on the stability and sustainability of communities. To meet the demands of residents for the preservation of scenery and the improvement of housing conditions within the existing framework of preservation and development policy, it is necessary to establish an approach to development planning that is based on community symbiosis and can induce development in ways that utilize community energies.

This study will analyze the transformation of housing from the perspective of community theory in order to clarify the role and influence of development and planning systems. It will also consider the nature of high-density urban communities and examine the conditions and potential for their development.

**26 Investigation and Analysis of Media Coverage in Developing and Developed Countries, with Special Reference to Development in the Mekong Basin: The Attitude of the Mass Media Toward Development and the Environment**

Satoru Matsumoto

Development aid and overseas investment are sometimes criticized for disrupting lives and causing environmental damage in developing countries. Because of this, considerable emphasis is now placed on sustainable development and coexistence of development and the environment. The mass media play an important role in the formation of public opinion among both the providers and the recipients of aid and investment.

This study will investigate and analyze media coverage of a hydroelectric development scheme in the Mekong Basin in leading newspapers in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, as well as in Japan and Australia, which are providing aid and investment for the scheme, taking into account background factors and the circumstances of media organizations. It will contribute to the debate over the role and limitations of the mass media by examining the media attitudes revealed by coverage of development and the environment and of sustainable development.

**27 The Revitalization of Livestock Producers' Organizations in Mongolia and the Formation of a New Distribution System: The Transition from State Procurement to a Market Economy**

Megumi Odaka

Development of the livestock processing industry is vital to the growth of the Mongolian livestock industry. However, the transition to a market economy underway since 1990 has disrupted the old state-controlled distribution system for livestock products. This is hindering the development of the livestock industry.

This study will examine distribution organizations and channels for livestock products in Mongolia, analyzing distribution systems, from herders to processors, with particular emphasis on cashmere and dairy products. Field surveys will be conducted at two locations in Mongolia. To provide a basis for comparison

of distribution systems, a field survey will also be carried out in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China. The findings will be used to explore the potential for the revitalization of agricultural cooperatives in Mongolia and the processes needed for the formation of a distribution system to replace the state procurement system.

**28 Lesbian Theater as a Minority Cultural Creation Movement: A Case Study of the WOW Cafe in New York City**

Maki Shibayama

This study will investigate the WOW Cafe, a lesbian theater group in New York City. The members of this group use their theater activities to establish their identity as a minority and express their resistance to the heterosexual world. The study will involve participation in a dramatic production with the group and an interview survey. It will focus on two aspects: the nature of the identity that is formed through the artistic process and the significance of political statements made through cultural (theater) activities.

**29 Developing a Model for the Role of Clinical Psychologists in Providing Psychological Support in Institutions for the Aged: An Attempt to Coordinate Support for the Aged, their Families, and Institution Staff**

Tomokazu Hayashi

In the United States, between one-quarter and one-third of institutions for the aged employ clinical psychologists to provide support. In Japan, however, few qualified clinical psychologists are employed by such institutions. On the basis of participatory research in institutions for the aged by the recipient, a qualified clinical psychologist who has worked for two years in an institution for the aged, this study will investigate the need for psychological support and explore how such support can be provided. Issues considered in this context will include the role that clinical psychologists are expected to play and the limitations of that role, as well as the involvement of clinical psychologists in team care.

**30 Toward a New Form of Popular Political Participation in the Era of Neoliberal**

***Economics: A Case Study of the El Barzon Movement in Mexico Since the 1994 Currency Crisis***

**Takeshi Wada**

This study will analyze El Barzon, a middle-class movement in Mexico, to explore a new form of political participation in the context of market economy-led globalization. The El Barzon movement has mobilized over a million people who became debtors amid the turmoil of the 1994 Mexican currency crisis. It has replaced a stagnating labor movement and left-wing political parties as the voice of the masses. The high educational standards and skills of middle-class people have enabled the movement to employ a variety of strategies in its quest for greater democracy in the political decision-making process. The study will examine how the movement was formed, who participates in it, how it functions, and how this new type of social movement can correct the negative aspects of market economies, including the growth of poverty and the widening gap between rich and poor.

**31 *Garbage Problems in Katmandu, Nepal: A Comparative Study of and Networking with Local NGOs Involved in Garbage Collection, Recycling, and Environmental Education***

**Masako Tanaka**

This project will study garbage collection programs from the perspective of their feasibility in residential areas of Katmandu, Nepal, on the basis of a comparative survey of local nongovernmental organizations involved in garbage collection activities. The study will promote advocacy activities targeted toward reduction of the volume of garbage, as well as investigate measures to introduce user-fee garbage collection, at present available only in middle-class and wealthier suburbs, into low-income areas including slums. An important feature of this project is that it will involve participatory research. The recipient will not only conduct surveys but also link those surveys to action by sharing information with local NGOs throughout the project.

## Research Grants (Category B)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
<i>Subtheme 1: Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures</i>			
32	97-B1-025  (Japan)	The Development of Japanese Economic Organizations in Postwar Asia  Hideo Kobayashi, Professor, Waseda University	3,000,000
33	97-B1-032  (Japan)	An Ethnohistorical Study of Autonomy and Change in Traditional Cultures in Latin America: With Particular Emphasis on Frontier Areas in Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia  Hideo Kimura, Professor, University of Tokyo	3,000,000
34	97-B1-038  (China)	Exchange and Acceptance of Technical Terms Between Japan and China in the Mid-Nineteenth Century: A Study of the General-Interest Journal "Shanghai Serial" (1857-1858)  Chen Guowei, Associate Professor, Kobe Shoin Women's University	2,500,000
35	97-B1-048  (Japan)	Survey of Qing Dynasty Architecture and Urban Planning in Historical Districts in Northeastern China (Manchuria) and Study of Conservation and Restoration Methods  Riichi Miyake, Professor, Shibaura Institute of Technology	4,000,000
36	97-B1-058  (Japan)	The Draft Resistance Movement Among Nisei Males During World War II: With Particular Emphasis on the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Wyoming  Yukio Morita, Professor, Kanazawa Gakuin University	1,100,000
37	97-B1-069  (Japan)	The Historical Background and Current Situation of Ethnic Chinese Communities in Japan: A Historical Experiment in Coexistence with Chinese Communities  Wataru Iijima, Associate Professor, Yokohama National University	3,500,000
38	97-B1-074  (Japan)	The Accumulation and Expression of Cultural Diversity Through Creative Communication Systems  Kei Iwasaki, President, Kei Iwasaki Environmental Planning Co., Ltd.	5,000,000
39	97-B1-092  (Morocco)	Immigration and Cultural Diversity: Population Movement and National Identity Changes in the Context of North-South Relations  Mahdi Elmandjra, Professor, University of Mohammed V	4,000,000
40	97-B1-094  (Japan)	Japanese Traditional and Western Classical-Style Singing: A Comparison of Vocal Expressions Using Common Lyrics and Development of Audio Educational Aids  Ichiro Nakayama, Professor, Osaka University of Arts	3,000,000

## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
41  (Japan)	97-B1-101  A Collaborative Study of the Relocation of Ancient Japanese Art to the United States and its Influence There, with Particular Emphasis on Collections in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston  Motoaki Kono, Professor, University of Tokyo	5,000,000
42  (United States)	97-B1-104  Acculturation in Overseas Chinese Communities as Portrayed in World Literature in Chinese  Tu Kuo-ch'ing, Professor, University of California, Santa Barbara	4,000,000
43  (Japan)	97-B1-111  Women's Writings in Edo Period Japan (Including Poems, Diaries, Travelogues, Novels, Essays, Letters, and Calligraphy), Collected and Rendered for Modern Readers, with Commentary; to be Published as <i>Women's Thinking in the Edo Era</i>  Keiko Shiba, Leader, Katsura Bunko	2,000,000
44  (Israel)	97-B1-113  Building a Comprehensive Database for the Compilation of Integrated Kanji Dictionaries and Tools Based on Computational Lexicography: Phase II  Jack Halpern, Researcher, Showa Women's University	4,000,000
45  (Japan)	97-B1-116  An International Archaeological Project on the Tra Kieu Site, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam: Archaeological Research into the Emergence and Formation of the First Linyi Kingdom  Mariko Yamagata, Visiting Researcher, University Museum, University of Tokyo	2,600,000
46  (Japan)	97-B1-145  Stories and Ethnology: <i>The Arabian Nights</i> in a Sociocultural Milieu  Tetsuo Nishio, Associate Professor, National Museum of Ethnology	4,000,000

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

47  (Japan)	97-B2-001  Citizenship for Aliens: A Comparative Study of Political Participation Rights, Government Sector Employment Rights, Social Rights, Residence Rights, Nationality, and Citizenship in the Era of Internationalization  Atsushi Kondo, Associate Professor, Kyushu Sangyo University	5,000,000
48  (Japan)	97-B2-013  The Role of the Community as a Support for Regional Economies: A Comparison of Industrial Structures in Japan and Italy  Yoshiyuki Okamoto, Professor, Hosei University	4,700,000

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
49	97-B2-039  (Japan)	<i>8,900,000</i>
	Technical Training Programs for Foreigners and International Technology Transfers: A Survey of Programs for Indonesian Trainees and Recommendations for Their Improvement  Akihisa Matsuno, Associate Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies	
50	97-B2-045  (Japan)	<i>3,900,000</i>
	Establishing a New System for Protecting the Rights of the Aged: A Proposal With Reference to American Systems  Yoko Kuwahara, Professor, Ryukoku University	
51	97-B2-065  (Japan)	<i>2,000,000</i>
	A Comparative Study of Work-Styles and Lifestyles in Home Offices in Countries with Advanced Teleworking Sectors  Hisayo Horikoshi, Representative, Telework Research Association	
52	97-B2-068  (Japan)	<i>6,000,000</i>
	Systemic Reforms Concerning Relationships Between the United Nations and International Nongovernmental Organizations  Katsuya Kodama, Associate Professor, Mie University	
53	97-B2-074  (Japan)	<i>5,500,000</i>
	Research Survey on the Development and Operation of Cooperative Programs Between Local Governments and the Private Sector  Akira Ozawa, Managing Director, Group to Study Support Systems for the Nonprofit Sector	
54	97-B2-080  (Japan)	<i>4,500,000</i>
	Home Support Systems for Child Rearing in Canada: A Study of Systems Based on Community Awareness of Human Rights and Mutual Support  Mami Koide, Representative, Canadian Child Rearing and Home Support Association	
55	97-B2-083  (Bangladesh)	<i>1,200,000</i>
	Gender Analysis of Garment Workers in Bangladesh  Ranjan Karmaker, Advisor, Integrated Action Research and Development	
56	97-B2-098  (Japan)	<i>8,000,000</i>
	Fairness and Choice in Health Insurance in the Twenty-First Century  Seiritsu Ogura, Chief Economist, Japan Center for Economic Research	

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

57	97-B3-018  (Japan)	<i>5,000,000</i>
	Impact of Development on Mosquito-Borne Disease Epidemiology: Corroborative Field Research in Northern Thailand  Masahiro Takagi, Professor, Nagasaki University	



## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
58	97-B3-020  (China) Hu Bai, Associate Professor, Kyushu University	6,100,000
59	97-B3-029  (Japan) Kazuyuki Suenaga	4,000,000
60	97-B3-062  (Japan) Sadami Maruyama, Professor, Kumamoto University	5,000,000
61	97-B3-074  (Japan) Chisato Mori, Associate Professor, Kyoto University	4,000,000
62	97-B3-106  (Australia) Jiro Kikkawa, Professor Emeritus, University of Queensland	5,000,000
63	97-B3-113  (United States) Raymond A. Jussaume, Jr., Associate Professor, Washington State University	5,500,000
64	97-B3-140  (Japan) Ken'ichi Miyamoto, Professor, Ritsumeikan University	4,000,000
65	97-B3-143  (Japan) Kazuaki Miyamoto, Professor, Tohoku University	5,000,000

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

66	97-B4-012  (Japan) Yasufumi Sawada, Professor, Kyushu University	4,500,000
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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
67	97-B4-013  (Japan)	The Formation of a Social Consensus about Gene Therapy: An Experimental Consensus Conference in Japan  Yukio Wakamatsu, Associate Professor, Tokyo Denki University
		1,900,000

## Research Grants (Category B)

### 32 *The Development of Japanese Economic Organizations in Postwar Asia*

Hideo Kobayashi

There are close political, economic and cultural links among the countries of Asia, especially between Japan and East Asia and Southeast Asia. The purpose of this project is to carry out a comprehensive study of Japanese associations and Japanese chambers of commerce and industry established in Asian cities (Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila, Seoul, and Taipei) in the postwar era. The activities of these organizations in each country will be studied using primary resources and interviews. Through this work, the recipients hope to study the nature of the international friction that occurs when Japanese people and companies move to other countries and to clarify the processes whereby this friction is overcome.

### 33 *An Ethnohistorical Study of Autonomy and Change in Traditional Cultures in Latin America: With Particular Emphasis on Frontier Areas in Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia*

Hideo Kimura

The purpose of this study is to examine the significance of border areas in southeastern Latin America. The three themes of the study are the significance of frontier areas in relation to economic imbalances (the potential of economic imbalances to influence cul-

ture); the similarities of cultures that straddle frontiers (strategies to avoid the cultural hegemony of states); and mutual interference between languages (the influence of language on cultural exchange).

Surveys will be carried out in the frontier areas between Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay (Misiones); between Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia (Chaco); and between Bolivia and Brazil (the Madeira headwaters). The project will consist mainly of field surveys involving cooperation and task-sharing among three Japanese and two local researchers.

### 34 *Exchange and Acceptance of Technical Terms Between Japan and China in the Mid-Nineteenth Century: A Study of the General-Interest Journal "Shanghai Serial" (1857-1858)*

Chen Guowei

The "Shanghai Serial" was published in Shanghai in the mid-nineteenth century. It was the first Chinese-language journal produced by Western missionaries to introduce European culture to China. The "Shanghai Serial" played an important role in the history of cultural exchange between Japan and China, as evidenced by the fact that many technical words, such as "chemistry," that are still in common use today, were introduced into Japanese through this journal.

This research project will take the form of a comprehensive study of articles carried in the "Shanghai Serial" from 1857 to 1858 and the terminology used in those articles, from the viewpoint of terminology exchange and acceptance. The results will contribute not only to research into the history of science and

scientific terminology, but also to the study of modern translation and neologism in the context of Japanese language studies.

**35 *Survey of Qing Dynasty Architecture and Urban Planning in Historical Districts in Northeastern China (Manchuria) and Study of Conservation and Restoration Methods***

**Riichi Miyake**

An architectural survey will be carried out in the historical center of Shenyang, China's capital in the early Qing period (1644–1912), in order to clarify its unique urban formation mechanisms and define the "Eight Flag" typology of Chinese cities during the Qing Dynasty. At the same time, another architectural investigation will be conducted in the Hetuara region (now the Xinbin Manchu Autonomous County), where Nurhachi, progenitor of the Qing Dynasty, built his capital, in order to clarify the processes that led to the shift from Hetuara to Shenyang by analyzing the nature of housing and urban structures in Manchuria.

The project will be implemented jointly by the Shibaura Institute of Technology and the Shenyang City Institute of Urban Planning. It will be conducted by an international research team, including Korean and Belgian experts on East Asian architectural history, as an East Asian urban studies project.

**36 *The Draft Resistance Movement Among Nisei Males During World War II: With Particular Emphasis on the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Wyoming***

**Yukio Morita**

The purpose of this study is to determine the facts of the draft resistance movement by Japanese Americans in World War II, and to consider the significance of the movement. The specific elements of the project are as follows.

First, interviews will be conducted with people who resisted the draft and were interned. Second, given that draft issue was contested (albeit unsuccessfully) in court (in Cheyenne, Wyoming and Denver, Colorado), the researcher will examine the records of trials in federal district and appeals courts, where possible. Third, related articles will be collected from

Japanese and English newspapers (mainly in San Francisco and Los Angeles).

**37 *The Historical Background and Current Situation of Ethnic Chinese Communities in Japan: A Historical Experiment in Coexistence with Chinese Communities***

**Wataru Iijima**

In the twenty-first century, the accelerating trend toward borderless economies will lead to growth in the number of foreign nationals working in Japan. The people of Japan will thus need to coexist with people who have different cultural backgrounds and values. The biggest priority for the Japanese people will be the achievement of harmonious coexistence with the people of China, which is Japan's most important close Asian neighbor.

The purpose of this project is to examine the historical formation and current status of ethnic Chinese communities in Japan, especially in Yokohama, and to consider the experience of these communities in terms of coexistence. The specific theme of the research is cultural conflict and coexistence between Japanese and Chinese. The main methods used will be interviews with various members of ethnic Chinese communities, a survey of the Chinese cemetery in Yokohama, and a study of documentary materials relating to ethnic Chinese in Japan.

**38 *The Accumulation and Expression of Cultural Diversity Through Creative Communication Systems***

**Kei Iwasaki**

Depopulated areas become extremely homogenous due to reduced cultural diversity. This process cannot be explained solely in terms of economic problems. In contemporary society, cultural diversity has become something that is purchased, rather than the object of creation or discovery. The restoration of cultural diversity in depopulated areas must begin with the establishment of a creative communication environment in which the differing perceptions of individuals can be accumulated and shared from the perspective of information culture.

The purpose of this study is to explore issues and directions for the creation of creative communication environments, using the "Trans Inspiration Network"

method of creative communication developed by the project leader and the experimental processes of the Internet-based electronic virtual landscape album of Toga Village, Toyama Prefecture.

**39 *Immigration and Cultural Diversity: Population Movement and National Identity Changes in the Context of North-South Relations***

Mahdi Elmandjra

This research project will examine cultural diversity in relation to immigration. It will consist primarily of the following four elements: (1) an examination of diversity in countries of origin; (2) an examination of diversity in destination countries; (3) responses to immigration from the viewpoint of socialization in destination countries; and (4) the response of returned immigrants to the culture of their own countries. Field surveys will be conducted in Hong Kong, Morocco, Senegal and Turkey.

**40 *Japanese Traditional and Western Classical-Style Singing: A Comparison of Vocal Expressions Using Common Lyrics and Development of Audio Educational Aids***

Ichiro Nakayama

When the Japanese language is sung in the Western classical style, its natural qualities and nuances are frequently lost, and the lyrics may be difficult to comprehend. In order to resolve this serious problem, it will first be necessary to carry out comparisons with traditional Japanese singing based on vocalization methods that have evolved through repeated innovation in the use of the Japanese language.

The present study will analyze the acoustic qualities of voice samples based on performances of a single set of lyrics, using the typical vocalization methods of various traditional Japanese musical genres and of classical Western-style singing, in order to clarify scientifically the universal similarities and differences between Japanese and Western vocalization methods. At the same time, a prototype "audio text" will be created on compact disc in order to provide high-quality educational materials that will facilitate comparisons between traditional Japanese singing and classical Western-style singing. There is an urgent need for such teaching aids in contemporary school education.

**41 *A Collaborative Study of the Relocation of Ancient Japanese Art to the United States and its Influence There, with Particular Emphasis on Collections in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston***

Motoaki Kono

This project will involve a survey of the collection of ancient Japanese paintings in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The results will be used to clarify the processes whereby ancient Japanese art was transferred to the United States from Japan and study the factors involved. The leading figures during the crucial early period were Ernest Fenollosa and William Bigelow, whose collections have been acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts. The result is the largest and finest collection of Japanese art outside of Japan. Most of the works have remained in storage, however.

The project team will thoroughly survey this collection and create a catalog of high-quality photographs of them. The photographic catalog will be used as the primary resource for a study of the collection from the perspective of art history. From the viewpoint of Japanese and American social history, documentary records will also be examined in order to determine why so many Japanese paintings were transferred to the United States. In addition, the project team will consider the influence of the collection and the contemporary significance of works transferred between Japan and the United States.

**42 *Acculturation in Overseas Chinese Communities as Portrayed in World Literature in Chinese***

Tu Kuo-ch'ing

There are at least 23 million overseas Chinese. Following China's shift to an open-door policy in 1979, the "Chinese diaspora" has become the focus of considerable international interest. This situation has also focused increasing attention on the diverse works of literature produced by overseas Chinese writers.

The purpose of this project, which is based on an awareness of the global diversity of overseas Chinese literature, is to examine the acculturation of expatriate ethnic Chinese writers. The works of these writers reflect the traditions of Chinese culture and the cultures of the host countries. They will be studied from four perspectives: (1) intercultural conflict and social changes; (2) Chinese students abroad and their

cross-cultural experiences; (3) common features and regional variations in Chinese literature as viewed from a global perspective; and (4) a comparison of Chinese literature with different geographical origins.

**43 *Women's Writings in Edo Period Japan (Including Poems, Diaries, Travelogues, Novels, Essays, Letters, and Calligraphy), Collected and Rendered for Modern Readers, with Commentary; to be Published as Women's Thinking in the Edo Era***

Keiko Shiba

In the past, few people were aware even of the existence of women's writings from the Edo period (1603–1868), and such works remained undiscovered. With today's emphasis on greater diversity in women's lifestyles, it seems highly significant to consider the lives of women in the Edo period, which is regarded as a difficult era for Japanese women.

The purpose of this research is to trace the lives of Edo period women and examine their voices in order to learn about how they lived and thought. Another aim is to discover the many historical documents left behind by women of the Edo period so that they can be passed on future generations. Specifically, local research will be carried out by study groups that have been established in various parts of Japan.

**44 *Building a Comprehensive Database for the Compilation of Integrated Kanji Dictionaries and Tools Based on Computational Lexicography: Phase II***

Jack Halpern

Upon completion of the New Japanese-English Character Dictionary, the applicant became aware of the need for a comprehensive database of Chinese characters used in Mandarin, Japanese, and Korean (CJK), and Cantonese. The first phase of the project, referred to as DESK (Database System for Kanji), was carried out between 1993 and 1995 with the help of a grant from the Toyota Foundation. The aim of the second phase is to further expand the database with a view to completion. DESK aims to provide detailed information on how Chinese characters are used in CJK and Cantonese, including word formation functions. It will serve as standard source of data for CJK research and Japanese-language pedagogy. Advanced computational lexicography techniques are being

used to compile a flexible, universal, and comprehensive Unicode-based database that will greatly contribute to the formation of a multi-value society.

**45 *An International Archaeological Project on the Tra Kieu Site, Quang Nam Province, Vietnam: Archaeological Research into the Emergence and Formation of the First Linyi Kingdom***

Mariko Yamagata

The applicant and her collaborators have been working continuously since 1993 on this archaeological project at the Tra Kieu site in central Vietnam. To date, Tra Kieu is the only site in the region where surveys have yielded archaeological evidence about the emergence and rise of the Linyi Kingdom in the late second and third centuries C.E. The findings show that the site has high archaeological value as a reflection of external relations in that period. The collection of archaeological data backed by scientific surveys about the emergence of early Southeast Asian states, including the Linyi Kingdom, is a vital priority.

The applicant's research team has been working toward this goal through this project. The team plans to carry out field work in 1998, including its fourth dig and exploratory and survey programs.

**46 *Stories and Ethnology: The Arabian Nights in a Sociocultural Milieu***

Tetsuo Nishio

The Thousand and One Nights, commonly known in English as *The Arabian Nights*, is one of the most famous collections of Arabian stories. As a source of sociohistorical data it can be used to reconstruct the popular culture of medieval Arabia. As a literary product of European Orientalism, it is also a mirror reflecting the interaction of modern Europe with other cultures.

For the purposes of this project, *The Arabian Nights* will be treated as a kind of ethnographic source text. It will be subjected to joint research involving several disciplines in an effort to understand the popular mentality of medieval Arabia and modern Europe as portrayed in the world of its stories. In preparation for this work, the researchers will compile a bibliography of *The Arabian Nights* and create a cultural dictionary-index in the form of a database of Arabic source words.

**47** *Citizenship for Aliens: A Comparative Study of Political Participation Rights, Government Sector Employment Rights, Social Rights, Residence Rights, Nationality, and Citizenship in the Era of Internationalization*

Atsushi Kondo

The rapid pace of internationalization in recent years has focused attention on the issue of citizenship for aliens, and many countries have amended their laws. Japan has much to learn from the leaders in this area.

This project will focus on political participation rights and government sector employment rights in its first year, and on social rights and residence rights in its second year. The research will involve surveys of conditions in European countries, Japan, and Australia. Research into citizenship and nationality will continue throughout the project period. After information exchanges and reciprocal criticism with researchers in various countries, the project will culminate in the publication of a book, *Citizenship for Aliens*. By applying multidisciplinary research methods to comparisons of the problems facing various countries, the researchers hope to contribute to advances in their respective fields in each country while building bridges to more traditional theories.

**48** *The Role of the Community as a Support for Regional Economies: A Comparison of Industrial Structures in Japan and Italy*

Yoshiyuki Okamoto

Industrial districts are scattered throughout central and northern Italy. It is not uncommon for these areas to export 50% or more of their products, which include machinery, knitwear, textiles, and furniture. Small firms (entrepreneurs) in these areas both cooperate and compete with each other. They work with local governments to foster and transfer technology, gather market information, develop human resources, and improve infrastructure and other support systems. Human networks in regional communities play a decisive role in this context. In contrast, it has been difficult to foster cooperation toward regional goals in Japanese industrial districts, due to Japan's tradition of centralized power.

The purpose of this research project is to conduct comparative surveys of industrial districts with the

same industries (machinery, knitwear, textiles, and furniture) in Japan and Italy to elucidate the social differences between Japanese and Italian communities.

**49** *Technical Training Programs for Foreigners and International Technology Transfers: A Survey of Programs for Indonesian Trainees and Recommendations for Their Improvement*

Akihisa Matsuno

Japan established a training program for foreign youth in 1993 as part of its efforts to contribute to the international community by transferring technology to developing countries and assisting with the development of human resources to support economic development. However, conditions for trainees are less than ideal, and doubts are now being expressed about whether the program really constitutes an international contribution.

The purpose of this project is to examine the program, using Indonesia, which is one of the source countries for trainees, as a case study. The research will include interviews not only with officials of organizations, companies, and government departments accepting trainees, but also with the trainees themselves. In cooperation with Indonesian researchers and non-governmental organizations, the researcher will also carry out a follow-up survey of technology transfers to trainees in order to investigate problems afflicting the training program. The applicant will then make policy recommendations for the improvement of the scheme.

**50** *Establishing a New System for Protecting the Rights of the Aged: A Proposal With Reference to American Systems*

Yoko Kuwahara

The graying of society is expected to bring an increase in the number of elderly people requiring physical, psychological, and economic support from the community. However, the existing law on the welfare of the aged contains absolutely no provisions concerning systems to protect the rights of the aged, and the institutional framework remains inadequate.

Under the Older Americans Act of 1965, a variety of social services are provided in the United States with the aim of protecting the rights of all aged

people. The federal government puts particular emphasis on ombudsman systems and senior citizen protection services to protect the rights of those in long-term care facilities.

The purpose of this research is to study these systems in the United States with a view to producing recommendations about the establishment of systems to protect the rights of the aged in Japan.

**51 *A Comparative Study of Work-Styles and Lifestyles in Home Offices in Countries with Advanced Teleworking Sectors***

**Hisayo Horikoshi**

The purpose of this research is to analyze and compare conditions for the establishment of home offices (small businesses based on teleworking or homework, for instance). Research will center on countries that have led the world in the promotion of teleworking, in order to establish a framework for a survey of teleworking in Japan, and to produce basic data that can be used to show positive future roles for individuals, government agencies, and companies that are involved in home-office working.

Basic data and information from each country, in the form of documents and Internet sources, will be analyzed, and case studies from advanced teleworking nations will be compiled by means of field surveys (mainly in Asian countries) and information exchanges via the Internet and other media (mainly in Western countries). The information gathered in this way will then be discussed intensively.

**52 *Systemic Reforms Concerning Relationships Between the United Nations and International Nongovernmental Organizations***

**Katsuya Kodama**

A factor that cannot be disregarded when considering the role of the United Nations in the post-cold war era is the growing influence of international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs). The inclusion of the potential power of INGOs into international socioeconomic structures has become a highly topical issue.

The research project will examine current activities of INGOs and the ways in which they interrelate with the United Nations. It will also explore future horizons for INGOs. Another aspect that will be consid-

ered is the way new developments in the relationships between the United Nations and INGOs will influence international issues, including the solution of problems relating to the global environment and refugees. The results of concrete surveys and analyses will be used to explore more specifically the relationship between the United Nations and NGOs.

**53 *Research Survey on the Development and Operation of Cooperative Programs Between Local Governments and the Private Sector***

**Akira Ozawa**

There has been growing awareness in recent times of the need for partnership between the government sector and nonprofit organizations. A number of surveys have been conducted on this issue, and several reports have been produced. However, most of this work relates to government support for NPOs, and it appears that the concepts of support and cooperation are being confused. One reason for this is the fact that no consensus has been achieved concerning the significance of government policies for NPOs.

Activities under this project will include evaluations and appraisals of NPO support and cooperation programs currently being implemented by people from various spheres, including local government employees, NPO staff, and workers in organizations forming the supporting or intermediary base for NPOs. The focus will be on the role of NPOs in the context of government policies, and specific recommendations will be made concerning the positioning of NPOs and their new relevance to future government administration. The applicant plans to present conclusions from the project in the form of a seminar for local government workers and other interested parties.

**54 *Home Support Systems for Child Rearing in Canada: A Study of Systems Based on Community Awareness of Human Rights and Mutual Support***

**Mami Koide**

Canada has a variety of advanced community services, but its home support systems for child rearing are especially noteworthy. This research project will focus on these systems, with particular emphasis on the diverse activities of Family Resource Centres. These

activities are conceived and established in response to local residents' needs, and operational formats are based on voluntary involvement by residents. A wide range of welfare, education, public-health, and mental-health activities have been brought together under the heading of "family support" and can be provided without hindrance from hierarchical bureaucratic systems. The purpose of the research is to analyze the advantages of government-private sector partnerships in private sector initiatives, and to clarify the role of grass-roots child-care support activities, both from the perspective of a multicultural society stressing respect for diversity and in relation to community awareness of mutual support.

**55 *Gender Analysis of Garment Workers in Bangladesh***

**Ranjan Karmaker**

Female labor has played an important role in the process of industrialization. This is especially true in Asia, where the employment of women in export industries has made a major contribution to economic growth. In the West, women have gained political rights on a par with men and have enhanced their social mobility and incomes. Will Asian women have the same experience?

This research will explore this issue through comparative analyses of female workers in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. Particular emphasis will be placed on such issues as the expansion of gender inequity through development processes in these countries.

**56 *Fairness and Choice in Health Insurance in the Twenty-First Century***

**Seiritsu Ogura**

In both Japan and the United States, the rapidly rising cost of company health care benefits has started to put pressure on corporate finances. In the United States, some companies are experimenting with schemes that allow employees to choose their own health insurance schemes, and managed care systems are becoming increasingly common. If these approaches are successful, Japanese health insurance schemes are also likely to shift away from the ideals of equality, uniformity, and universality, and toward choice and management. Liberalization is also likely in corporate health insurance schemes.

This research project will compare the state of medical care in Japan and the United States, using data from representative medical insurance schemes in the two countries. Data from American companies will then be used to clarify the relationship between medical insurance and medical costs. Finally, an attempt will be made to devise an optimal health care insurance system for the twenty-first century.

**57 *Impact of Development on Mosquito-Borne Disease Epidemiology: Corroborative Field Research in Northern Thailand***

**Masahiro Takagi**

This research project was proposed as the culmination of joint research carried out by Japanese and Thai researchers over the past nine years. A field survey will be carried out in northern Thailand, where the natural and social environments are changing dramatically. A comparative epidemiological study will be carried out on the relationship between mosquito-borne diseases and the environment, using quantitative data about mosquito vectors, which fluctuate significantly, and environmental parameters, such as the ground area of vegetation and buildings. The study will focus on three mosquito-borne diseases in Asia: malaria (prevalent in inland and remote coastal areas), Japanese encephalitis (prevalent in flat rice-growing areas), and dengue hemorrhagic fever (prevalent in areas with high population densities).

Experimental methods, such as remote sensing, will be introduced in an effort to advance epidemiological science in the area of mosquito-borne diseases. The project will also assist key institutes in tropical regions to improve their research activities. The research results are expected to provide useful insights that can be applied in other tropical Asian countries.

**58 *China's Agrarian Structure and Food Supply Capacity under a Changing Economic System***

**Hu Bai**

This research will be carried out by the applicant, together with Chinese researchers and workers who have been brought together as a cooperative research team over the past four years. Close relationships have been built up through participation over the past three years in experimental modeling projects on agricul-



tural modernization in China. These relationships will provide the foundation for surveys and research work centering on the three aspects described below. This work will lead to a corroborative and systematic examination of the medium- to long-term supply capacity of Chinese agriculture, taking into account the fundamental issue of the agrarian structure.

First, multifaceted statistical surveys and case studies will be used to clarify China's basic agrarian structure before and after the adoption of the reform policy, from the perspectives of factor inputs, the labor situation, farm management and economic structures, and the relationships between individuals and groups. Second, surveys of the production and distribution of agricultural goods will be used to analyze the impact of efficiency improvements in these areas on comparative earning power in the rural sector and the expansion of agricultural production. Third, province-level case studies will be used to clarify how progressive agricultural reproduction has been influenced by changes in the external conditions for farm management, and by changes in farm management advice systems formed by the restructuring of agricultural organizations.

**59 *Groundwater Flow Systems and Mechanisms of Arsenic Contamination in the Ganges Delta Area: A Study on Measures to Secure Safe Water Resources for Farming and Drinking in Rural Bangladesh***

**Kazuyuki Suenaga**

In the lower reaches of the Ganges River, including the India-Bangladesh border region, high concentrations of arsenic have been detected in many wells used to obtain drinking water. This is leading to widespread health problems among residents. It has not been possible to respond to the problem adequately, however, since the mechanisms whereby arsenic leaches into the groundwater have not yet been explained.

The purpose of this study is to identify the mechanisms leading to arsenic contamination of groundwater. It will consist of a wide-area survey of existing data, and hydrogeological investigation of a model area. The survey will involve the collection and analysis of existing data relating to geomorphology, geology, groundwater hydrology, and groundwater utilization across a wide area, in order to ascertain hydrogeological structures and groundwater utiliza-

tion patterns. The results will then be used to select a suitable model area for actual field surveys. The hydrogeological investigation in the model area will identify causal relationships between groundwater use and contamination by means of an interview survey about well construction, a core-boring survey, installation of a groundwater monitoring well, groundwater level measurement, and chemical analysis of groundwater.

**60 *A Study of Farmland Preservation and Multiple Farmland Use in the Aso Area and Policies for Rural Tourism: Promoting Agricultural Development, Environmental Conservation, and Leisure Industries in a Mountainous Area***

**Sadami Maruyama**

Researchers from several universities and university departments in Kumamoto have long been involved in multidisciplinary studies in the Aso area. Farmers and local government officials in the region, together with urban residents, organizations, and companies, have been deeply involved in the "Aso Green Stock Movement," designed to protect the natural environment and promote sustainable tourism.

The purpose of this study is to use the results of past scientific research to identify effective local initiatives for the solution of global issues in an era of global environmental awareness, through such means as the promotion of agriculture, the formation of microenvironments, and the development of leisure activities. This work will be carried out in cooperation with three local organizations that have been involved in the movement. The core problem is the formation of local entities to lead new initiatives in agriculture and rural development. The project will also include practical surveys and research into ways to mobilize urban people to play an active role in the solution of these problems.

**61 *Effects of Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals on Spermatogenesis and the Implications for Future Generations***

**Chisato Mori**

This project will focus on the effects of environmental pollutants known as endocrine disrupting chemicals on spermatogenesis in humans, and the implications for future generations.

It will consist of an epidemiological survey of trends in the incidence of EDC-related male reproductive disorders and fetal urinary and reproductive system abnormalities in Japan, together with changes in EDC exposure levels in human fetuses with the passage of time. The latest scientific technology will be used in experimental research into the relationship between EDCs and spermatogenesis disorders and the implications for future generations. This work will form the basis for a risk evaluation of EDC effects. Activities will also include research into the mechanisms of EDC effects and the development of screening methods and monitoring systems. This work will compile basic data that will help to ensure the continuing survival of the human race and prevention of physical disabilities.

**62 *Studies on Community-Led Afforestation and the Philosophy of Forest Culture in Madagascar***

Jiro Kikkawa

Madagascar's reputation for biological diversity is based on the fact that over 80% of its flora and fauna are unique. However, accelerating population growth and the rapid proliferation of slash-and-burn agriculture and livestock grazing are inexorably reducing forest areas. Humanity has a vital responsibility to carry out immediate, effective action to conserve Madagascar's flora and fauna, which are not found anywhere else on earth.

Traditional afforestation programs have been limited to simple tree-planting activities, and there have been few community-based forest development efforts. In order to carry out such programs, it will be necessary to take into account the social structures and forest philosophy of local people in the target area, the site of a sacred forest and the ruins of a royal residence, as well as needs based on those social structures.

The purpose of this research project is to go beyond traditional thinking about the role of forests in ecological conservation systems, and to advocate the creation of a new forest culture led by local people.

**63 *Foreign Business Investment and the Future of Asian Food and Agricultural Systems***

Raymond A. Jussaume, Jr.

Trade in agri-food products has become increasingly

competitive in Asia. This process has contributed to an increase in direct investment in Asian countries by firms based in Japan and elsewhere. This shift reflects the changing conditions for food production in this part of the world.

The proposed research will analyze these shifting patterns of agri-food production in Asia by investigating what these changes mean for (1) the competitiveness of agri-food processing firms that invest in Asian countries, (2) the persistence of culturally distinct Asian foodways, and (3) the environmental and socioeconomic development of local communities.

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

Ken'ichi Miyamoto

A common wish shared by the people of Okinawa Prefecture and the Japanese nation as a whole is to close all U.S. military bases in Okinawa and transform the region into a center for peace and cultural exchange in Asia. To realize this dream, it will be necessary to establish a specific model for the development of Okinawa as an environment-friendly, sustainable society.

The first year of the project saw a comprehensive accounting of the quarter-century since Okinawa's reversion to Japanese sovereignty. The results of that work will be used to examine specific approaches to the achievement of a shift away from Okinawa's traditional economic dependence on military bases and subsidies and toward an increased emphasis on Okinawa's endogenous development as an international exchange center with its own unique culture and resources, and toward a pattern of economic advancement based on coexistence with nature through the development of natural energy.

**65 *Car Ownership and Usage and Social Attitudes Toward Cars in Three East Asian Countries: An Empirical Study Toward Environmentally Sustainable Economic Growth and Car Use***

Kazuaki Miyamoto

This project will focus on the development of transportation systems that contribute to environment-

friendly economic and social development, with particular emphasis on the use of automobiles. The goal is to develop basic data for use in the formulation of policies relating to motorization, especially private car ownership and utilization. The project will involve the use of existing statistical data as well as surveys of car ownership and use and public attitudes in urban areas.

The public attitude surveys will be carried out and the results analyzed in cooperation with researchers in each of the countries studied. Data from six cities in three East Asian countries (China, Japan, and Korea), which share a common cultural background but are at different development stages, will be examined, compared, and integrated in order to enhance mutual understanding and build a descriptive model that reflects development stages. This model will be used to produce recommendations concerning car use and related policies.

**66 *Proposal for a New Information Network System for the Prevention of the Harmful Effects of Drugs: Creating a Methodology for the Avoidance of Drug-Mixing***

**Yasufumi Sawada**

In the past there has been intense public interest in the harmful effects of certain drugs, such as thalidomide, Chinoform, chloroquine, and AIDS-contaminated blood derivatives. This has been reflected in continuing calls for the prevention of drug side-effects and poisoning, and for the development and distribution of appropriate drug-related information. In the fall of 1996, society was shocked by a series of deaths over a short period of time resulting from the coadministration of Sorivudine, a medicine for curing eruptions, and fluorouracil anticancer drugs. This tragedy was the result of inappropriate administration of drugs and has been categorized as a new type of medical problem distinct from the traditional problem of drug side-effects.

This project aims to prevent the harmful effects of drug-mixing by establishing a basic research and drug-information system and an information-access system based on cooperation among pharmacists, doctors, and patients (or their families and caregivers), and to propose a new social system designed to ensure the appropriate and patient-focused use of drugs in medical treatment.

**67 *The Formation of a Social Consensus About Gene Therapy: An Experimental Consensus Conference in Japan***

**Yukio Wakamatsu**

The social impact of advances in science and technology has been the focus of concern for many years, leading to calls for the achievement of harmony between human society and science and technology. People have questioned whether it is appropriate for decisions about science and technology to be made solely by those specializing in these areas, and there is increasing support for the view that new developments should be subject to the approval of the general community.

In Denmark, this perception led in the late 1980s to the introduction of an approach known as the "consensus conference," which has since been adopted by a growing number of countries. The purpose of such conferences is to enable ordinary citizens without specific scientific knowledge to question experts about controversial developments in science and technology, and to reach conclusions through discussion of the issues involved.

The purpose of this research project is to examine the possibility and value of applying this consensus formation method in Japan through an experimental process using gene therapy as a case study.

## Grant Program for Civil Society

### OVERVIEW

Under the new framework adopted in fiscal 1996, the Grant Program for Civil Society comprises three areas: Grants for Citizen Activities, Grants for Projects on Civil Society, and the Citizen Research Contest. The first category, Grants for Citizen Activities, is meant to encourage wide-ranging, volunteer citizen activities and efforts dealing with current and topical issues. Grants for Projects on Civil Society, while still at a somewhat preliminary stage as a program, are meant to support, on a fixed-period or continuing basis, joint research and investigations carried out by civic groups and specialists, as well as experimental social programs based on the results of that research. The Citizen Research Contest, meanwhile, aims to foster creativity among citizens through its support of long-range research activities. Through these three prongs of the Grant Program for Civil Society, the Toyota Foundation hopes to serve as a catalyst for change at the individual and societal levels.

### GRANTS FOR CITIZEN ACTIVITIES

This program awards grants for projects on the theme "Trials Aimed at Building a Civil Society" with the goal of helping citizens develop autonomy by addressing the state of communities and individuals from a grass-roots perspective. The Foundation tries to award grants to projects with potentially far-reaching influence.

Grants are awarded for projects that do the following:

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

A total of 183 applications for fiscal 1997 grants were received from October 15 through December 15, 1997. They were screened in January and February 1998, and at the eighty-third Board of Directors' meeting, in late March, 13 projects totaling ¥20 million in grants were approved for one-year grants beginning in April 1998. Screening was conducted by a five-member selection committee chaired by Yasuo Harima.

### GRANTS FOR PROJECTS ON CIVIL SOCIETY

In view of the rapid expansion and development of citizen activities in recent years, the Toyota Foundation began awarding Grants for Projects on Civil Society on a trial basis in fiscal 1996 in the hope of further enhancing such activities. The aim is to support citizen-based initiatives addressing timely issues and topics and incorporating a professional approach, including thorough research. In short, the program aims through the projects it funds to contribute to capacity-building among citizen-activity organizations.

For the time being, the Foundation is awarding grants to recipients of past Citizen Activities grants whose projects are seen to have high social significance and to need continued support. The Foundation and the citizen groups selected for grants draw up action plans together. Recipients are selected on the basis of study by the president and other members of the

Foundation's professional staff, with input from the chairs of the Grants for Citizen Activities and Citizen Research Contest selection committees. This year two projects were awarded grants: "Efforts to Improve Social Resources and Establish Legislation Relating to Shelters for Women" and "Research and Recommendations to Counter Arsenic Pollution Along the Lower Reaches of the Ganges," which received its second year of funding.

#### CITIZEN RESEARCH CONTEST

The Citizen Research Contest on the theme "Observing the Community Environment" promotes long-term research closely related to the local community. Specifically, the program provides funding in stages for local civic groups with ideas related to the contest theme, eventually presenting awards based on the results of the groups' research. The Foundation looks in particular for projects centered on issues in participants' daily lives that provide the opportunity to examine and consider the community and the people in it.

This year marked the end of the seventh contest, wherein six teams received two-year main research project grants beginning in April 1995. The contest was capped with the presentation of one Most Outstanding Research Award, one Outstanding Research Award, and two Research Awards. As was described in last year's annual report, the seventh contest was the last held under this program, terminated as of this year. The Foundation intends to look at ways to rethink this type of program in the future.

## Grants for Citizen Activities

### OVERVIEW

A total of 183 applications were received between October 15 and December 15, 1997. As in past years, the majority of applicants (103) were based in the Kanto region, centered on Tokyo. There were only about half as many applicants as last year from Osaka, Kyushu, and Okinawa, but significant increases came from Aichi Prefecture and other parts of the Chubu region, as well as Hiroshima and the Chugoku region.

As in previous years, a large number of applications focused on community development (38), welfare (31), and environmental conservation and ecology (24). In addition, there were gradual increases in applications related to human rights, children, and education (18), and arts and culture (11). Topics that saw a significant drop in applications include medical care and health (2) and food and farming (0).

The content and themes of this year's proposals seemed to differ somewhat from those of previous years. The proposals suggested that people who up to now have taken a passive approach to various societal issues are beginning to assume a more activist stance, especially with regard to problems close to their community. People from a variety of backgrounds are beginning to work together in unprecedented fashion to revive their districts. To the extent that the content of this year's applications is representative of today's public mind-set, we look forward with great interest to increased societal participation by citizens.

### SCREENING AND SELECTION

The members of the selection committee individually assessed the applications between the end of last year and the end of January 1998, then met in early February to make their selection. There was quite a bit of debate over the relative merits of various proposals. This and the wish to recommend as many projects as possible for grants led to lengthy and detailed discussion.

This year's selection process, in addition to taking into account proposals which deal with today's most pressing issues, also gave weight to those applications offering progressive ideas for the long term. In the end 13 projects were recommended for grants totaling ¥20 million. Most of the projects address basic but important issues relating to region or lifestyle. Based on an open-ended approach, they show great promise for ongoing expansion in terms of their universality and potentially far-reaching influence.

A number of projects, while initially attracting the committee's interest, were rejected in the end because of a lack of a convincing or concretely defined theme.

*YASUO HARIMA*  
*CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE*

## Report for Fiscal 1997

### Grants for Citizen Activities

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	97-K-004 The Establishment of a Management System for Fallow Land to Preserve Wintering Sites for Bean Geese Hiroshi Iijima, President, Bean Goose Protection Fund	1,500,000
2	97-K-014 Making Children Enthusiastic About Science Shizuyo Hashimoto, Director, Hashimoto Science Museum for Creative Thinking	1,900,000
3	97-K-019 Expansion of Support and Counseling Services for Foreign Women in Japan Emiko Miki, Representative, Saalaa House for Women	1,000,000
4	97-K-031 Establishing a Peer Support Center for People with Psychiatric Disabilities Masayoshi Sano, President, League of Mental Health Consumers in Kawasaki	1,800,000
5	97-K-049 Japan Network Conference of the Family House Movement for Children with Cancer and Their Families Mutsuro Ohira, Chief Director, The Family House Steering Committee	1,800,000
6	97-K-061 Publication Relating to a Study on Methods of Restoration of the Natural Environment by Citizens in a Pollution-Damaged Area Kinio Moriwaki, Managing Director, Center for the Redevelopment of Pollution-Damaged Areas in Japan	1,000,000
7	97-K-075 Implementation of a Two-Day Nationwide Hotline for Reproductive Health Sumie Uno, Co-director, Women's Center Osaka	1,300,000
8	97-K-082 Research and Proposals Concerning Studio and Gallery Space for Artists with Disabilities in Urban Areas Shozo Shimamoto, Chair, Association of Art and Culture for People with Disabilities	1,600,000
9	97-K-085 Publication Related to Water Resources and Human Culture in Gamouno, Omi Jun'ichiro Ikeuchi, President, Gamouno Kogen Club	1,500,000
10	97-K-097 Publication Relating to the 15-Year History of a Crafts Workshop for Children with Intellectual Disabilities and Their Parents Miyo Yamauchi, Director, Suginami Ward Parents Association	1,000,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
11	97-K-114 The Establishment of a Support Network to Organize Assistance for the Victims of Trafficking Shunji Yamazaki, Vice Chair, Oasis Human Rights Network for Foreigners in Yamanashi	2,000,000
12	97-K-123 Research and Proposal for Linking Citizen Activities with Formal and Informal Education Yoshinori Ikezumi, Director, Center for Global Citizenship Education	1,800,000
13	97-K-182 A Study of the Reuse of Traditional Japanese Houses for the Townscape and the Promotion of Young Artists Mitsuteru Sano, Representative, Network Nishijin	1,800,000

## Grants for Citizen Activities

### 1 *The Establishment of a Management System for Fallow Land to Preserve Wintering Sites for Bean Geese*

Hiroshi Iijima

In recent years, because of government policies aimed at reducing rice acreage and abandoned paddies, there has been a conspicuous increase in the amount of fallow land at wintering sites for bean geese across Japan. Because of the rampant growth of ditch reeds, cattails, and other grasses, the favorable environment necessary as a habitat for these wild geese is gradually being lost. In view of the current agricultural situation, a further increase of fallow land from now on is probably unavoidable.

In this project, to be conducted in cooperation with farmers and other residents, a system will be established in the town of Edosaki, Ibaragi Prefecture, which is the southernmost wintering site for bean geese on the Pacific side of Japan, to prevent the overgrowth of fallow land and to maintain an environment that is usable by bean geese. As a result, the project will encourage the participation of local farmers in the preservation of goose habitats and endeavor to create a community that coexists with nature, combining nature preservation with agricultural development. At

the same time, the project aims to reflect the results in agricultural policy by proposing a specific method for a Japanese-style, environment-friendly type of agriculture.

### 2 *Making Children Enthusiastic About Science*

Shizuyo Hashimoto

It has been said for some time of Japanese children that they are good at factual recall but are poor at creative thinking. This bias toward knowledge in education leads to a dislike of science and bypasses those children who really do like science and want to think deeply about matters. Concerned about this situation, a group of former university researchers and junior and senior high school science teachers got together to build a mini science hall at their own expense, where since December 1995 they have been offering hands-on scientific experiments and courses in science. The response has been tremendous, and the venture has shown that there is an extremely large number of enthusiastic children and parents who want to participate.

This project seeks to continue to provide a forum where children can enjoy their own ideas in an unfettered environment, think deeply about matters, and come into contact with interesting aspects of science. At a time when, despite all the clamor about educa-



tional reform, it is difficult to extend children's abilities in a natural way, the aim of the project also is to broaden the range of educational opportunities.

### **3 Expansion of Support and Counseling Services for Foreign Women in Japan**

Emiko Miki

For the past five years this organization has been running an emergency shelter for foreign women in Japan who have become the victims of such increasingly serious problems as domestic violence and forced prostitution.

At a time when the need for this service is becoming increasingly clear, this project will involve activities to ensure the safety of the shelter and improve counseling in the women's native languages. Specifically, in addition to the existing shelter activities and counseling by phone or face-to-face, the project will involve the improvement of activities besides the operation of the shelter, such as the training of volunteer counselors and other staff and the production of a handbook on daily living in various languages. Efforts will be made to provide even more assistance that is needed by foreigners in Japan.

### **4 Establishing a Peer Support Center for People with Psychiatric Disabilities**

Masayoshi Sano

At present, people with psychiatric disabilities face a situation of insufficient social resources for supporting them after they leave the hospital or in their daily life in the community. Because these people do not have important places where they can share their innermost feelings and sympathize with one another, they frequently slump into isolation and often end up undergoing repeated hospitalizations.

This project will involve the development of various activities toward the establishment of a peer support center with the aim of providing both assistance by and services for those concerned. As well as providing free-time care, peer counseling, community living support, and employment assistance, the aim is to create a center that has open and close relations with the local community—for example, by having an open-house program. In the process, the project leaders will seek the cooperation of volunteer centers and the governmental Social Welfare Council and will appeal broadly to communities in the Kanto region.

The center will also conduct an educational drive to eliminate discrimination and prejudice against people with psychiatric disabilities and a campaign to protect their rights, thereby aiming to achieve their "complete participation and equality."

### **5 Japan Network Conference of the Family House Movement for Children with Cancer and Their Families**

Mutsuro Ohira

As of June of this year there were about 20 lodging houses with 60 rooms around Japan where family members accompanying children with serious illnesses, such as cancer, who live far from hospitals can stay with peace of mind and at a reasonable price. And new facilities are being established. However, the volunteer groups that operate these houses in each region face numerous problems relating to their management.

With the aim of finding ways to tackle these problems, this project seeks to organize a national conference as an opportunity for as many participants and experts as possible to get together and discuss specific solutions. At the same time, another aim is to delve into the even deeper problems of families with seriously ill children, such as mental care for terminally ill children and their parents and pathological relations in the family, and explore ways of providing even more healthy lodging facilities.

### **6 Publication Relating to a Study on Methods of Restoration of the Natural Environment by Citizens in a Pollution-Damaged Area**

Kimio Moriwaki

This center is a foundation that was established in September 1996 using part of the financial settlement in an atmospheric pollution lawsuit in Nishiyodogawa Ward, Osaka. Based on the association of pollution patients that was the plaintiff in the lawsuit, the center is entrusted with fulfilling the goal of the victims who supported the antipollution campaign to restore their community. The center's aims, therefore, are to restore the area impoverished by pollution and build an attractive pollution-free environment.

This project will publish and widely transmit the results of a research project on citizen-participation methods of restoring the natural environment in a

polluted area, which received a grant from the Toyota Foundation in fiscal 1996. By introducing specific efforts toward restoration of the polluted area in Nishi-Yodogawa Ward (a open-hearing survey on residents' life histories, a natural environment survey, and a workshop to observe and survey present conditions), the publication will show various aspects of citizen-participation methods to restore the environment and thereby propose a new perspective that widely takes into account the concept of citizen participation.

**7 Implementation of a Two-Day Nationwide Hotline for Reproductive Health**

Sumie Uno

In important United Nations conferences on human rights and population in recent years, it has been made clear that reproductive health is determined not only biologically but also by various social and cultural factors involving men and women. In Japan, however, social awareness of reproductive health in the broad sense is low, and there are few related citizen activities.

Utilizing the achievements of Women's Center Osaka, an organization that has provided a telephone counseling service on women's health for eight years, and also making use of the network that the center has established with groups around the country, this project will implement a two-day nationwide hotline to provide counseling on women's lifetime reproductive health. The aim is to increase social awareness of reproductive health in Japan, promote activities around the country, and strengthen the nationwide network.

**8 Research and Proposals Concerning Studio and Gallery Space for Artists with Disabilities in Urban Areas**

Shozo Shimamoto

In the West in recent years many housing facilities for the disabled have been shut down, and people with disabilities have begun to live in the general community. As a new experiment related to this development, the opening of studio and gallery space for the disabled has attracted a lot of attention. In Japan, too, interest in this effort has increased recently.

This project involves the implementation of a survey and symposium with the aim of establishing

Japan's first studio and gallery space for people with disabilities to engage specifically in artistic activities and permanently exhibit their works. The project team will make proposals to local governments that currently are considering the joint establishment of a related plan with these objectives in mind. In addition, the aim is for the studio to function as a creative space open to all citizens, not only people with disabilities, and for the gallery in the future to function as a museum of art by the disabled.

**9 Publication Related to Water Resources and Human Culture in Gamouno, Omi**

Jun'ichiro Ikeuchi

In the district of Gamouno, which spreads out on the eastern side of Lake Biwa, ponds are dotted about everywhere, and streams and rivers, serving as water channels for daily life, form a meshy network. The Gamouno Kogen Club became interested in the relationship between these ponds, streams, and rivers and human culture. With a grant from the Toyota Foundation, the club conducted a survey into this relationship from April 1992, exploring the natural, social, and cultural significance of the water environment, attempting to restore the waterside as an area for people to enjoy, and thereby seeking to resuscitate the water environment.

The aims of this project are to bring together and publish the results of this survey, offer proposals for the solution of water-environment problems, and provide an opportunity for as many people as possible to think about measures for the creation of a better water environment.

**10 Publication Relating to the 15-Year History of a Crafts Workshop for Children with Intellectual Disabilities and Their Parents**

Miyo Yamauchi

The system of welfare for disabled persons in Japan has seen tremendous development in recent years. These people, however, are still often the targets of discrimination, and there is a lack of understanding of their position. As a result, the establishment of facilities allowing them to live in the community is often very difficult. The reason is that the general public still has extremely little knowledge concerning the mentally disabled.

This project will publish a record, including photos, essays, and interviews, of the 15-year history of a crafts workshop that seeks to give people a meaning in life through making things. Over these 15 years, participants with intellectual disabilities, through their efforts in handweaving, have been able to express themselves through their beautiful and attractive works and have developed their skills to the point of greatly impressing many people. Through this publication, it is hoped that understanding of these people will spread and deepen further.

### **11 *The Establishment of a Support Network to Organize Assistance for the Victims of Trafficking***

**Shunji Yamazaki**

The human rights situation of foreigners staying and residing in Japan is still severe. In the case of Thai people in particular, many Thais arrive in Japan via the underground human-trade route. After their arrival in Japan, such people find themselves in a violent environment, isolated from Japanese society in general. Since 1992 the Oasis Human Rights Network for Foreigners in Yamanashi has been assisting and repatriating victims of human trafficking, centering its activities on Thais based in Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture.

This project will involve bringing Thai monks to Japan to provide mental support to victims of human trafficking and conducting various activities to highlight the problem. These activities are scheduled to include the establishment of an organization for Thai people in Yamanashi Prefecture, the formation of a network of Thai activists around Japan, publicity to highlight the problem, and the ensuring of access of victims to services.

### **12 *Research and Proposal for Linking Citizen Activities with Formal and Informal Education***

**Yoshinori Ikezumi**

It is said that citizen activities have an important role to play in the educational reforms taking place toward the twenty-first century. Community and citizen activities have been undergoing enormous changes recently. In this light, it is important to propose new forms for citizen activities as a new educational movement at the citizen level.

This project will involve the formation of a joint work group involving schools and adult-education organizations in order to build a common awareness of current problems in education and how to approach these problems in the future. It will include the implementation of case studies and questionnaire interviews and the submission of specific proposals. As a result, the project aims to clarify the role of citizen activities, whose goals cannot be met by educational organizations, local governments, or schools, and to develop a new movement in the form of "global citizenship education."

### **13 *A Study of the Reuse of Traditional Japanese Houses for the Townscape and the Promotion of Young Artists***

**Mitsuteru Sano**

A general problem in Kyoto today—especially in the area populated by many people engaged in Nishijin weaving, one of the city's core industries—is the aging of the resident population, the shortage of successors to continue the business, and the increase in the number of vacant houses and factories because of company closures. Because of this sinking of the economic base, the area is rapidly losing its traditional characteristics. On the other hand, many people have expressed a desire to use the area's traditional weavers' homes, which uniquely combine residences and workplaces, as studios. Since 1995 this group has been trying to reutilize the old houses by turning the vacant space over to young artists in the Nishijin vicinity, thereby starting a new phase in Nishijin's history as a creative town.

The main objective of this project is to conduct a study of cases elsewhere in Japan and in other countries engaged in similar activities and thereby strengthen policy and arrangements with local residents so as to bring the campaign, which is already gradually producing results, to further fruition.

## Grants for Projects on Civil Society

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1 97-KC-001	Efforts to Improve Social Resources and Establish Legislation Relating to Shelters for Women  Yoko Sakurai, Director, The Committee on Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women	5,000,000
2 97-KC-002	Research and Recommendations to Counter Arsenic Pollution Along the Lower Reaches of the Ganges  Noboru Ueno, Representative, Asia Arsenic Network	7,000,000

### Grants for Projects on Civil Society

**1 Efforts to Improve Social Resources and Establish Legislation Relating to Shelters for Women**

**Yoko Sakurai**

The problem of domestic violence (that is, violence toward a woman by a familiar man, such as a husband or live-in lover) has been taken up as a serious issue recently at several international meetings, including the U.N. Conference on Human Rights and the World Conference on Women. Compared with other developed countries, Japan is lagging far behind in its efforts to deal with this problem. Because there is little exchange of information among the organizations concerned or information disclosure in Japan, the actual state of affairs concerning this problem, related social resources (local governments, private counseling organizations, courts, medical institutions, police, and so on), and related legislation is far from clear.

The aim of this three-year project is to conduct necessary surveys and research and then, on the basis of the results, implement specific action toward solution of the problem. In the first and second years, in cooperation with counterpart civil groups and non-governmental organizations, the project team will conduct surveys of domestic violence involving Japanese women and foreign women living in Japan (especially Filipinos) and organize and analyze the results. In the third year, on the basis of these results,

the project team is scheduled to produce a report, a map of shelters and related organizations including contact information, a manual for responding to legislation, and a training model for shelter staff.

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

**Noboru Ueno**

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

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

This three-year project, which began last fiscal year, involves the dispatch of Japanese experts to the region to conduct surveys and study effective countermeasures in cooperation with local researchers and nongovernmental organizations. On the basis of their findings, the AAN will present specific recommendations to the relevant government agencies and inter-

national organizations. Last fiscal year the project team selected the village of Samta in the Jessore district of Bangladesh, which has been especially seriously affected, as a model village and dispatched a team of experts in the fields of medicine, chemistry, and geology there to conduct a preliminary survey. By so doing, the project team was able to grasp the state of underground water pollution and the health of victims in the area. Other activities included the donation of simple arsenic-eliminating equipment.

In the project's second year, in cooperation with local people, construction work and experiments will be conducted related to drinking and irrigation water, rain water, and deep underground water as a first step toward the building of a system for securing safe drinking water. Tests and surveys on water quality and use will also be conducted. The main aim is to find, on the basis of the results, the most effective ways of securing safe water use in the present conditions.

## Programs Related to Southeast Asia

### INTERNATIONAL GRANT PROGRAM

The International Grant Program, which began in fiscal 1976, entered its twenty-second year in fiscal 1997. With the exception of a short period toward the beginning of these more than two decades, the program has focused on the nations of Southeast Asia, making grants for projects addressing the theme of "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society." Priority is given to research in the social sciences and humanities and other projects dealing with culture, specifically projects in the fields of preservation of old documents; history, especially local history; archaeology; documentation of traditional culture; preservation and documentation of traditional art and architecture; language research and compilation of dictionaries, especially minority languages; compilation of encyclopedias; literary research; research on the reconciliation of modernization and tradition; and other contemporary cultural issues.

In its selection process, the Foundation places emphasis on projects of the following types:

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

There are no fixed deadlines for submitting applications. The time required for the Foundation to review an application depends on the nature of the proposed project and the amount of information provided by the applicant(s). In most cases, the Foundation's program staff will visit the applicant(s) to gather necessary information before and during the review period. For projects with a duration of more than one year, applications must be submitted each year.

### SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES REGIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

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

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

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

### INCENTIVE GRANTS FOR YOUNG INDONESIAN RESEARCHERS PROGRAM

This program, inaugurated in fiscal 1987, aims to provide opportunities for free and independent research to young Indonesian researchers in the social sciences and humanities, fields that are still poorly funded. In keeping with this objective, as a rule grants are awarded to researchers under 37 years of age for individual research, and grants are made available to as wide a

spectrum of young researchers as possible: not only university researchers but also researchers affiliated with independent research institutions and nongovernmental organizations and journalists. For this reason applications are publicly solicited.

Any research project whose topic falls within the scope of the program's two key themes, "Reevaluation of Indigenous Culture and History" and "Scholarly Analysis of Rapidly Changing Society," is eligible. Priority is given to projects that focus on the following four subthemes: land use and ownership issues, labor issues, changes in religious attitudes, and development of urban culture. Grants may also be awarded for M.A. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation research related to the key themes but not the four subthemes. Grants are awarded on the basis of the following five criteria: originality, the social significance of the research, the timeliness of the grant in terms of the researcher's own growth, the difficulty of obtaining funding from other sources, and the feasibility of the research project.

#### **"KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS" TRANSLATION-PUBLICATION PROGRAMS**

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of the "Know Our Neighbors" programs, which began in 1978 with a project to translate into Japanese seven historical and literary works from Southeast Asia. There are now two programs: the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan and the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries.

The "Know Our Neighbors" program in Japan strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the culture and currents of thought of their Southeast and South Asian neighbors, a region with which the Japanese are not so familiar, through the translation of works of literature and the social sciences and humanities. Beginning in 1991, the program has centered on the translation and publication in Japanese of 28 Southeast Asian and 53 South Asian works recommended by specialists in both Japan and the target regions. This program was initially slated to be finished in five years, but it is now expected that an extra couple of years will be needed for translation activities and grant applications to be completed.

The "Know Our Neighbors" program in other Asian countries supports publishers and readers from Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam), South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka), and Mongolia in their translation and publication in their own tongues of works from other Asian countries, including Japan. Emphasis is placed on works of literature and historical and folk studies. The program aims to better acquaint the people of these regions, which have so far seen their publishing industries focus mainly on translations of Western works, with the history and culture of their Asian neighbors. Applications for grants are accepted from both publishers and individual translators.

**Programs Related to Southeast Asia**

	International Grant Program	SEASREP	Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program	"Know Our Neighbors" Programs	
	\$	\$	\$	(Japan) ¥	(Other) \$
<b>Cambodia</b>	57,700 6 grants				
<b>India</b>				8,590,000 4 grants	
<b>Indonesia</b>	132,500 10 grants	64,600 8 grants	107,000 59 grants		8,600 1 grant
<b>Laos</b>	27,000 4 grants				14,700 3 grants
<b>Malaysia</b>	30,500 2 grants	68,400 6 grants			14,000 1 grant
<b>Mongolia</b>					5,000 1 grant
<b>Myanmar</b>	24,700 1 grant				
<b>Nepal</b>				6,670,000 2 grants	
<b>Pakistan</b>					8,900 1 grant
<b>Philippines</b>	132,300 9 grants	122,800 8 grants			
<b>Sri Lanka</b>					4,700 1 grant
<b>Thailand</b>	40,000 3 grants	43,100 5 grants			29,400 2 grants
<b>Vietnam</b>	160,500 24 grants	3,300 1 grant			26,800 4 grants
<b>Total</b>	605,200 59 grants	302,200 28 grants	107,000 59 grants	15,260,000 6 grants	112,100 14 grants



## International Grant Program

### OVERVIEW

Although we accept requests for international grants throughout the year, all applications for each year are examined at the same time. Each year the various national panels hold meetings in early July, and the full Selection Committee meets in mid-July. At the national panel meetings applications are studied by members of the Selection Committee assigned to specific countries, together with staff from the Toyota Foundation Secretariat. In fiscal 1997 there were 403 requests for international grants, compared with 479 in fiscal 1996. Projects that were clearly outside the eligible area (Southeast Asia) or did not reflect the designated theme of "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society" (adopted in fiscal 1996) were excluded by the Secretariat staff. This process left 146 applications to be considered by the national panels (147 in fiscal 1996). From these the various national panels recommended 62 applications to the Selection Committee. As in fiscal 1996, the Committee selected 59 projects for grants. Of these, 6 were in Cambodia, 10 in Indonesia, 4 in Laos, 2 in Malaysia, 1 in Myanmar (Burma), 9 in the Philippines, 3 in Thailand, and 24 in Vietnam.

### SELECTION METHOD

To gather additional information, Toyota Foundation staff interviewed all applicants whose projects were chosen for consideration by the Selection Committee. The Selection Committee then recommended projects on the basis of the applications and reports provided by Foundation staff. Predetermined selection criteria and specific priorities for each country guided all decisions.

### TRENDS IN FISCAL 1997

Grant numbers in recent years have tended to be somewhat lower than in the past. The number of awards in fiscal 1997 was the same as in fiscal 1996. The main reason for the recent drop in the number of grants is the greater availability of research funds within emerging economies, such as Thailand and Malaysia. In fiscal 1996 we changed the basic theme for the international grant program from "Preserving and Revitalizing Indigenous Cultures" to "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society." This change was made to accommodate a somewhat broader approach to the study of contemporary cultural issues, and it does not signify a fundamental shift in the types of projects for which grants will be awarded. In the Philippines and elsewhere, we are already starting to see a small number of projects with contemporary cultural themes. The program officers responsible for each country wrote the following assessments of trends in individual countries.

#### *Cambodia*

In fiscal 1997, grants were awarded for 3 continuing projects and 3 new projects. The continuing projects are the preparation of an inventory of the temples in Kampong Thum Province, the preparation of an inventory of traditional Khmer dramas, and research into Cambodia's wartime relations with Japan and France. The new projects are the preparation of proceedings for the first international conference on Khmer studies, the editing of official documents in the national archives, and the compilation of a dictionary of the Khmer language of the sixth to eighth centuries C.E. All of these projects can be expected to make im-

portant contributions to an understanding of Cambodian history. There were also some highly significant projects among the applications that did not receive grants.

#### *Indonesia*

Grants were awarded to 7 continuing projects but only 3 new ones. There were 16 new applications, comparable to the number received in other years, but many could not be accepted because of inadequate research methodologies and planning. Finding suitable projects will continue to be an issue. One of the new projects examines *Mendu Natuna* folk dramas. It represents a new perspective not seen in previous research projects selected for the grant program, in the sense that it focuses on the relationship between culture and the state.

#### *Laos*

Three continuing projects and one new one were selected. The continuing projects are the compilation of a Khmer-Lao dictionary, a grant for the publication of research on *lam* songs of the Sithandon region, and research concerning the short chronicle of Vientiane. In contrast with frequent comments that Laos lacks cultural scholars and social scientists, the high standard of all of the above projects is a promising sign for the future of scholarship in Laos. The aim of the new project is to transcribe and publish the folk music of the Hmong people. It is hoped that the study and dissemination of the culture of minority mountain tribes through work such as this will bring additional depth to the national culture of Laos. Some of the projects that could not be accepted this time also deserve further consideration.

#### *Malaysia*

As in the previous year, new projects were not actively sought in Malaysia in fiscal 1997. This stance reflects the relative abundance of research funds within Malaysia. One continuing project and 1 new one were selected. A journalist who has no affiliations with universities or research organizations will carry out the new research project: an examination of the ways in which the Mandailing Batak people, who migrated from North Sumatra to Malaya when it was a British colony, became assimilated as Malays. The researcher will collate and analyze hitherto unused documents from the collection of a leading family of Mandailing descent. In addition to the value of these documents as historical resources, the quality of the research is likely to be further enhanced by the researcher's ability, as a descendent of the family, to analyze the materials from an insider's perspective. Particularly significant is the fact that the research will be based on the immigrants' own resources, rather than on records kept by the colonial government. It is possible that this project will spark debate over interpretations of the history and identity of Malays in Malaysia.

#### *Myanmar (Burma)*

One continuing project was selected. The project, carried out by a historian affiliated with Aichi University's Institute of International Affairs who specializes in the history of the Myanmar (Burmese) people, involves the development of a database of court and administrative documents from the Konbaung dynasty (1752-1886). Information is already being steadily entered into a computer database, and a final report will be produced in the current year.

*The Philippines*

Three continuing projects and 6 new ones were chosen. The purpose of one of the continuing projects, which has been supported by the Toyota Foundation for over a decade, is to produce a dictionary of Philippine languages. In 1998 the researchers plan to publish all 40 volumes of the dictionary to coincide with the centenary of the Philippine Revolution. The publication grant is for a two-year plan, starting in the current year. Of note is the development of projects in new directions in the period since fiscal 1996. One such direction is indicated by the fact that there were five projects in which researchers cited nongovernmental affiliations. This represents a departure from the traditional bias toward researchers working for university institutes. A new tendency in terms of research themes could be seen in the selection of three basic research projects with the potential to lead to the creation of culture.

*Thailand*

One continuing project and 2 new ones were selected. The continuing project is a preliminary study of female agricultural labor in Thailand and Vietnam. One of the new projects will involve the translation and annotation of Buddhist scriptures. The goal of the other is to collect and analyze Lao and Khmer folk stories in Thailand and Laos. One of the resources used in the former project will be microfilm versions of palm leaf documents, which were produced by the Social Research Institute of Chiang Mai University in the late 1970s with assistance from the Toyota Foundation.

*Vietnam*

There are 7 continuing projects and 17 new ones. Of the continuing projects, 5 are in their final year and will involve the publication of research findings. The number of new projects is greater than in fiscal 1996. Of the new projects, 9, or over one-half, relate to the humanities—including ethnology, linguistics and archaeology—and can be expected to yield steady results. This pattern is likely to continue in the foreseeable future. As far as researchers' affiliations are concerned, 6 institutions received grants for the first time in fiscal 1997.

*YOSHIKAZU ISHIZAWA*  
*CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE*

## International Grants

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<i>Cambodia</i>		
1	97-I-001 An Inventory of Ancient Arts and Temples in Northern Border Provinces Michel Tranet, Under Secretary, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	4,000
2	97-I-002 Forms of Khmer Drama Pich Tum Kravel, General Director, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	10,000
3	97-I-003 Cambodian Relations with France and Japan Before Independence Sorn Samnang, Director, Department of History, Royal University of Phnom Penh	10,400
4	97-I-004 Publication of the Proceedings of the International Conference on Khmer Studies Iv Chan, Deputy Director, Department of History, Royal University of Phnom Penh	13,000
5	97-I-005 A Dictionary of Ancient Khmer Inscriptions from the Sixth to the Eighth Century Long Seam, Professor, Royal University of Phnom Penh	11,000
6	97-I-006 Compilation of Official Documents in the National Archives Siv Thuon, Deputy Director, Department of History, Royal University of Phnom Penh	9,300
<i>Indonesia</i>		
7	97-I-001 Pegunungan Seribu: Excavation of Holocene Epoch Sites Harry Truman Simanjuntak, Head, National Research Center for Archaeology	27,600
8	97-I-008 Publication of <i>The Impact of the Timber Industry on a Dayak Tribe</i> Juni Thamrin, Executive Director, Akatiga Foundation	8,700
9	97-I-009 A Study of the <i>Subak</i> as an Indigenous Cultural, Social, and Technological System to Establish a Culturally Based Integrated Water Resources Management System Sahid Susanto, Associate Professor, Gadjah Mada University	15,300
10	97-I-010 A Study of the <i>Dharma Pewayangan</i> Manuscript Used by Traditional Balinese Puppeteers I Made Suastika, Lecturer, Udayana University	5,000

## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
11	97-I-011 Changes in the Culture and Lifestyle of the People of Sangihe and Talaud Alex John Ulaen, Research Coordinator, University of Sam Ratulangi	7,200
12	97-I-012 The Role of the <i>Basiachong</i> in the Customary Observance of the Kampar Society of Riau Abdul Riva'i-Taloet, Chair, Sanggar Sastra Edukatif	1,500
13	97-I-013 The Java Sea Region in a Period of Change: A Study on Maritime History from 1870 to 1970 Agustin Magdalena Djullati Suroyo, Senior Lecturer, Diponegoro University	31,900
14	97-I-014 Chinese Policy of the Dutch in Java, 1900–1942 Mona Lohanda, Head, Materials Research Department, National Archives of Indonesia	11,700
15	97-I-015 An International Conference on Indonesian Socioeconomic History in the Twentieth Century: From the Ethical Policy to Welfare Policies Under the New Order Djoko Suryo, Associate Professor, Gadjah Mada University	15,100
16	97-I-016 The <i>Mendu Natuna</i> Folk Theater: The Impact of Government Policy on a Marginal Culture Bisri Effendy, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	8,500
<i>Laos</i>		
17	97-I-017 Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary Kideng Phonkaseumsouk, Head, Customary and Religions Research Unit, Institute for Research on Culture	5,700
18	97-I-018 A Study of <i>Lam Sithandon</i> Singing Thongkham Onemanisone, Director, Mass Culture and Literature Division, Ministry of Information and Culture	10,000
19	97-I-019 Identification, Study, and Publication of the Short Chronicle of Vientiane Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn, Senior Partner, Drs. Mayoury and Peuiphanh and Partners Legal Counsel Office	7,300
20	97-I-020 Publication of a Book of Hmong Folk Music Neng Xayvang, Editor in Chief, <i>Vanasin</i> , Ministry of Information and Culture	4,000

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<i>Malaysia</i>		
21	97-I-021 The Japanese Period in Sarawak, 1941–1945 Ooi Keat Gin, Lecturer, Science University of Malaysia	11,100
22	97-I-022 The Penghulu Papers: A History of the Mandailing in British Malaya Abdur-Razzaq Lubis, Researcher, Malaysian Mandailing Welfare Association	19,400
<i>Myanmar</i>		
23	97-I-023 Socioeconomic Conditions of Burmese Rural Society in the Middle Konbaung Period (1782–1846) U Htun Yee, Research Fellow, Aichi University	24,700
<i>Philippines</i>		
24	97-I-024 A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages Ernesto Constantino, Professor, University of the Philippines	50,000
25	97-I-025 An Oral History of Philippine Regional Vernacular Literatures Isagani R. Cruz, Professor, De La Salle University	7,300
26	97-I-026 Participatory Documentation of Forest-Related Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices in Hapao Village Kidlat Tahimic, President, Sunflower Collective	9,200
27	97-I-027 Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices Regarding the Utilization of Medicinal Plants in Benguet Michael A. Bengwayan, Program Officer, Igorot Tribal Assistance Group	7,300
28	97-I-028 An “Oral History” of the Philippine Educational Theater Association, 1967–1997 Rodolfo Carlos Vera, Coordinator, Philippine Educational Theater Association	14,000
29	97-I-029 A Comparative Study of the Textile Art of the Northern and Southern Philippines Norma A. Respicio, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines	7,300
30	97-I-030 Leaves on the Water: A Study of Social Development Projects for the Aeta Rufino G. Tima, Executive Director, Aeta Development Association, Inc.	14,000

## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
31	97-I-031 Toward a Revival of the Local <i>Zarzuela</i> Opera Jonathan Malicsi, Chair, President's Committee on Culture and Arts, University of the Philippines	9,200
32	97-I-032 Unrecorded Dance Traditions of the Philippines Ramon A. Obusan, President, Ramon Obusan Folkloric Foundation	14,000
<i>Thailand</i>		
33	97-I-033 Preliminary Research on the Impact of Social and Economic Changes on the Lives of Young Women in Rural Thailand and Vietnam Virada Somswasdi, Director, Center for Women's Studies, Chiang Mai University	23,000
34	97-I-034 The <i>Mahavessantara Jataka</i> : A Sociocultural Analysis Sommai Premchit, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University	4,000
35	97-I-035 Collective Character of Folk Tales of the Lao and Khmer Peoples of Northeastern Thailand and Central Laos Jaruwan Tammawat, Senior Researcher, Mahasarakham University	13,000
<i>Vietnam</i>		
36	97-I-036 Trade Between Vietnam and China in Recent Years and Its Impact on the Socioeconomic and Cultural Life of Minorities in the Mountains of Northern Vietnam Nguyen Minh Hang, Senior Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	5,800
37	97-I-037 The French Policy of Agricultural Land Concession and Rural Land Exploitation in Tonkin, 1919-1945 Ta Thi Thuy, Deputy Chief, Modern History Department, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	13,200
38	97-I-038 A Dictionary of Place Names in Hue Tran Thanh Tam, Researcher, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	7,600
39	97-I-039 Research on a New Method of Teaching for Ethnic Thai Primary School Pupils in Son La Province Using Thai as the First Language Tran Lanh, Assistant Director, Highland Education Development Organization	8,500
40	97-I-040 Research on Yao Cultural and Social Progress: Today and the Future Nguyen Van Huy, Director, Vietnam Museum of Ethnology	8,500

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
41	97-I-041 Spontaneous Migration of the Yao People of Quang Ninh Province Khong Dien, Director, Institute of Ethnology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	8,700
42	97-I-042 A Survey and Study of the Capitals of the Nguyen Lords in Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue Provinces, 1558-1776 Phan Thanh Hai, Manager, Historical Structures Research Department, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	1,900
43	97-I-043 A Study of Ancient Viet Languages in Laos Nguyen Van Loi, Vice Director, Institute of Linguistics, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	5,000
44	97-I-044 An Archaeological Study of Megalithic Culture in Southeastern Vietnam Pham Duc Manh, Director, Department of Archaeology, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City	6,400
45	97-I-045 Traditional Culture in the Urban Environment: A Case Study of Ho Chi Minh City Toan Nu Quynh Tran, Director, Southeast Asia Center, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City	4,700
46	97-I-046 The Vietnamese Family in the Past Fifty Years Do Thi Binh, Director, Center for Family and Women's Studies, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	6,000
47	97-I-047 Traditional Ceremonies and Rituals of Malayo-Polynesian Ethnic Groups in Southern Vietnam Hua Dong Hai, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	3,500
48	97-I-048 Social and Economic Aspects of Funeral Customs in Rural Areas of the Song Hong Delta Tran Quang Vinh, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	3,800
49	97-I-049 The Indigenous Ecological Knowledge and Farming System of the Tay Ethnic Minority and Problems of Land Degradation in the Highlands of Northern Vietnam Tran Duc Vien, Chair, Department of Agroecology and Environmental Sciences, Hanoi Agricultural University	4,700



## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
50	97-I-050 Taoist Painting in Northern Vietnam Phan Ngoc Khue, Painter and Fine Arts Expert, Vietnam National Fine Arts Museum	<i>5,000</i>
51	97-I-051 Village Culture and the Creation of a "Cultural Village" in Quang Ngai Nguyen Van Manh, Lecturer, University of Hue	<i>3,300</i>
52	97-I-052 A Handbook of Vietnamese Ceramics, with Inscriptions from the Fifteenth to the Twentieth Century Nguyen Dinh Chien, Chief Curator, National Museum of Vietnamese History	<i>6,000</i>
53	97-I-053 A Bahnar-Vietnamese, Vietnamese-Bahnar Dictionary Romah Del, Deputy Director, Culture and Information Office of Gia Lai	<i>6,600</i>
54	97-I-054 Vietnamese Seals from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century Nguyen Cong Viet, Deputy Chief, Department of Bibliographic Studies, Han-Nom Research Institute, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	<i>6,000</i>
55	97-I-055 A Study on the Negative Aspects of the Introduction of a Market Economy in Vietnam Don Hoai Nam, Vice President, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	<i>15,000</i>
56	97-I-056 Nguyen-Dynasty Mandarins and the Temple of Literature in Hue Le Thi Quynh Huong, Historian, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	<i>4,700</i>
57	97-I-057 Customs of the Yao Ethnic Minority in Thanh Hoa Dao Thi Vinh, Lecturer, Thanh Hoa Cultural and Art School	<i>4,800</i>
58	97-I-058 A Symposium on the Handling of Primary Documents for Historical Research on Vietnam Mac Duong, Director, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City	<i>17,000</i>
59	97-I-059 A Study of the Formation of New Farmers' Organizations in the Song Hong Delta Le Quoc Doanh, Associate Professor, Vietnam Agricultural Science Institute	<i>3,800</i>

## International Grants

### CAMBODIA

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

Michel Tranet

The Cambodian provinces of Otdar Meanchey and Kampong Thum contain numerous artifacts from the Angkor period, but their proximity to the region dominated by the Khmer Rouge has made it difficult for the Cambodian government and researchers to determine exactly what exists there. The aim of this project is to investigate the conditions of the ruins and relics in these provinces and to prepare an inventory of them. Particular efforts are being focused on the ruins of the ancient city of Sambor Prei Kuk, in the province of Kampong Thum. The fieldwork of the past two years has progressed smoothly, and this year, the project will enter its final investigatory stage.

#### 2 *Forms of Khmer Drama*

Pich Tum Kravel

Like many other countries in Southeast Asia, Cambodia has a rich dramatic tradition, comprising such varied forms as court dance, masques, shadow plays, and puppet shows. Since many people involved in the performance of these forms of drama were persecuted during the purges of the Pol Pot era, however, urgent efforts are needed to document and perpetuate the traditions. The purpose of this project is to document Cambodia's various forms of drama and to compile this information in book form. Fieldwork on shadow plays and masques has progressed smoothly over the past two years. This year, a survey will be conducted on court dance.

#### 3 *Cambodian Relations with France and Japan Before Independence*

Sorn Samnang

This project is a study of modern Cambodian history, dealing with the period between the outbreak of World War II in the Pacific and Cambodian independence (1941–53). During this crucial period, Cambodia prepared itself for independence from French

colonial rule. Yet this span of time has received little study, making this project one of considerable significance. The first year of this project was spent conducting fieldwork in 13 of Cambodia's provinces. Information was compiled and interviews conducted on the presence of France and Japan, as well as Thailand, during the period in question. This year, fieldwork and a survey of administrative documents will be conducted, mainly by researchers at the University of Phnom Penh's Department of History. The grant recipient is one of Cambodia's leading researchers of modern history.

#### 4 *Publication of the Proceedings of the International Conference on Khmer Studies*

Iv Chan

The First International Conference on Khmer Studies was held August 26–30, 1996, to widespread acclaim. A total of 95 scholars gathered from 16 countries, including Australia, Britain, China, France, Japan, Russia, Thailand, and Vietnam as well as Cambodia. Papers were delivered within the framework of three subconferences on the topics of "History and Archeology," "Epigraphy, Literature, and Linguistics," and "Culture, Society, and Ethnology."

This project will undertake to publish the conference proceedings. One thousand copies will be printed. It is hoped that the publication will provide scholars inside and outside of Cambodia with a clearer picture of the current state of Khmer studies.

#### 5 *A Dictionary of Ancient Khmer Inscriptions from the Sixth to the Eighth Century*

Long Seam

The goal of this project is the compilation of a dictionary of the ancient Khmer language of the pre-Angkor period, from the sixth to the eighth century C.E. The grant recipient, the world's leading authority on ancient Khmer inscriptions, has collected and studied vocabulary from such inscriptions for over 20 years. The current project is thus a kind of summation of the recipient's life's work.

The goal of the project in its first year will be to edit the vocabulary entries stored on computer disk and produce a final proof. The publication of this dictionary, anticipated to fill more than 600 pages, should bring about a quantum leap in our ability to

decipher the ancient Khmer of the pre-Angkor period.

### **6 *Compilation of Official Documents in the National Archives***

#### **Siv Thuon**

This project will be devoted to the organization and preservation of official documents in the Cambodian National Archives, focusing on the period from 1947 to 1968. A team led by the faculty of the Department of History at the Royal University of Phnom Penh at Pochentong will organize the documents by year and make photographic copies, which will be stored in the Royal University of Phnom Penh library, the Department of History, and elsewhere.

The Toyota Foundation has a long history of supporting the creation of a solid foundation for historical and other research in the humanities as it pertains to Southeast Asia. The current project fits in with this emphasis and promises major benefits for those involved in the study of contemporary Cambodian history.

## **INDONESIA**

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

#### **Harry Truman Simanjuntak**

The mountainous Seribu region of central Java is an extremely valuable archaeological area containing artifacts from the entire period of Indonesia's prehistory. This project, now in its third year, is conducting excavations in the region, with special emphasis on Mesolithic and Neolithic sites. Excavation is being carried out at four sites; preparatory work includes documentary research and site mapping. During the first two years of this project, excavation yielded human bones and other important artifacts. Data and artifacts obtained in the course of excavation will be analyzed and the results compiled in a final report.

### **8 *Publication of The Impact of the Timber Industry on a Dayak Tribe***

#### **Juni Thamrin**

The Benuaq, one of the indigenous communities on

the island of Borneo, are the largest group among the Dayak tribes living in the inland area of Eastern Kalimantan. The Benuaq have always relied on the lush forest of the region for their livelihood. Their daily lives intimately intertwined with the forest around them, the Benuaq have built up over time what can be called an ordered forest culture. Development of the timber industry, however, is causing great social and cultural change within the community. During 1995 and 1996, this project focused on this transformation, with particular emphasis on traditional production patterns, labor issues, and patterns of land ownership. This year the results of this project will be published in both Indonesian and English to create concern about these issues among a wide audience.

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

#### **Sahid Susanto**

*Subak*, the traditional irrigated-agriculture associations on Bali, have long managed water resources with complete independence from village authorities, using methods based on the traditional Balinese belief in harmony among human beings, nature, and the gods. This situation is changing, however, in the wake of the government's introduction of modern irrigation methods. This project, now in its third year, aims to elucidate the traditional concepts reflected in the *subak*, examine the impact on the *subak* of modern irrigation methods and tourism-related development, and use these findings as the basis of a proposal for an irrigation system compatible with Bali's culture and environment. The first two years of this project comprised an examination of documentary records and a field survey of Bali's agricultural villages. This year will see a continuation of the field survey and the writing of a final report.

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

#### **I Made Suastika**

The *Dharma Pewayangan*, a palm-leaf manuscript written in the ancient Javanese script, records the se-

cret rites of the *dalang* who perform the traditional *wayang* shadow puppet plays. It covers the norms governing the conduct of the puppeteer from the time he leaves home until the performance is concluded and prescribes the conduct and speech appropriate for a *dalang*.

This study, now in its second year, includes interviews of *dalang*, particularly those active on Bali, and the collection and classification of information on texts of the *Dharma Pewayangan*. Those materials deemed of particular interest will be transliterated and translated into Indonesian and will be used to analyze the values represented by traditional *wayang*. The first year of this study consisted primarily of the compilation of texts and interviews with *dalang*. This year, the materials will be analyzed and a final report prepared.

### **11 Changes in the Culture and Lifestyle of the People of Sangihe and Talaud**

**Alex John Ulaen**

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

The researcher made a similar record of the region on slides in 1979, now preserved at the Center for Scientific Documentation and Information of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. In the first year of this study, a survey was conducted on the current state of Sangihe and Talaud; the second year of the project will involve a comparison of the footage taken during this study with the color slides taken by the project leader in 1979, as well as research on the changes in material culture and lifestyle.

### **12 The Role of the Basiachong in the Customary Observance of the Kampar Society of Riau**

**Abdul Riva'i-Taloet**

The *Basiachong* is a poem transmitted orally among the people of the Kampar District in the province of

Riau on Sumatra. It is chanted at ceremonies and other occasions in the region. It consists of advice, requests, vows, and stipulations, which are chanted in the form of dialogue at circumcisions, nuptial ceremonies, and other rites of passage, as well as during *musyawarah* (discussions) at village meetings. Because the poem also establishes some elements of customary law, it serves as a tool for communicating the will of the parties involved.

This project will make an audio recording of the *Basiachong* and attempt to clarify how people have used it to promote mutual understanding. Chanters will be interviewed and their role in society examined. In the first year of this study, the *Basiachong* as recited at betrothal and nuptial ceremonies was recorded on video, transcribed, annotated, and compiled into a report. The second year will consist of similar treatment of the bathing ceremony conducted at the birth of a child and the circumcision ceremony.

### **13 The Java Sea Region in a Period of Change: A Study on Maritime History from 1870 to 1970**

**Agustin Magdalena Djuliaty Suroyo**

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

Research will be conducted jointly by scholars from Diponegoro University in Semarang, one of the ports in question, and from the Netherlands. The five young researchers from Diponegoro University participating in the project will ultimately use their findings as the basis for their doctoral dissertations. In the first year of this study, research proceeded smoothly in the form of the gathering of historical documents from Indonesian libraries and other sources. The second year will see the researchers studying additional material in the Netherlands and receiving advice on the preparation of their dissertations.

**14 Chinese Policy of the Dutch in Java, 1900–1942**

**Mona Lohanda**

The ethnic Chinese population of the Dutch East Indies rose to unchallenged economic supremacy under the policies of the colonial government. Near the beginning of the twentieth century, however, that situation changed. Possible contributing factors were the rise of nationalism among the ethnic Chinese born in the region, known as Peranakan Chinese; the increasing complexity of the colonial government's policy toward the Chinese population in response to friction between the Peranakan and Chinese-born immigrants; and the rise of Indonesian nationalism.

This project aims to illuminate the process by which the Dutch policy toward the ethnic Chinese shifted from a single thrust to a more ambiguous focus, concentrating on the administration of the Chinese communities in Jakarta, Surabaya, Sumatra, and Semarang, and the political activities, education, and legal and economic status of the ethnic Chinese from 1900 to 1942. The study will be based on analysis of contemporary records, primarily documents of the Dutch government and newspapers published by the Chinese community.

**15 An International Conference on Indonesian Socioeconomic History in the Twentieth Century: From the Ethical Policy to Welfare Policies Under the New Order**

**Djoko Suryo**

In recent years scholars from various countries have cooperated with one another on a number of joint research projects in the area of modern and contemporary Indonesian economic history. The purpose of this project is to hold an international conference in Yogyakarta in August 1998 to bring together the results of such research. This will provide historical perspectives that can deepen our understanding of the Indonesian society and economy today and to suggest directions for future research.

The conference will provide a forum for discussion of three periods in Indonesia's modern history: the era of the Ethical Policy during the last decades of Dutch colonial rule (1900–42); the transition period and the era of the Old Order (1942–65); and the era of the New Order (1965 to the present). The thematic focus of these discussions will be the process by which

Indonesia's local economies—particularly on Java and the outlying islands—were integrated into a national economy; discontinuities between the three above-mentioned periods; and the important role the state has played in the economic history of contemporary Indonesia by creating the conditions for unification and change.

**16 The Mendu Natuna Folk Theater: The Impact of Government Policy on a Marginal Culture**

**Bisri Effendy**

On the Natuna Islands in Riau Province, Sumatra, there exists a form of folk theater called *Mendu Natuna*. Based on the "Tales of Mendu" passed down in this society over the centuries, the theater portrays the adventures of two gods who descend to earth to settle the quarrels of human beings. In the process, it expresses the Melayu Natuna people's ideas on society and culture. Traditionally performed at weddings, circumcisions, Independence Day celebrations, and other events, *Mendu Natuna* fell victim to political pressures after 1965 and nearly vanished. In the 1980s, however, the government sought to revive the tradition, and performances resumed.

Focusing on the relationship between this popular genre of folk theater and the state in the period after 1965—and particularly in the years between 1992 and 1997—this study aims to shed light on the process of state involvement in the theater and the response of the people involved in the theater to government control. In addition, it will examine changes in the theatrical tradition, and, on the basis of these observations, note how Melayu Natuna society and culture themselves have changed over time.

**LAOS**

**17 Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary**

**Kideng Phonkaseumsouk**

This project began in 1989 as a five-year grant under the leadership of Maha Khamphanth Virachith (then vice president of the Lao Committee for Social Sciences). However, in 1995, with the task of recording vocabulary on computer disk nearly complete, Virachith passed away. The dictionary-compilation team was then reorganized around Kideng

Phonkaseumsouk, a researcher in the Institute for Research on Culture. This year, the team will complete the computer input of the remaining vocabulary and proceed to the editing process.

**18 A Study of Lam Sithandon Singing**

**Thongkham Onemanisone**

The *lam* is a traditional genre of popular song found in a wide area of Laos and northeastern Thailand. The singer, known as the *molam*, performs a passionate song to the accompaniment of an instrument called the *khaen*.

The recipient of this grant is not only a cultural administrator in the Ministry of Information and Culture of Laos but also a performer of this beloved national genre. From 1992 to 1994, the recipient conducted fieldwork and held seminars throughout Laos, recording and analyzing *lam* styles in each region. This year the project will focus on publishing the results of that study.

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

**Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn**

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

**20 Publication of a Book of Hmong Folk Music**

**Neng Xayvang**

This project entails writing and publishing scores for eighteen examples of the traditional music of the Hmong people of Laos. The publication will also in-

clude a discussion of traditional Hmong instruments illustrated with photographs.

This year, the project will focus on writing the scores, inputting them digitally, and editing them with the aim of taking the book to final proof. The recipient, editor-in-chief of *Vanasin*, Laos's major journal of art and culture, is an expert on traditional Hmong culture who has already compiled and published a collection of Hmong folk tales. The current project promises to contribute to the understanding of traditional Hmong music in Laos.

**MALAYSIA**

**21 The Japanese Period in Sarawak, 1941–1945**

**Ooi Keat Gin**

Historical studies of Sarawak have tended to neglect the three-and-a-half years under Japanese occupation, from December 1941 to August 1945. This project aims to shed light on the impact of the Japanese military government's policies on the inhabitants of Sarawak and the people's reaction to those policies. It will focus particular attention on the differences in policies adopted toward the various ethnic groups of Sarawak. The project will center on the study of documentary records, searching for relevant historical documents not only on Sarawak but also in Australia, Britain, and Japan. In the first year of this project, a survey of documentary records was carried out in Britain and interviews conducted in Sarawak. This year, a survey of documentary materials in Britain and Australia is scheduled. This is to be followed by analysis of the materials and the preparation of a monograph.

**22 The Penghulu Papers: A History of the Mandailing in British Malaya**

**Abdur-Razzaq Lubis**

The Mandailing Batak people emigrated from North Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies to British Malaya, first as refugees from the Padri War in the early nineteenth century and subsequently—until the early twentieth century—as economic refugees. Under British protection, the Mandailing gradually assimilated with the Malay people.

This study will analyze chief's records and family chronicles dating from the 1870s through the 1940s,

which are preserved in Pahang in the former residence of the family that led the Mandailing in British Malaya for three generations. By so doing, it will attempt to shed light on the events leading up to the Mandailing migration from Sumatra to Malaya. It will also attempt to illuminate the process by which the Mandailing abandoned the cooperative society that was their essence in order to assimilate with the Malay people and thus enjoy the rights and benefits of the British colonial policies toward the Malays, including access to modern education and a high degree of national autonomy. This examination will doubtless necessitate a reclassification of the ethnically diverse immigrant Muslim groups that are currently lumped together with the Malay people.

## MYANMAR

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

U Htun Yee

Extant historical documents from the Konbaung period (1752-1885) deal mainly with the ruling class. The few that mention rural society are palm-leaf manuscripts scattered throughout Myanmar (Burma). Some of these manuscripts have already been microfilmed. The aim of this project is to work in cooperation with Japanese researchers to collect these manuscripts, enter them in a computer database, and compile and publish them together with English summaries.

Work during the project's first two years centered on the computerization of documents, mainly dealing with contracts, law, and systems of taxation. This year, the third year of project funding, will consist of final editing and preparations for the publishing of a report.

## PHILIPPINES

### 24 *A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages*

Ernesto Constantino

The aim of this project, which the Foundation has supported for the past nine years, is to compile and

publish a dictionary of 128 Philippine languages, bringing together the accumulated results of the grant recipient's more than 20 years' work compiling lexicons of various Philippine languages. Each of the roughly 20,000 dictionary entries in English is followed by equivalents in various Philippine languages. This year, publication of the dictionary, which is to total 40 volumes, will begin.

### 25 *An Oral History of Philippine Regional Vernacular Literatures*

Isagani R. Cruz

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

### 26 *Participatory Documentation of Forest-Related Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices in Hapao Village*

Kidlat Tahimic

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

This study will enlist the participation of the subjects, the Ifugao people, and the cooperation of specialists in such areas as forest-resource management and community development to document the tradi-

tional know-how of this group and the practices based thereon and to put those methods to use in combating ongoing environmental destruction.

**27 *Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices Regarding the Utilization of Medicinal Plants in Benguet***

**Michael A. Bengwayan**

The Igorot Tribal Assistance Group is involved in environmental education, the dissemination of agricultural technology, and other undertakings designed to improve the living conditions of ethnic minorities in the Cordillera region. Its work is highly regarded in the Philippines, where it received an award from the Environment and Natural Resources Department in 1993.

This research project will record the knowledge and practice of herbal medicine among the aboriginal Igorot people living in Benguet Province. The grant recipient has already been directly involved in various assistance programs in this region as program officer for the Igorot Tribal Assistance Group. Enlisting the participation of specialists in the fields of social anthropology, agriculture, and biology, he will lead this interdisciplinary joint research team in such a way as to ensure that the "intellectual property rights" of this indigenous people are protected.

**28 *An "Oral History" of the Philippine Educational Theater Association, 1967-1997***

**Rodolfo Carlos Vera**

The Philippine Educational Theater Association is a nongovernmental organization that has contributed to the development of educational theater in the Philippines for over thirty years. Even under the authoritarian Marcos regime, when activities in education and the arts were subject to strict government control, it pursued its mission in its own unique way. For this reason, it has earned a reputation among the country's intellectuals as an organization that has helped foster cultural traditions in the Philippines. It has had an impact not only on the performing arts per se but on social and community development and education as well.

This project will examine the activities of the Philippine Educational Theater Association in the context of Philippine cultural and political history. Relying on interviews of people actually involved in

theatrical production during each era, it will undertake to preserve the history of the organization in biographical form.

**29 *A Comparative Study of the Textile Art of the Northern and Southern Philippines***

**Norma A. Respicio**

Until now there have been very few attempts to study Filipino textiles from an art-historical perspective. Owing to the strong influence of Western scholarship, which has traditionally regarded textiles as a craft rather than an art, the topic did not even emerge as a subject of study until the mid-1970s.

This project will undertake a comparative study of textiles in the northern and southern regions of the Philippines, approaching the subject in the context of the development of a national identity in a multiethnic country. This will be an art-historical study covering design, materials, techniques, process, and technology. Its premise is that textiles should be regarded as a form of traditional folk art that reflects the spirit of the period in which it was produced.

**30 *Leaves on the Water: A Study of Social Development Projects for the Aeta***

**Rufino G. Tima**

The Aeta Development Association is a nongovernmental organization formed in 1971 for the purpose of promoting social development projects for the Aeta people. It was established in response to problems that arose when the lowland dwellers began to move into land occupied by the Aeta in the Zambales Mountains. The grant recipient conducted a basic survey of the life and culture of the Aeta in 1971 and has been actively involved in the group's welfare ever since, serving as director of the Aeta Development Association for the past twenty years.

This study will examine how the lives of the Aeta have been affected by successive historical developments, especially martial law under the Marcos regime, the forced evacuation ordered by the government after the eruption of Mount Pinatubo, and the subsequent settlement plan. The recipient can be considered the most qualified individual to conduct this study, which will approach the subject from the perspective of applied anthropology and ultimately sug-



gest possible solutions to the problems facing the Aeta.

**31 *Toward a Revival of the Local Zarzuela Opera***

**Jonathan Malicsi**

In the Philippines, where Spanish culture has exerted a pronounced influence, a distinctive genre of musical theater called *zarzuela* was imported during the colonial period. *Zarzuela* is still performed today at fiestas and similar events, but unlike in the past, when one could see performances in a variety of regional languages, today it is performed almost exclusively in Tagalog.

The ultimate goal of this study is the revival of *zarzuela* performances in the vernacular of each region. The project will begin by collecting vernacular *zarzuela* scripts currently scattered about the country, translating these scripts into English, and otherwise laying the groundwork for the performance of these pieces. As the person in charge of student cultural and artistic activities at the University of the Philippines, the grant recipient is eminently qualified to lead this project.

**32 *Unrecorded Dance Traditions of the Philippines***

**Ramon A. Obusan**

It is estimated that there are more than 100 unrecorded traditional dance forms in the Philippines, most of them practiced by the country's various ethnic minorities. About 50 of these, it is believed, lend themselves to being recorded.

Concentrating on those dance forms, the project leader will travel to various locales to make video recordings and enter each dance into a database. The major objective of creating this database, which will ultimately be available in printed form, is to provide a primary source for scholars to use in their studies. The grant recipient is the leading authority in this field and a choreographer in his own right. He is also famous for his collection of over 7,000 traditional ethnic costumes, which will be introduced as part of the final project report.

**THAILAND**

**33 *Preliminary Research on the Impact of Social and Economic Changes on the Lives of Young Women in Rural Thailand and Vietnam***

**Virada Somswasdi**

Rapid economic and social changes experienced recently in Thailand, Vietnam, and other countries of Indochina have transformed the social structures of these countries, widening the disparity between developing urban areas and lagging rural communities. In many cases, women bear the brunt of these economic and social changes. This project will conduct preliminary comparative research on the impact of the rapid economic and social changes confronting women in rural regions of Thailand and Vietnam.

**34 *The Mahavessantara Jataka: A Socio-cultural Analysis***

**Somma Premchit**

This project will transliterate the *Mahavessantara Jataka* (a story of one of the Buddha's lives) from a palm-leaf manuscript preserved on microfilm at Chiang Mai University. In addition, it will complete a sociocultural analysis of the story.

From 1979 to 1981, the Social Research Institute of Chiang Mai University carried out a project to preserve northern Thai palm-leaf manuscripts on microfilm with the support of the Toyota Foundation. Among the microfilms made during that time is the one that will be used in the current project. Undertaken by the leading authority on northern Thai palm-leaf manuscripts, this study is expected to contribute significantly to the understanding of the history and culture of northern Thailand.

**35 *Collective Character of Folk Tales of the Lao and Khmer Peoples of Northeastern Thailand and Central Laos***

**Jaruwan Tammawat**

This project will undertake to collect and analyze folk tales passed down among the Lao and Khmer peoples of northeastern Thailand and Laos. Methodology will center on field work in the regions of Vientiane, Savannakhet, Champasak, Surin, and Nakhon Phanom. The study will then attempt to analyze the

collective character of the Lao and Khmer people on the basis of these stories. The grant recipient teaches at Mahasarakham University and is the leading authority on northeastern Thai folk tales.

## VIETNAM

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

Nguyen Minh Hang

This project consists of a survey of the conditions surrounding China-Vietnam border trading and a study of its effects on ethnic minority communities in the mountainous region that divides the two countries, from when Vietnam first began its open-door policy in the 1980s through today. The border area has been of vital military significance to Vietnam ever since fighting erupted between the two countries in 1976. Today, however, the importance of trade to the Vietnamese economy has given the China-Vietnam border region more economic than military importance. In the first year of this project, surveys were made in three border provinces near the coast—Quang Ninh, Lang Son, and Cao Bang—and in some Chinese border towns. The second year saw similar investigations conducted in three more border provinces: Ha Giang, Lao Cai, and Lai Chau. Plans for this third and final year of the project are to conduct supplementary surveys and publish the results of this research.

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

Ta Thi Thuy

Land policy during the French rule of Indochina is quite complicated, and although important, has yet to be studied by Vietnamese researchers. The director of this project is a Vietnamese scholar studying in France, whose doctoral dissertation on French agricultural permits and land use in Vietnam through 1919 has received academic acclaim. From 1920 onward, France engaged in plantation farming, enclosing vast tracts of as yet uncultivated land and land abandoned because of war or other circumstances.

This greatly altered the shape of land exploitation in Vietnam and transformed the country's socioeconomic structure.

The aim of this project is to utilize historical documents to elucidate the circumstances of land occupancy and exploitation from the 1920s onward. The first year of this project consisted chiefly of a survey of historical documents in Vietnam. In the second year, the survey of domestic historical documents continued and a similar survey was conducted in France. Plans for this third and final year of the project are to conduct supplementary surveys and publish the results of the research.

### **38 *A Dictionary of Place Names in Hue***

Tran Thanh Tam

Hue, the largest city in central Vietnam, was the capital of the Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945) and has a long history. The aim of this project is the publication of a dictionary of 2,000 place names in Hue, which will also contain toponym changes and topographies; cultural, economic, and social perspectives; and an introductory explanation to the ruins found there. The project director is an independent historian from Hue who has spent many years compiling the dictionary, nearly single-handedly. In the first year of this project, the first volume of this 700-page dictionary was edited and published. Plans for this, the third and final year of this project, are to conduct supplementary surveys needed for the editing and publication of the second volume.

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

Tran Lanh

In the 1960s Vietnam attempted to educate minority groups in their own languages. Lack of qualified teachers and proper teaching materials caused the attempt to fail, and all children were subsequently taught in Vietnamese under the government's policy of assimilation. Although education of ethnic minorities in their own languages has once again become national policy following the *doi moi* reforms, implementation of this policy is lagging due to insufficient funding and other problems.

For this project a Vietnamese nongovernmental

organization has targeted the education and welfare of minority peoples living in the highlands. With the cooperation of the Education and Training Department of Son La Province, in the mountainous region of northern Vietnam, research is underway on teaching ethnic Thai primary school students using the Thai language as the medium of instruction. This five-year project is developing teaching materials, training teachers, and evaluating the educational results. In this third year of the project, plans are to research the development of educational materials for third-graders and to organize a study tour of Laos and other countries to train teachers.

#### **40 Research on Yao Cultural and Social Progress: Today and the Future**

##### **Nguyen Van Huy**

The Toyota Foundation provided financial support for an international conference held in Vietnam in 1994 on research pertaining to the Yao ethnic minority, who live throughout a vast geographical region including Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and southern China. At the conference, researchers from various countries made presentations and engaged in discussion on the contemporary theme of "Cultural and Social Development." Conferences on similar themes have been held in Thailand, China, and other countries, contributing to the advancement of Yao studies. This grant will make public the proceedings of the 1994 conference and will be the first time for researchers abroad to receive a report on the condition of the Yao in Vietnam and on the state of Yao studies there.

#### **41 Spontaneous Migration of the Yao People of Quang Ninh Province**

##### **Khong Dien**

Over the past 50 years about 40 percent of Vietnam's forests have disappeared. One cause of this deforestation, which constitutes a grave environmental problem, is thought to be population pressure from mountain-dwelling peoples. A classic case that has received considerable attention is the migration of the Yao people of Quang Ninh Province to Dac Lac Province, which occupies the central highlands of southern Vietnam. In Quang Ninh the Yao engaged in paddy agriculture, but in Dac Lac their economy is based on gathering and slash-and-burn farming, and their standard of living is extremely low. This project

will conduct field studies in several villages in both provinces in an attempt to determine the impetus for migration, shed light on the problems it has created, and suggest possible solutions to those problems.

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

##### **Phan Thanh Hai**

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

#### **43 A Study of Ancient Viet Languages in Laos**

##### **Nguyen Van Loi**

The ancient Vietnamese tongue known as Viet Muong, a member of the Mon-Khmer language group, is still spoken in parts of Vietnam and Laos, according to the grant recipient. However, Vietnamese scholars have yet to attempt any study of the languages of Laos.

This project will consist of a linguistic study of the ancient Viet languages spoken in Laos. Data will be collected through field surveys with the cooperation of Laotian institutions. There are currently two theories regarding the origin of the Vietnamese people: that they came from southern China and that they migrated from what is now central Laos. The results of the current study should help untangle this riddle.

#### **44 An Archaeological Study of Megalithic Culture in Southeastern Vietnam**

##### **Pham Duc Manh**

There is no record of any research being carried out on the megalithic monuments discovered in Dong

Nai Province in 1927 except a brief study by a French scholar during the colonial period. These monuments are regarded as important evidence of Southeast Asia's cultural and social diversity, and the need for an archaeological study is widely acknowledged.

In this project, the Department of Archaeology of the Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, in cooperation with the Dong Nai Provincial Museum, will carry out an archaeological survey close to the site where a 1996 excavation project by the department discovered the remains of a "workshop" thought to date from the iron age. The project will also enlist the cooperation of Japanese archaeologists.

**45 *Traditional Culture in the Urban Environment: A Case Study of Ho Chi Minh City***

Toan Nu Quynh Tran

In Ho Chi Minh City, urbanization has led to rapid social and cultural change. People's lifestyles have changed in response to the creation of new infrastructure and shifting social groupings. The people of this area face the difficult dilemma of how to preserve their traditional culture in the midst of ongoing urbanization.

This project will attempt to examine the process by which traditional culture is transformed into urban civilization and the points of contact between traditional and urban culture. By determining which aspects of traditional culture are being preserved and which are being lost as a result of urbanization, the study should be able to offer possible solutions to the problem of how to preserve tradition while pursuing economic development.

**46 *The Vietnamese Family in the Past Fifty Years***

Do Thi Binh

This project is a study of the shifting roles of women and the family in the context of the changes that have taken place in Vietnam since the revolution of August 1945. It will also entail a consideration of the influence of the family on social development.

The study will begin with a survey of family makeup, size, and relationships and an analysis of the roles of the head of the household and other family members. It will proceed to an examination of the impact social and economic change has had on atti-

tudes toward marriage among the younger generation. The last step will be a consideration of the changes in the function of the family.

**47 *Traditional Ceremonies and Rituals of Malayo-Polynesian Ethnic Groups in Southern Vietnam***

Hua Dong Hai

Among the peoples of Vietnam are groups that are thought to be of Malayo-Polynesian descent; these include the Jarai, Ede, Roglai, and Cham peoples. An observation of their ceremonies, rituals, and customs suggests that they share a common cultural base. The characteristics of Malayo-Polynesian culture are particularly evident in their belief systems and religious practices.

This project will conduct a survey of ceremonies and rituals relating to life and death, nature worship, and sacred shrines, with a view to revealing the cultural commonalities among these ethnic groups.

**48 *Social and Economic Aspects of Funeral Customs in Rural Areas of the Song Hong Delta***

Tran Quang Vinh

Traditional funeral customs continue to play an important role in many villages of the Song Hong (Red River) Delta. These customs are more than just "cultural symbols"; as a social phenomenon they exert an influence on family, kinship, and even on the community as a whole.

This project is a sociological study of the impact of these funeral ceremonies on the economy, laws, culture, and social relationships of the people of the region. Since the 1988 enactment of a resolution reducing the size of collective farms and liberalizing private agricultural production, farming households have been recognized as independent economic units. The study will examine the effect of this change on funeral customs.

**49 *The Indigenous Ecological Knowledge and Farming System of the Tay Ethnic Minority and Problems of Land Degradation in the Highlands of Northern Vietnam***

Tran Duc Vien

Slash-and-burn agriculture is still carried out by the

ethnic minorities of the highlands of Vietnam. This practice is maintained not only because of the need to secure a food supply or raise productivity but also as an integral part of the culture. The government, however, has forbidden the practice, citing it as the cause of deforestation and soil degradation.

This project will examine how the combination of wet-field and slash-and-burn farming carried out by the Tay people of the region actually functions. The grant recipient disagrees with the government's position, maintaining that this system of mixed farming functions in harmony with the environment. The hope is that similar mixed farming systems will be adopted in other regions.

### **50 Taoist Painting in Northern Vietnam**

**Phan Ngoc Khue**

The value of religious painting lies not only in its aesthetic qualities but also in its significance as part of a nation's cultural heritage. In addition, the imagery of these paintings offers a unique vision of the relationship between human society and nature. Today, however, religious painting is appreciated by few outside the clergy.

The goal of this project is to familiarize people with the Taoist painting of northern Vietnam. Having already collected a large number of such paintings, the grant recipient will proceed to supply these works with explanatory text. The publication of these paintings will give people a valuable opportunity to appreciate and ponder the view of nature and society that they express.

### **51 Village Culture and the Creation of a "Cultural Village" in Quang Ngai**

**Nguyen Van Manh**

The farming villages in Quang Ngai Province in central Vietnam have been influenced in their formation and development by the Cham people, the Mon-Khmer, the Chinese, and peoples of the West. Nonetheless, they also display indigenous cultural features unique to that region.

This project will study the farming villages of Quan Ngai Province and, on the basis of that study, propose a model for a "cultural village" within a rural district. The cultural village should be one that harmoniously fuses traditional cultural values and various contemporary values and that is culturally, socially,

and economically sustainable. The goal is a positive conjunction of past and future.

### **52 A Handbook of Vietnamese Ceramics, with Inscriptions from the Fifteenth to the Twentieth Century**

**Nguyen Dinh Chien**

Vietnamese ceramics have a 10,000-year history, which embraces a multitude of styles. Today, almost all of these are represented by works in the National Museum of Vietnamese History.

The goal of this project is the production of a handbook of Vietnamese ceramics that will present, for each piece, the date, artist, patron, and any Chinese inscription together with a Vietnamese and English translation. In addition to works housed in the National Museum, the handbook will also include 146 pieces from provincial museums.

### **53 A Bahnar-Vietnamese, Vietnamese-Bahnar Dictionary**

**Romah Del**

The Bahnar are an ethnic minority believed to be descended from peoples who lived along the coast of central Vietnam during the heyday of the kingdom of Champa. Today they are thought to number about 100,000, most of whom live in the highlands of Jari Province. Although they have maintained considerable contact and exchange with the Kinh (Viets) and with other ethnic minorities in the region, the Bahnar have preserved their own high level of culture, as seen in their music, sculpture, jewelry, and clothing.

The aim of this project is the compilation and publication of a Bahnar-Vietnamese dictionary. Although the Bahnar boast a high level of culture, they have no writing system of their own. For this reason, it will first be necessary to transcribe the Bahnar vocabulary using the Latin alphabet. To check the hypothesis that Bahnar belongs to the Mon-Khmer language family, as do the languages of many of Vietnam's ethnic minorities, the study will compare Bahnar and other languages of the region.

### **54 Vietnamese Seals from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century**

**Nguyen Cong Viet**

Seals are thought to have made their appearance in

China around 2000 B.C.E. and were imported into Vietnam around 200 B.C.E. Their use continued during the Le, Tay Son, and Nguyen dynasties (1428–1945), developing in close conjunction with the feudal system, and this history is thought to account for the widespread use of personal seals in Vietnamese society today. At present, however, the grant recipient is the only published researcher of Vietnamese seals.

This project is a study of seals, written in Chinese characters and the indigenous Nom script, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. It will entail collecting and organizing historical records, deciphering seals, and otherwise laying the groundwork for future research. The historical study of seals is expected to add significantly to our understanding of the Vietnamese dynasties.

**55 *A Study on the Negative Aspects of the Introduction of a Market Economy in Vietnam***

**Don Hoai Nam**

Under the name of “reform,” a market economy and a variety of new economic policies have been implemented in Vietnam. Although economic growth has been achieved, many social problems have arisen as a result. Cases of theft and prostitution, for example, are increasing as unemployment and economic hardship have caused many people to resort to illegal means of making a living. Other illegal activities include smuggling along the borders and the manufacture of counterfeit goods.

This project entails the holding of a symposium to report on the actual circumstances surrounding these social problems. It is hoped that discussion among experts and elucidation of the causes of negative aspects of the new economic policies, based on these discussions, will result in proposals concerning the modification of the market-economy mechanism and other ideas.

**56 *Nguyen-Dynasty Mandarins and the Temple of Literature in Hue***

**Le Thi Quynh Huong**

The founder of the Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945), Gia Long, established Temples of Literature in Vietnam with the aim of spreading Confucianism. This was a difficult period, characterized by social exhaus-

tion in the aftermath of 300 years of war and the popular evangelism of Christian missionaries.

This project will research early Nguyen education policy. Gia Long placed heavy emphasis on this policy in order to be able to appoint intellectual experts to key governmental positions instead of the military men conventionally assigned to such posts. Specifically, this project will conduct historical research on Nguyen-era mandarins to inspect and reevaluate Gia Long’s education policy.

**57 *Customs of the Yao Ethnic Minority in Thanh Hoa***

**Dao Thi Vinh**

The Yao are an ethnic minority living chiefly in the mountainous region of northern Vietnam. Their population is estimated to be more than 50,000. Despite increased contact with the outer world, it is thought that the Yao have maintained their traditional culture in a relatively original state.

This study will focus particularly on the Yao living in Thanh Hoa Province, and will examine their language, familial relations (including the status of women), and agriculture. The food, clothing, dwellings, and religious observances of the Yao indicate tremendous continuity in their traditions and culture. These features are seen today, however, as “backward,” and are being pressured by governmental policy. It is hoped that findings on the Yao obtained in this study will be used as valuable basic material in the formulation of future governmental policy.

**58 *A Symposium on the Handling of Primary Documents for Historical Research on Vietnam***

**Mac Duong**

One necessary condition for the preparation of a high-quality academic thesis in the field of historical research is the effective handling of primary documents. When research findings are based on translated documents, it is difficult to take a fresh approach to long-defined issues or glean new discoveries from the research. This is an especially serious problem when conducting historical research on Vietnam, where many documents have been lost or misplaced, further impeding access.

This project will gather under a single roof researchers from Vietnam and abroad who have pre-

sented research papers based on primary historical documents. A symposium will be held to exchange opinions on uncovering primary documents, how such documents should be handled, and other related matters. It is also hoped that participation in the symposium by young researchers will provide an opportunity for them to grasp the significance of the research results of their predecessors, and that the gathering will clarify the problem that much current research on Vietnam is not based on primary documents.

**59 A Study of the Formation of New Farmers' Organizations in the Song Hong Delta**

**Le Quoc Doanh**

Farming collectives in post-*doi moi* Vietnam, are moving away from their role as cooperative production organizations to become groups that provide a variety of services to individual farmers. Under the market economy, however, scarcity of funds, lack of farming know-how, and other conditions have resulted in farming collectives not actually fulfilling their expected functions.

This research will examine actual examples of farming collectives to elucidate cases where even today the groups are providing exceptional support for cooperation among farmers. Specific research will focus on the collectives supporting farmers in the Song Hong (Red River) Delta. It is hoped that based on the results of this research, post-*doi moi* community farmers' organizations will be restructured to better suit a market economy.

## Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program

### OVERVIEW

Grants in three of this program's four subprograms—language training grants, visiting professorship grants, and M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants for young researchers in Southeast Asian studies—target graduate students and other young researchers in the social sciences and humanities at five universities in four countries: the University of Indonesia and Gadjah Mada University in Indonesia, the University of Malaya in Malaysia, the University of the Philippines in the Philippines, and Thammasat University in Thailand. Applications for fiscal 1997 grants were accepted from February 1 through April 20, 1997. The fourth subprogram, regional collaboration grants, is open to Southeast Asian researchers in Southeast Asian studies regardless of affiliation, and applications are accepted year round.

### GRANTS IN FISCAL 1997

At its June meeting the Board of Directors approved 28 grants on the basis of the recommendations of the six-member SEASREP selection committee, made up chiefly of Southeast Asian researchers, which convened in Manila in May to discuss the 46 applications that were received.

The number of applications for the language training, visiting professorship, and M.A. and Ph.D. incentive grants—collectively referred to as “human resource development” programs—was similar to the totals for other years. The quality of applications varied. Some were extremely good, while others had little relevance to the aims of the programs. This situation led to debate about ways of finding high-quality applicants for future years. Applications for regional collaboration grants, on the other hand, were initially far in excess of the budget for the subprogram. As a result, the selection process took a considerable period of time. The high number of applications appears to reflect the success of efforts by council members and program officers to encourage researcher participation in the program.

### LANGUAGE TRAINING GRANTS

Under this program, young researchers are sent to foreign countries for language courses improving their linguistic abilities so they can conduct documentary research or field interviews in Southeast Asian countries other than their own. There were 12 applications this year. The applicants were rigorously screened with reference to their need to acquire linguistic proficiency. The value of grants made on the basis of this screening process was less than the amount budgeted for the program. Of the 7 grants made in fiscal 1997, 2 were for Indonesian, 2 for Philippine languages, 2 for Malay, and 1 for Thai. The selection of a Vietnamese applicant for a Malay language program anticipated a new policy that will apply from fiscal 1998 onwards.

### VISITING PROFESSORSHIP GRANTS

These grants provide for the invitation of scholars specializing in fields that are judged to be of particular importance to Southeast Asian studies to provide intensive lecture programs for undergraduate or postgraduate students in Southeast Asian countries other than their own. Normally, two visiting professors are invited to each of the five universities for one-week periods. Applications under this program are made by organizations such as university departments. In fiscal 1997, the applications matched the budget provided for the program, and all



10 applications were approved for grants. A wide variety of grant proposals were received, including a lecture series on the history of Indonesia's outlying islands and the history of women in Indonesia at Thammasat University and a lecture series on contemporary Malaysian politics and economics at the University of Indonesia.

#### **M.A. AND PH.D. INCENTIVE GRANTS**

The purpose of this program is to provide young researchers with opportunities for postgraduate study (masters or doctorate) to encourage them to undertake research on Southeast Asia as a whole or comparing their own countries with neighboring countries. Five applications were received in fiscal 1997, and grants were awarded to two applicants. One was for a continuing research program on illegal migrant labor in western Malaysia, and the other for research into Southeast Asian investment in the Indonesian forestry industry. The latter project will involve field studies in Indonesia by an Indonesian postgraduate student conducting research in Malaysia. The project was selected for a grant because it focuses on industrial investment in Indonesia by other Southeast Asian countries and was thus seen as offering considerable breadth in relation to regional studies.

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

The purpose of regional collaboration grants is to promote seminars, workshops, joint research, and other activities that can be categorized as joint or comparative research focusing on Southeast Asia. Information about this program is widely distributed together with information on the International Grant Program in order to seek applications from Southeast Asian researchers without reference to their organizational affiliations.

Fiscal 1997 saw 19 applications, of which 9 were selected for grants. Five of the grants were for continuing projects. One of the new projects selected was an international conference on the use of university library information in academic research in Southeast Asia. This project was seen as having the potential to contribute to the development of research infrastructure in the region. Grants were also awarded for international conferences with themes based on the perception of Southeast Asia as a single region, such as Southeast Asia in the twentieth century, Islamic studies in the ASEAN region, and historical links among water cities in Southeast Asia.

## SEASREP

### *Language Training Grants*

	<b>Grant # (Country)</b>	<b>Language studied, university Student, position, organization</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
1	97-EL-01 (Indonesia)	Thai, Thammasat University Letmiros, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	4,700
2	97-EL-02 (Indonesia)	Tagalog, University of the Philippines Suryadi, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	11,900
3	97-EL-03 (Malaysia)	Tagalog, University of the Philippines Hanafi bin Hussin, Lecturer, University of Malaya	6,400
4	97-EL-04 (Philippines)	Malaysian, University of Malaya Mastor Masnar Ampac, Staff, University of the Philippines	7,700
5	97-EL-05 (Philippines)	Indonesian, Gadjah Mada University Enrique Voltaire G. Pingol, Lecturer, University of the Philippines	6,400
6	97-EL-06 (Philippines)	Indonesian, Gadjah Mada University Misael Liana Racines, Staff, University of the Philippines	4,200
7	97-EL-07 (Vietnam)	Malaysian, University of Malaya Tran Thuy Anh, Graduate Student, Vietnam National University, Hanoi	3,300

### *Visiting Professorship Grants*

	<b>Grant # (Country)</b>	<b>Lecture information Lecture site</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
8	97-EV-01 (Indonesia)	Intensive lectures on the politics of rural development in Malaysia by Professor Shamsul Amri, visiting from the National University of Malaysia Gadjah Mada University	2,900
9	97-EV-02 (Indonesia)	Intensive lectures on the social-economic history of the Philippines by Professor Maria Serena I. Diokno, visiting from the University of the Philippines Gadjah Mada University	2,900
10	97-EV-03 (Indonesia)	Intensive lectures on contemporary political science in Malaysia by Professor Firdaus Hj Abdullah, visiting from the University of Malaya University of Indonesia	2,900

## Report for Fiscal 1997

### *Visiting Professorship Grants*

Grant # (Country)	Lecture information Lecture site	Amount (US\$)
11  (Indonesia)	97-EV-04  Intensive lectures on anthropological study of Malay entrepreneurship and rural economy by Professor Fauzi Hj Yacob, visiting from the University of Malaya  University of Indonesia	2,900
12  (Malaysia)	97-EV-05  Intensive lectures on Indonesian studies (Java and other islands, the Chinese in Java, etc.) by Dr. Onghokham, visiting from the University of Indonesia  University of Malaya	2,900
13  (Malaysia)	97-EV-06  Intensive lectures on Islamic studies in Southeast Asia by Dr. Azyumardi Azra, visiting from Syarief Hidayatullah State Institute for Islamic Studies  University of Malaya	2,900
14  (Philippines)	97-EV-07  Intensive lectures on electoral politics in Indonesia by Dr. Afan Gaffar, visiting from Gadjah Mada University  University of the Philippines	2,900
15  (Philippines)	97-EV-08  Intensive lectures on contemporary Islam in Indonesia by Dr. Azyumardi Azra, visiting from Syarief Hidayatullah State Institute for Islamic Studies  University of the Philippines	2,900
16  (Thailand)	97-EV-09  Intensive lectures on the history of the outer islands of Indonesia by Professor R. Z. Leirissa, visiting from the University of Indonesia  Thammasat University	2,900
17  (Thailand)	97-EV-10  Intensive lectures on women in Indonesian history by Dr. Wardiningsih Soerjohardjo, visiting from the University of Indonesia  Thammasat University	2,900

*M.A. and Ph.D. Incentive Grants*

Grant # (Nationality)	Thesis/dissertation title Student, position, university	Amount (US\$)
18  (Indonesia)	Migration of Sasak Workers to Western Malaysia and Its Impact on Their Areas of Origin Abdul Haris, M.A. Candidate, Gadjah Mada University	3,400
19  (Malaysia)	Southeast Asian Investment in the Timber Industry of Kutai, East Kalimantan, Indonesia Muhammad bin H. M. Ramli A.A., M.A. Candidate, University of Malaya	5,200

*Regional Collaboration Project Grants*

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
20  (Philippines)	Council Meetings on the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program Maria Serena I. Diokno, Professor, University of the Philippines	70,000
21  (Indonesia)	Migration within East and Southeast Asia: Trends, Causes, Effects, and Recommendations Carunia Mulya Firdausy, Senior Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	33,000
22  (Malaysia)	A Colloquium on Academic Library Information Resources for Southeast Asian Scholarship Zaiton Osman, Chief Librarian, University of Malaya	31,000
23  (Malaysia)	Water Cities in Southeast Asia—From the Center to the Periphery Mohd. Raduan bin Mohd. Ariff, Associate Professor, University of Malaya	20,000
24  (Philippines)	Conflict and Resolution in Majority-Minority Relations in Southeast Asia: Publication of Selected Toyota Foundation-Funded Studies Miriam Coronel Ferrer, Deputy Director, Center for Third-World Studies, University of the Philippines	19,000
25  (Philippines)	International Conference: Southeast Asia in the Twentieth Century Maria Serena I. Diokno, Professor, University of the Philippines	9,700
26  (Thailand)	A History of Indonesia: A Southeast Asian Perspective Charnvit Kasetsiri, Lecturer, Thammasat University	10,000

*Regional Collaboration Project Grants*

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
27 (Thailand)	Dictionary of Khmu Dialects Suwilai Premsrirat, Associate Professor, Mahidol University	11,300
28 (Thailand)	An International Seminar on Islamic Studies in the ASEAN Region Isma-ae Alee, Director, College of Islamic Studies, Pattani Campus, Prince of Songkla University	16,000

**SEASREP**

**REGIONAL COLLABORATION  
PROJECT GRANTS**

**20 Council Meetings on the Southeast  
Asian Studies Regional Exchange  
Program**

Maria Serena I. Diokno

For two years following the establishment of the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program in fiscal 1995, the Toyota Foundation operated the program and the Japan Foundation Asia Center supported operations by providing the Toyota Foundation with half of the grant money. Since fiscal 1997, this program has been officially operated under the joint auspices of both the Toyota Foundation and the Asia Center.

This has led to the need for collaborative management of SEASREP affairs. Moreover, leaving future clerical operations in the hands of the SEASREP Council is seen as beneficial to the autonomy of the Southeast Asian side. For these and other reasons, fiscal 1997 will see the division of SEASREP management operations between the SEASREP Council Secretariat, newly established in Manila, and the Joint Secretariat operated by the Toyota Foundation and the Asia Center, to be run from within the Toyota Foundation. This grant will cover the operating expenses for the Manila Secretariat and for the Council meetings.

**21 Migration within East and Southeast Asia:  
Trends, Causes, Effects, and Recom-  
mendations**

Carunia Mulya Firdausy

The movement of people across national borders within East and Southeast Asia has escalated sharply in recent years. Such migration has the potential not only to trigger shifts in industrial structures and changes in patterns of economic interdependence but also to affect the delicate ethnic relationships among countries. Nonetheless, there have been few efforts to comprehensively study this migration and its effects.

This study aims to elucidate the issues raised by intraregional migration in several different Asian countries, analyze the movement of people within Asia in terms of social and economic processes, and examine its effects by conducting a case study focusing on Indonesia. Plans for this year, the final of the two-year project, are to conduct fieldwork in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. With growth in migration across national borders exceeding most predictions, a study elucidating such movement at both the macro and micro levels should be of major significance.

**22 A Colloquium on Academic Library  
Information Resources for Southeast  
Asian Scholarship**

Zaiton Osman

This project aims to pool the extensive library information resources of five universities participating in a

cooperative arrangement for the promotion of Southeast Asian studies and to consider how these resources can be utilized for the maximum benefit of all involved. Specifically, these information resources include each library's unique collection of books, survey reports and research papers by faculty members, publications of the university press, information technology, and human resources (librarians).

The purpose of the colloquium is to generate various ideas for stimulating interest in and implementing inter-university cooperation. It will also chart long-term plans for three networking projects: (1) an archival system for the output of all the university presses, (2) resource sharing of unique collections and records, and (3) librarian exchange programs.

**23 *Water Cities in Southeast Asia—From the Center to the Periphery***

**Mohd. Raduan bin Mohd. Ariff**

This study will attempt to shed light on the network of "water cities" that fostered and preserved ancient Southeast Asian culture. It will seek to establish the location of its center, determine its basic characteristics, and trace its development and decline. Southeast Asian maritime studies have long ignored these settlements, which have been marginalized in modern times. In the past, however, the water cities were flourishing centers of international trade and scholarship, and their study is essential to an understanding of Southeast Asian civilization.

The current project will be carried out over a period of three years. The first year will be devoted to research centering on Borneo and the surrounding seas; the second, to an "International Conference on Southeast Asian Water Cities, History and Modern Times"; and the third to a survey of the Andaman Sea, the Gulf of Thailand, and the seas east of the gulf.

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

**Miriam Coronel Ferrer**

This project will compile a selection of reports on research projects, carried out with Foundation grants, focusing on conflict between ethnic majorities and minorities and its resolution in various countries of

Southeast Asia. In Southeast Asian societies, with their rich ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity, there is a need for an accurate paradigm for understanding conflict between majority and minority groups and for resolving it. At the same time, a better understanding of such problems should contribute to the formulation of a desirable model for nation-building and development. Last year, the first of this two-year project, a survey was conducted, the framework for writing and publication was laid out, and editorial meetings were held. Plans for this year include composition of the text, the final editorial phase, and publication.

**25 *International Conference: Southeast Asia in the Twentieth Century***

**María Serena I. Diokno**

The twentieth century has transformed Southeast Asia in many ways. This project will hold a conference in which Southeast Asian scholars can trade views on the changes that have swept this region during the present century in various areas. The conference will be divided into six main topics: culture; religion and the arts; economic, political, and social change; women; science and technology; and images of Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asian studies have generally been approached from a basically Western perspective. This conference will take a step toward redressing that bias by attempting to formulate a uniquely Southeast Asian perspective. The conference is scheduled to be held in January 1998 in Manila and is expected to be attended by approximately 150 participants from around the world, but predominantly from Southeast Asia.

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

**Charnvit Kasetsiri**

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

a year for three years, the grant recipient is writing this history of Indonesia not only by studying Indonesian historical records but also by exchanging views with Indonesian scholars and traveling around the country visiting historical sites and interviewing a range of people. On the basis of the information thus gathered, he will write a history of Indonesia in Thai, covering such topics as various people's influence on the formation of Indonesia's kingdoms and the country's encounters with outside forces, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, the West, and finally the modern world.

The compilation of a history of Indonesia by a Thai historian has the potential to provide a new perspective on the history of both nations, while at the same time promoting a deeper understanding of Indonesia among the people of Thailand. Plans for this year, the final of the three-year project, are to continue archival research and fieldwork and to begin writing the final manuscript and preparing it for publication.

## **27 *Dictionary of Khmu Dialects***

### **Suwilai Preamsritat**

The aim of this project is to elucidate the vocabularies of the Khmu dialects used in northern Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and China's Yunnan Province and to compile a dictionary of these dialects by region, based on fieldwork in each country. This is the second year of this three-year project. Following up on the progress made during last year's research in Vietnam, this year's work will focus on documentary research and fieldwork on the Khmu dialects of Laos as well as on the editing of the dictionary. This project is a pioneering effort in that it will study the language of an ethnic minority spanning several Southeast Asian countries and southern China within a cooperative framework that also crosses national borders.

## **28 *An International Seminar on Islamic Studies in the ASEAN Region***

### **Isma-ae Alee**

Southeast Asian Islam has developed into a distinctive tradition, reflecting the tolerance and multidimensional character of the region itself. The purpose of this project is to explore the history, methodology, and future of Islamic studies among the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, where rapid development has brought dramatic changes in

the past few decades. A seminar will be held over a period of four days in March 1998, attended by 17 invited and about 100 general participants. Topics will include (1) the contribution of Islamic studies to the development of Muslim polities and communities in Southeast Asia, (2) the promotion of mutual understanding and harmony between Muslims and followers of Buddhism and other religions, and (3) problems likely to confront Islamic studies in ASEAN countries in the twenty-first century.

## Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program

### OVERVIEW

This program was established in fiscal 1987. Applications have been processed since fiscal 1993 by a liaison desk in Jakarta, at the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (Foundation for Social Sciences). Since fiscal 1994 priority has been given to four subthemes: land use and ownership issues, labor issues, changes in religious attitudes, and development of urban culture (exceptions are made for research for M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations). This year, as in previous years, applications were publicly solicited.

A total of 866 applications were received for fiscal 1997 grants, down from last year's 1,034, but roughly on a par with the 800 to 1,000 applications received yearly. By subtheme, 109 applications related to land use and ownership issues, 131 to labor issues, 134 to changes in religious attitudes, and 178 to development of urban culture. In addition, there were 261 applications for thesis research and 53 for dissertation research. A program associate in charge of the Jakarta liaison desk eliminated applications that clearly did not meet the program's criteria. The remaining 315 applications were screened by the selection committee, including one Japanese and two Indonesian members who only submitted evaluation sheets, when it met on August 9, 1997, at the offices of the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial. The committee recommended 59 grants to the Foundation's Board of Directors. Nine grants went to research on land use and ownership; 9 were for labor issues; 10 were for changes in religious attitudes; and 8 were for development of urban culture. Sixteen grants went to thesis research, and 7 went to dissertation work. Eighteen grant recipients were female, compared with 14 last year.

### TRENDS IN FISCAL 1997

Just like last year, the selection committee felt that many of the research proposals on land use and ownership and on labor issues simply addressed similar topics in different locations. Fiscal 1997 saw this trend carry over into research on changes in religious attitudes. The selection committee had an extremely difficult time picking out significant differences and fresh approaches among proposals within the parameters of the established selection process, and ended up with no recourse other than to prioritize research focused on areas outside of the island of Java as an additional criterion for selection.

On the subtheme of land use and ownership, except for 1 proposal based on historical research, all proposals dealt with contemporary issues. Among these, quite a few proposals addressed the problem of land disputes which arise as a result of development and migration policies, and how gaps in land ownership affect people's lifestyles. On the subtheme of labor issues, 5 out of the 9 granted proposals dealt with the topic of female labor, reflecting a growing interest in gender problems in Indonesia. In addition, there were several topics dealing with issues such as employment and labor conditions for factory workers and those working in the informal sector.

On the subtheme of changes in religious attitudes, proposals dealt with such issues as new fundamentalist Islamic movements, and the relationship between religious attitudes and economic activity. On the subtheme of development of urban culture, quite a few proposals dealt with issues such as changes in lifestyle among farmers stemming from the urbanization of farming villages, as well as problems related to divided communities that spring up as a result of the construction of highways. Proposals dealing with cultural transfiguration and cultural



## Report for Fiscal 1997

clashes in multi-cultural societies were also selected. For thesis and dissertation research, proposals ranged from the fields of archeology and history to thoroughly contemporary themes such as the relationship between development and the environment.

While the island of Java is currently the region in Indonesia with the most schools offering Masters and Ph.D. curricula, a large number of grant recipients were teachers at regional universities based outside of Java. As mentioned above, due to lack of other concrete criteria for making selections, the committee gave priority to researchers and research based off the main island. As a result, the majority of recipients came from such regions as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Ambon, and Irian Jaya.

## Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
<i>Subtheme 1: Land Use and Ownership Issues</i>		
1	97-YI-001 Agrarian Reorganization in Surakarta During the Period of the Colonial Ethical Policy and Its Impact on the Welfare of the Farmers Wasino, Lecturer, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Semarang	4,900,000
2	97-YI-002 Land Disputes in the Transmigration Areas: A Case Study of the Transmigration Village of Pediwang in North Maluku Regency, Maluku Wardis Girsang, Lecturer, Pattimura University	5,786,000
3	97-YI-003 Land Ownership Distribution and Land Use Changes in the District of West Kupang, Kupang Fidelis Klau, Lecturer, Nusa Cendana University	4,390,000
4	97-YI-004 The Uwer Leaders as the Traditional Customary Rulers: Their Existence and Their Role in Land and Forest Land Conflict Solutions in Central Aceh Regency M. Jafar, Lecturer, Syiah Kuala University	5,929,000
5	97-YI-005 Land Ownership and Social Distance Between Strata in Farmers' Communities: A Case Study of Barembeng Village in Gowa Regency Arie Bororing, Independent Researcher	4,900,000
6	97-YI-006 The Change in the Work Pattern and Welfare Level of Women Farmers and Its Relation with the Change in Land Ownership: A Study in Farming Areas Surrounding the Public Housing Area in Jember Regency, East Java Emy Kholifah, Lecturer, Jember Muhammadiyah University	4,800,000
7	97-YI-007 An Analysis of the Process of Policy Formulation in the Solution of Land Eviction Conflict: A Case Study of Land Eviction in the Village of Anom Wedoro, Griyo Rejo District, Gresik Eva Kusuma Sundari, Research Assistant, Airlangga University	4,635,000
8	97-YI-008 The Disparity in Land Ownership: A Study on the Effectiveness of the Use of HGU (Hak Guna Usaha—Right to Use for Enterprise) Land, and Land Ownership Profile of the Surrounding Communities in East Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Lalu Alwan Basri, General Secretary, People's Agriculture Development Institute	5,345,000

## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
9	97-YI-009 Land Disputes Pattern in the North Coastal Areas of Java: Case Studies on Space and Environment Regulations Muhammad Balquni, Researcher, The IDEAS Foundation	5,650,000
<i>Subtheme 2: Labor Issues</i>		
10	97-YI-010 A Study on Work Accidents at the Tonasa Cement Co. (May 1996 to May 1998) Kartini Badruddin, Independent Researcher	4,445,000
11	97-YI-011 Profiles of Women Working in the Informal Sector and Their Roles in Increasing Their Families' Income: A Case Study on Women Fish Vendors Among the Muna Ethnic Group Living in the City of Kendari Sahlul, Independent Researcher	3,980,000
12	97-YI-012 Gender Disparity in Work: A Study on the Influence of Socio-Cultural Roots Hardiani, Dean, Department of Economics, Jambi University	5,135,000
13	97-YI-013 Work Institutions in the Industrial Zone of Lhok Seumawe, North Aceh T.M. Jamil, Lecturer, Syiah Kuala University	3,550,000
14	97-YI-014 The Changes in Employment Among the Landless Farmers Living in the Areas Surrounding Housing Complexes in Malang, East Java Sudjalil, Lecturer, Muhammadiyah University of Malang	4,700,000
15	97-YI-015 Women Home Workers in the Traditional Weaving Industry in Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Doppy Roy Nendissa, Lecturer, Nusa Cendana University	5,650,000
16	97-YI-016 Women Plantation Workers Viewed from a Gender Perspective: A Case Study on the PTP VIII Tea Plantation Estate in Kayu Aro, Kerinci Regency, Jambi Suandi, Lecturer, Jambi University	5,650,000
17	97-YI-017 Communication Patterns in Families in Malang with Women Working in Industry Ribut Wahyu Eriyanti, Research Assistant, Muhammadiyah University of Malang	4,400,000

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
18	97-YI-018 A Study on the Informal Trading System and the Value-Oriented Pattern of the Vendors Operating in the Train Between Senin Jakarta and Purwokerto Budiyono, Lecturer, Jenderal Soedirman University	5,165,000
<i>Subtheme 3: Changes in Religious Attitudes</i>		
19	97-YI-019 Nololo Tradition in Los Pallos Community in East Timor: A Study on the Transformation of Indigenous Belief Systems Through Oral Tradition Yoseph Yapi Taum, Lecturer, East Timor University	5,850,000
20	97-YI-020 Islam and Social Ideals: A Study on an Islamic Bulletin Published on Friday in Yogyakarta Uam Abdul Hanan, Staff, Autonomous Society Secretariat Foundation	4,400,000
21	97-YI-021 The Influence of Fazlur Rahman's Ideas on the Movement of Islamic Neo-Modernism in Indonesia Ahmad Amir Aziz, Independent Researcher	4,500,000
22	97-YI-022 From Abdul Karim Oey, Yunus Yahya to Lady Wong Kam Fu: A Study on the Assimilation of the Chinese Islamic Community in Medan Rudi Hartono, Independent Researcher	4,660,000
23	97-YI-023 Islam, New Tarekat, and the Urban Elite: A Case Study on the Religious Community of Semaan Al Qur'an Mantab in Yogyakarta Nizar Ali, Research Assistant, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute	4,300,000
24	97-YI-024 Religious Tradition and Economic Behavior: A Case Study on the Fishing Community in Eretan Village, Kadang Haur, Indramayu Regency, West Java Din Wahid, Candidate for Lecturer, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic Institute	4,950,000
25	97-YI-025 Tabligh Community and a Socio-Political Case Study on the Fishing Community in Eretan Village, Kadang Haur, Indramayu Regency, West Java Al Chaidar, Researcher, Indonesian Institute for Research and Development of Labor Ethics	4,882,000

## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
26	97-YI-026 Unregistered Marriages on University Campuses: Case Studies on Students of Airlangga University, Sunan Ampel State Islamic Institute, and State University of Jember Eni Sugiarti, Research Assistant, Airlangga University	5,600,000
27	97-YI-027 Economic Behavior and the Religiosity of the Madurese Ethnic Group: A Case Study in the City of Banjarmasin Wahyudin, Lecturer, Antasari State Islamic Institute	4,150,000
28	97-YI-028 The Missionary Movement of the Tabligh Community in West Sumatra Azizah Fitrah, Lecturer, Imam Bonjol State Islamic Institute	4,675,000
 <i>Subtheme 4: Development of Urban Culture</i>		
29	97-YI-029 Vagrants Since Childhood: A Case Study of the Life of Child Beggars in Malang Latipun, Lecturer, Muhammadiyah University of Malang	4,200,000
30	97-YI-030 The Conversion of Agricultural Lands and the Marginalization of Farmers in the Outskirts of Yogyakarta Lutfi Muta'ali, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	4,800,000
31	97-YI-031 The Changing Behavior of the Urbanized Migrants Living in the Slum Area in Ujung Pandang Muhammad Iqbal Latief, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University	4,620,000
32	97-YI-032 Code Mixing Among the Sundanese Young In Bandung: A Study on Socio-Linguistics Cece Sobarna, Lecturer, Padjadjaran University	4,000,000
33	97-YI-033 The Gender Issue as Unconscious Ideology in Indonesian Films: A Content Analysis of Films as Popular Cultural Products and Entertainment for the Urban Population Widyastuti Purbani, Research Assistant, Yogyakarta Education and Teacher Training Institute	4,950,000
34	97-YI-034 The Influence of Toll-Road Construction on the Change in Socio-Cultural Interactions Among the Surrounding Communities: A Case Study on the Gempol Toll Road in Surabaya Aji Suraji, Research Assistant, Gama Widya University	4,000,000

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
35	97-YI-035 The Psychological, Social, and Medical Impact on Victims of Rape, and the Supporting and Constraining Factors of Reporting the Case to the Police: A Case Study of Jakarta in 1996 Rosa Jaya, Staff, MARS Hospital	4,525,000
36	97-YI-036 Cross-Cultural Conflicts Among Migrants: A Case Study of East Timorese in Malang Stefanus Yufra M. Taneo, Lecturer, Karya Widya Catholic University	4,450,000
<i>M.A. Theses and Ph.D. Dissertations</i>		
37	97-YI-037 The Quality of Life of the Population in Sustainable and Ecological Development Nurhasan Syah, Lecturer, Padang Education and Teacher Training Institute	5,255,000
38	97-YI-038 <i>Tsamarat Al-Mubimmah Diyafah Li Al-Umarai Wa Al-Kubara Li Abl Al-Mahkamah: A Study on the Ideas of Raja Ali Haji on State</i> Mahdini, Lecturer, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute	4,000,000
39	97-YI-039 Sibolga in the 19th Century: A Trading City in West Sumatra Muhd. Nur, Lecturer, Andalas University	5,235,000
40	97-YI-040 The Social Integration of the Javanese and the Minangkabau Ethnic Groups in Sitiung, West Sumatra Ade Saptomo, Lecturer, Andalas University	5,100,000
41	97-YI-041 The Rubber Traders and Trade in South Kalimantan 1900–1970 Tunjung, Lecturer, Lambung Mangkurat University	5,450,000
42	97-YI-042 Javanese as Spoken by Ethnic Chinese in Surakarta: A Study on Bilingualism and Levels of Speech Markhamah, Lecturer, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta	4,850,000
43	97-YI-043 Education Model for Teenage Girls: An Experimental Study in Gender-Based Systematic Intervention on Female Teenagers in Bandung Krishnayani Prawira-Winata, Lecturer, Bandung Education and Teacher Training Institute	4,805,000

## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
44	97-YI-044 A Handicraft Village: The Value of Child Work as an Important Determining Factor of the Role of Children in the Family Economy in Kawalu, Tasikmalaya Susilawati, Lecturer, Institute for Social Welfare	4,620,000
45	97-YI-045 The Dimensions of Community Empowerment in the Implementation of the Presidential Decree on Backward Villages: The Development of Social Groups in the Village of Galur, Johar Baru, Jakarta Harapan Lumban Gaol, Staff, Central Kalimantan Bureau, Ministry of Social Affairs	3,030,000
46	97-YI-046 The Responses of the Rural Population to the Tourism Industries: A Study in the Surrounding Area of the Tourist Park of Candi Borobudur, Magelang, Central Java Rahesli Humsona, Research Assistant, Sebelas Maret University	4,725,000
47	97-YI-047 The History of the Arrival of Buddhism and Its Development in Bali: Artifactual Data A. A. Oka Astawa, Research Assistant, Bali Archaeological Research Institute	4,400,000
48	97-YI-048 The History of Political Prisoners on Buru Island (1969–1979) I. G. Krisnadi, Lecturer, Jember University	5,775,000
49	97-YI-049 The Responses of Dry Land Farmers to the Development of Plantations in the Province of Riau: A Study of Dry Land Farmers in the Concession Area of the Nucleus Small Holder Estate of State Plantation IV in Riau Achmad Hidir, Research Assistant, Riau University	4,675,000
50	97-YI-050 Phatic Communication in the Indonesian-Speaking Community Saikal Arimi, Research Assistant, Andalas University	4,187,000
51	97-YI-051 The Change in Tradition and the Deforestation: The Case of Sentani Traditional Community Frans F. Apomfires, Research Assistant, Cenderawasih University	5,250,000
52	97-YI-052 A Study on the Life of Women Workers: A Gender Analysis Tri Wuryaningsih, Lecturer, Jenderal Soedirman University	5,445,000

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant #	Title of project Recipient, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
53	97-YI-053 An Analysis of Eviction Policy from the Viewpoint of the Compensation Decision Hayati Sari Hasibuan, Graduate Student, Bandung Institute of Technology	4,650,000
54	97-YI-054 System of Address in Javanese: Analysis of Cases of Addresses in the Palace of Yogyakarta Sulistiyowati, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	4,368,000
55	97-YI-055 The Impact of Economic Liberalization on Urban Land Use: A Case Study on the Implementation of Agrarian Policy in Malang Mokh. Najih, Research Assistant, Muhammadiyah University of Malang	3,500,000
56	97-YI-056 Raden Saleh Syarif Bustaman (1807–1880): A Study in Biographical History Suwarno, Lecturer, Indonesia Institute of the Arts	4,500,000
57	97-YI-057 Feminist Criticism of the Problems of Indonesian Women in Novels: A Study on Feminism in Indonesian Literature Dian Swandayani, Lecturer, Yogyakarta Education and Teacher Training Institute	4,812,000
58	97-YI-058 From Tengkulak to Soebandar: Trading Activities in Singaraja, Bali (1850–1930) I Made Pageh, Lecturer, Singaraja Institute for Educational Science	4,150,000
59	97-YI-059 Megalithic Sites in Sekampung River Basin: An Artifactual and Functional Study Triwurjani, Research Assistant, National Archaeological Research Institute	4,650,000



## “Know Our Neighbors” Programs

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

The “Know Our Neighbors” program in Japan was introduced in 1991 as a five-year scheme. The plan called for the translation and publication of 80 works recommended by experts. The program is somewhat behind schedule, but the final grant applications for the translation and publication of these works will be approved in the near future.

There were six applications in fiscal 1997, all of which were accepted for grants. The six works selected included five recommended books, including *Thatched Huts and Stucco Palaces: Peasants and Landlords in 19th Century Nepal* and the Indian novel *Apka Banti*. It is hoped that the translation and publication of these books will help Japanese readers to gain a better understanding of the history, culture, and politics of South Asia.

For the first time in several years, a new book was accepted in fiscal 1997. The work in question is *Trade and Civilization in the Indian Ocean: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750*. The selection committee intends to consider the translation of other new works in the future after seeking the advice of experts.

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

The aim of this program is to help Asian readers to deepen their understanding of neighboring countries, and to disseminate knowledge and information that will contribute to nation-building in Asian countries, through the translation and publication of these books. There were 26 applications for grants in fiscal 1997. These applications, which covered 49 books, came from Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. There were 23 applications for 36 books from Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam), 2 applications for 12 books from South Asia (Pakistan and Sri Lanka), and 1 application for 1 book from Mongolia. After studying the applications, the committee selected 14 (17 books), of which 11 were from Southeast Asia (13 books), 2 from South Asia (3 books), and 1 from Mongolia (1 book). The books selected for the grants were mostly historical or literary works, but the range of subjects covered also included aspects of culture and security.

In fiscal 1997, the Association for Supporting Cultural Relations of Mongolia and Japan of Ulan Bator, Mongolia, sought a grant for the translation and publication of a Mongolian version of the late Shiba Ryotaro’s *Sogen no Ki* (Story of the Steppes). Previously, the translation program between Asian languages had been limited to South and Southeast Asia; this was the first approach to the Foundation from Mongolia. After some discussion, however, the selection committee decided to approve *Sogen no Ki* for translation and publication. Other issues discussed by the committee included the need to obtain more information about publishers and the possibility of setting guidelines to be used when choosing books relating to Japan. These issues will be taken into consideration in next year’s program.

SOICHI IJIMA  
CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE

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

Grant #	Title of project Publisher	Amount (¥)
1	97-B-01     Mannu Bhandari, <i>Apka Banti</i> , trans. Taigen Hashimoto et al. Dandansha	2,010,000
2	97-B-02     Dhanavajra Vajracarya, <i>Licchavikalaka Abhilekha</i> , trans. Kazuhiko Saeki Akashi Shoten	5,320,000
3	97-B-03     Mahesh C. Regmi, <i>Thatched Huts and Stucco Palaces: Peasants and Landlords in 19th-Century Nepal</i> , trans. Junko Hasumi Akashi Shoten	1,350,000
4	97-B-04     Satish Chandra, <i>Medieval India</i> , trans. Yasuyuki Ona, Hiromu Nagashima Yamakawa Shuppansha	3,150,000
5	97-B-05     Rajni Kothari, <i>Politics and the People: In Search of a Humane India</i> , trans. Takako Hirose Keiso Shobo	1,470,000
6	97-B-06     K. N. Chaudhuri, <i>Trade and Civilization in the Indian Ocean: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750</i> , trans. Heita Kawakatsu NTT Shuppan	1,960,000

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

#### 1     *Apka Banti, Mannu Bhandari*

Tr. Taigen Hashimoto et al.

Banti, the title character in this book, is the son of the dean of a woman's college who has separated from her husband. As his mother proceeds from her divorce to remarriage, Banti becomes emotionally uncertain and begins to rebel against her. His mother, for her part, agonizes over her devotion to her work, her sense of wronging her son, and her own loneliness. The characters in *Apka Banti* are all finely detailed psychological portraits.

The author, one of the foremost Hindi women writers in the modern era, began writing novels and short stories in the 1950s. Her works have dealt mainly with the conflict between traditional culture and the working women that have appeared in India's new middle class as the nation has modernized. The translation of this work will be carried out by a group of adult students of Hindi under the guidance of Taigen Hashimoto.

#### 2     *Licchavikalaka Abhilekha, Dhanavajra Vajracarya*

Tr. Kazuhiko Saeki

The early historical period of Nepal is marked by the Licchavi dynasty (ca. fifth to ninth centuries C.E.). A primary source of information on that era is the some

200 monument inscriptions that still remain. This work presents all the inscriptions in order of their antiquity and details their location and state of preservation. It then transcribes the Sanskrit inscriptions from Gupta and other old scripts, presenting them in modern Devanagari script. Last, it includes translations into modern Nepali and explications of the texts. The author is an eminent scholar of ancient Nepalese inscriptions. The translation and publication of his work in Japanese will give readers in Japan access to this fundamental information on Nepal's past.

### **3 Thatched Huts and Stucco Palaces: Peasants and Landlords in 19th-Century Nepal, Mahesh C. Regmi**

Tr. Junko Hasumi

The Rana era refers to the century or so leading up to 1951, when Nepal embarked on its modernization. During its regime, the Rana family exercised exclusive political control of the country. This work examines the political economy of Rana-era Nepal, mainly focusing on farming and land systems. It touches on topics including the landed elite, local elite, serfs, agricultural taxation, usury, policies for agricultural development, farming collectives, and politics and administration. The book's author, a Nepalese historical economist, is a Ramon Magsaysay Award recipient highly respected both at home and abroad. The translated work will contribute greatly to understanding of nineteenth-century Nepal.

### **4 Medieval India, Satish Chandra**

Tr. Yasuyuki Ona, Hiromu Nagashima

This work is a textbook on Indian history compiled for use by students in the last two years of high school. The book, written in a clear and easily understood manner, reflects well on the caliber of the research into India's medieval period carried out since the nation's independence from Great Britain. The work is the product of the history textbook compilation committee of India's National Council of Educational Research and Training; its author is a professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University and an authority on India's medieval period. The translation should prove an ideal entry-level text for Japanese wishing to learn about medieval Indian history.

### **5 Politics and the People: In Search of a Humane India, Rajni Kothari**

Tr. Takako Hirose

The author of this work, one of the best-known political scientists in India, has long maintained a critical stance even toward the politics of his own country. With an ability for rigorous logical analysis seldom paralleled in India, he is widely read by Western political scientists as well. *Politics and the People* is a collection of Kothari's essays laying out his major thinking on Indian political matters. From the pieces the reader should be able to grasp the flow of Indian politics since the nation's independence from Great Britain. Kothari's writing style is famous for its complexity; but the author himself has been kind enough to provide guidance during the translation of his work into lucid Japanese.

### **6 Trade and Civilization in the Indian Ocean: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750, K. N. Chaudhuri**

Tr. Heita Kawakatsu

Taking a cue from French historian Fernand Braudel, who observed developments in Europe from a maritime perspective, the author of this two-part work paints a picture of the regions surrounding the Indian Ocean as a coherent cultural sphere.

The first part of *Trade and Civilization* deals with the concurrent rise of the T'ang Dynasty and the sudden bursting on the scene of Islam. It details the historical steps leading to the appearance of an Islamic civilization on the Indian Ocean. The projection of Portuguese, Dutch, and English power in Asia in the sixteenth century was built largely atop the foundation of this maritime Islamic sphere. Part two analyzes the stability of the structures present in the Indian Ocean region until the mid-eighteenth century from the standpoint of shipbuilding, market structures, movement of goods, and flow of capital. This book will be published in one volume, according to the publisher.

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

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
7 (Indonesia)	Translation and Publication of <i>History of Sumatra</i> in Indonesian Zamzami, Director, P.T. Rosda Jayaputra	8,600
8 (Laos)	Translation and Publication of <i>Culture and Management in Japan</i> in Laotian Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn, Senior Partner, Drs. Mayoury and Pheuiphanh and Partners Legal Counsel Office	3,900
9 (Laos)	Translation and Publication of <i>Modern Japanese Stories</i> in Laotian Outhine Bounyavong, Writer, Sila Viravong Foundation	4,300
10 (Laos)	Translation and Publication of <i>L'Habitation Lao, Vol. 1</i> in Laotian Sounantha Kanlaya, Deputy Chief, Traditional Architecture Preservation Department, Ministry of Information and Culture	6,500
11 (Malaysia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Ajia no Jidai</i> and <i>Shukyo no Jisatsu</i> in Malaysian Sidin Ahmad Ishak, Director, University of Malaya Press	14,000
12 (Mongolia)	Translation and Publication of <i>Sogen no Ki</i> in Mongolian Delegiyn Tumurbaatar, Executive Director, Association for Supporting Cultural Relations of Mongolia and Japan	5,000
13 (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>Child of All Nations</i> and <i>The Sorrow of War</i> in Urdu Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	8,900
14 (Sri Lanka)	Translation and Publication of <i>Keiei to Bunka</i> in Sinhalese Piyadasa Ratnayake, Professor, Saga University	4,700
15 (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>Burma's Struggle Against British Imperialism, 1885-1895</i> and <i>Vietnam: A Long History</i> in Thai Thamrongsak Petchiert-Anan, Assistant Director, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	18,800
16 (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>Showashi, Vol. 2</i> in Thai Charnvit Kasetsiri, Director, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	10,600
17 (Vietnam)	Translation and Publication of <i>Asia's Cultural Mosaic</i> in Vietnamese Nguyen Duy Thieu, Senior Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	7,400

## Report for Fiscal 1997

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
18  (Vietnam)	97-K-12  Translation and Publication of <i>Southeast Asian Security in the New Millennium</i> in Vietnamese  Do Loc Diep, Director, Center for North American Studies, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	5,800
19  (Vietnam)	97-K-13  Translation and Publication of <i>Betonamu no Sekaishi</i> in Vietnamese  Tran Nham, President, National Political Publishing House of Vietnam	6,700
20  (Vietnam)	97-K-14  Translation and Publication of <i>Chijimi Shiko no Nihonjin</i> in Vietnamese  Duong Phu Hiep, Director, Center for Japanese Studies, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	6,900

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

#### 7 *Translation and Publication of History of Sumatra in Indonesian*

##### Zamzami

William Marsden's *History of Sumatra* was published in 1811 in England, which at the time ruled the vast island. This project will involve the translation of the work into Indonesian and its publication by P. T. Rosda Jayaputra—one of Indonesia's top publishers, whose director currently serves as president of the Indonesian Book Publishers Association (IKAPI). Marsden's work details the languages, customs, and cultures of the ethnic groups living in Sumatra around 1800; it is a classic document for those studying the island.

#### 8 *Translation and Publication of Culture and Management in Japan in Laotian*

##### Pheuiphanh Ngaosyvathn

Laos is currently being buffeted by great change as it

makes a rapid transition to a market economy. The country's administrators, as well as the people in general, are faced with the need for a firm grasp of the real nature of a market economy. They are also faced, however, with a lack of material on the subject. Scholar Shuji Hayashi's book draws on the example of Japan to argue that the concept of a market economy, which appears at a glance to be a universal constant, is actually closely tied to specific local factors. It is hoped that it will provide a foothold for Laotians to consider the market economy in their own country as it relates to their own history and culture. The translator is well known in Laos as both a historian and a legal scholar.

#### 9 *Translation and Publication of Modern Japanese Stories in Laotian*

##### Outhine Bounyavong

This project will provide a Laotian version of a collection of stories by Ogai Mori, Kafu Nagai, Naoya Shiga, Yukio Mishima, Junichiro Tanizaki, Masuji Ibuse, Fumiko Hayashi, and other writers of Japan's modern era. The translator, a nationally known writer in Laos, is also actively involved in introducing Japanese literature to that nation. The book will be produced by Phainam, a front-runner in the Laotian publishing world. The translated work is expected to

contribute greatly to the Laotian people's understanding of Japanese literature.

**10 Translation and Publication of  
L'Habitation Lao, Vol. 1 in Laotian**

**Sounantha Kanlaya**

This work takes a detailed, analytical look at traditional homes in Louangphrabang and Vientiane, their spatial layout, and the materials, tools, and methods used in their construction. An administrator at the Laotian Ministry of Information and Culture, the translator is well-versed in the country's traditional architecture. Classical building methods are facing great change as Laos continues to implement its policies opening the country to the world. It is hoped that the publication of this work in Laotian will bring readers there a deeper understanding of and feeling for the nation's traditional architecture and culture.

**11 Translation and Publication of Ajia no  
Jidai and Shukyo no Jisatsu in  
Malaysian**

**Sidin Ahmad Ishak**

This project will see the translation into Malaysian of two works: *Ajia no Jidai: Nippon no Koritsu wa Sakerareru ka* (The Age of Asia: Can Japan Remain a Part of It?), a work by renowned Japanese economist Naoki Tanaka, and *Shukyo no Jisatsu* (The Suicide of Religion), by philosophers Takeshi Umehara and Tetsuo Yamaori. The first work stresses the importance of Japan's positioning itself as a member of the Asian community in the post-cold war era. The second takes the crimes carried out by members of the Aum Shinrikyo (Supreme Truth) cult as a springboard for discussion of the need in Japan for a new form of interpersonal relationships. Publication of both books will be handled by the University of Malaya Press.

**12 Translation and Publication of Sogen no  
Ki in Mongolian**

**Delegiyn Tumurbaatar**

The late author Ryotaro Shiba, who before World War II studied Mongolian at what is now the Osaka University of Foreign Studies, was known for his particularly deep feelings for Mongolia. This project will

involve the translation into Mongolian of *Sogen no Ki* (Story of the Steppes), one of his representative works. The book depicts Shiba's original take on the history and worldview of the nomadic culture of the Mongols through its treatment of the story of a Mongolian woman, who sees her nationality change three times in the chaotic postwar years: from Russian to Manchurian (now the three northeastern provinces of China), then to Chinese, and finally to Mongolian. The publication in Mongolian of this work, which has been praised as a "poem of the soul put into words," will introduce people in that nation—long relegated to the fringes of the great Chinese civilization to the south—to the insights of Shiba, a thinker who showed great affection for their culture.

**13 Translation and Publication of Child  
of All Nations and The Sorrow of War  
in Urdu**

**Fizza Tawfique**

*Child of All Nations* is the second book in Indonesian author Pramoedya Ananta Toer's Buru Quartet of novels. Pramoedya, often called Indonesia's greatest modern writer, is a recent Ramon Magsaysay Award recipient. Through the life of its young male protagonist, this highly praised book describes the course of nascent nationalism in Indonesia at the end of the nineteenth century (then the Dutch East Indies). *The Sorrow of War* is the first novel on the Vietnam War written from the North Vietnamese perspective to be translated into English. The author of the best-seller, *Bao Ninh*, was himself a soldier—one of only 10 survivors from a 500-member Youth Brigade.

**14 Translation and Publication of Keiei to  
Bunka in Sinhalese**

**Piyadasa Ratnayake**

Shuji Hayashi's *Keiei to Bunka* (translated into English as *Culture and Management in Japan*) uses the example of Japan to make the case that management, often thought of as a universal constant, is a practice with deep ties to a country's traditional culture and concepts of time and space. The translator, a Sri Lankan economist residing in Japan, selected this work from among a number of books dealing with the topics of management and culture. The translation will be directly from the original Japanese into Sinhalese.

**15 Translation and Publication of Burma's Struggle Against British Imperialism, 1885-1895 and Vietnam: A Long History in Thai**

**Thamrongsak Petchiert-Anan**

For more than 30 years, the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks has served the Thai reading public through its translation and publishing activities. This Bangkok-based organization has participated in the "Know Our Neighbors" Program for the last 15 years. Lately the Foundation has focused its efforts on works on the history of the countries neighboring Thailand; this project fits in well with those efforts. *Burma's Struggle Against British Imperialism, 1885-1895*, by Burmese historian Ni Ni Myint, deals with the country's fight for independence from Great Britain at the end of the nineteenth century. *Vietnam: A Long History*, by Nguen Khac Vien, takes a comprehensive look at that nation's past. In recent years Thailand has been strengthening its ties—particularly economic ones—with the other countries of Indochina. The translation and publication of both these works should deepen Thai understanding of the history of two of Thailand's neighbors.

**16 Translation and Publication of Showashi, Vol. 2 in Thai**

**Charnvit Kasetsiri**

In his two-volume *Showashi* (Showa-Era History), Takafusa Nakamura depicts Japan's twentieth-century history from the perspective of one who has seen it happen. The work won the Osaragi Jiro Prize when it was published in 1993. This project will focus on the translation into Thai of the second volume, which covers Japan's post-World War II democratization and economic growth, and the subsequent shift of its economy to a global one. Editing and publication of the Thai version will be handled by the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks, a nonprofit group with extensive experience in the publication in Thai of translated works. The translator, Thanawan Kitpapaiampoon, is a rising scholar of economics who studied the subject in Japan. The project should provide Thai readers, who have themselves experienced rapid economic development and democratization, with an understanding of the course those processes took in Showa-era Japan.

**17 Translation and Publication of Asia's Cultural Mosaic in Vietnamese**

**Nguyen Duy Thieu**

*Asia's Cultural Mosaic* is a collaborative, wide-ranging work covering topics including the family, the state, social class and caste, urbanization, and modernization from the perspective of archaeology, anthropology, linguistics, religious studies, economics, and other disciplines. The book was selected for this project after the translator carried out a survey of likely materials for a basic text on anthropology, and in particular on comparative cultural studies. The translation of the book into Vietnamese will be accompanied by consultations between the translator and the authors of the work's sections, with particular attention paid to the correct usage of specialized terminology.

**18 Translation and Publication of Southeast Asian Security in the New Millennium in Vietnamese**

**Do Loc Diep**

*Southeast Asian Security in the New Millennium* is considered to be an important book to Vietnam for its introduction of topics, such as economic development and security, that need to be addressed by the nation as it considers security issues in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the individual countries of the region. The translator decided to produce a Vietnamese version of the work in the hope that it would be read widely by civil servants in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others directly involved in Vietnam's diplomatic activities. It is expected that this fairly recent work—it was published in 1996—will serve as a guide for Vietnam as it approaches Asian security issues in its formulation of foreign policy.

**19 Translation and Publication of Betonamu no Sekaishi in Vietnamese**

**Tran Nham**

In his *Betonamu no Sekaishi* (Vietnam in World History), Motoo Furuta takes a historical look at how Vietnam has oriented itself within global affairs. The path Vietnam has taken is explained from the perspective of its place within the flow of world history. Recent years have seen a great number of works on Vietnam written by scholars from around the globe;

Furuta's contribution is ranked very highly among them, a factor that led to the decision to translate and publish it in Vietnamese.

**20 Translation and Publication of Chijimi  
Shiko no Nihonjin in Vietnamese**

**Duong Phu Hiep**

This project will see the direct translation from Japanese to Vietnamese of *Chijimi Shiko no Nihonjin* (translated as *Smaller Is Better: Japan's Mastery of the Miniature*), the 1984 work on Japanese culture by Yi O-nyong, a Korean researcher and former chief of the Republic of Korea's Bureau of Culture and Arts. The book analyzes such cultural phenomena as traditional festivals, landscaping, bonsai, and flower arrangement in its exploration of a characteristic Japanese tendency toward miniaturization. Translation of the work will be carried out by the Center for Japanese Studies in the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, which boasts researchers well-versed in Japanese matters.



## Other Grant-Making Activities

### FOUNDATION INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

Applications for foundation initiative grants are not publicly solicited. There are no restrictions on the nationality, place of residence, or institutional affiliation of grant recipients. Grant proposals are presented on the basis of consultations between the Foundation and individuals or groups and are screened at monthly planning meetings (attended by the president, managing director, and other members of the Foundation's professional staff). The final decisions on grants are made at the Board of Directors' meetings, held three times a year. In cases necessitating speedy action, however, the president of the Foundation is empowered to make decisions on grants, following screening at planning meetings, and report to the Board of Directors after the fact.

### COMMUNICATIONS-SUPPLEMENT GRANT PROGRAM

The Communications-Supplement Grant Program provides grants to enable the results of Foundation-assisted research to be widely disseminated or to enable research results to be further developed. Specifically, grants are awarded for the following types of projects:

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

## The Toyota Foundation

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

### ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMS

This year 10 foundation initiative grants totaling ¥49,837,090 and 5 communications-supplement grants totaling ¥15,250,000 were awarded.

Foundation Initiative Grant Program

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	97-P-001  (Vietnam)	Conservation of the Hue Antique Museum Collection and Preservation and Restoration of the Mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang  Thai Cong Nguyen, Representative, Hue Monuments Conservation Center	13,000,000
2	97-P-002  (Japan)	Comparative Research and Construction of a Database on Legal Systems in Japan and China  Zentaro Kitagawa, Chair, Kyoto Comparative Law Center	10,000,000
3	97-P-003  (Japan)	Building a Foundation for Primary Health Care in the Kusunagara District, Northern India: With Special Emphasis on Emergency Means of Transportation  Takayuki Yamamoto, President, India Welfare Village Society	2,500,000
4	97-P-004  (Indonesia)	Creating an Exhibition Catalog for "The Treasures of Indonesia's Ancient Kingdoms"  Suwati Kartiwa, Director, National Museum of Indonesia	5,000,000
5	97-P-005  (Japan)	Publication of Yajuro Tokuhiko's Japanese-Mongolian-Chinese Dictionary  Mitsuo Kawamura, Representative, Committee for the Publication of a Japanese-Mongolian-Chinese Dictionary	2,000,000
6	97-P-006  (Japan)	Creation of a Database of Unreleased Economic Data from the Soviet Union  Yoshiaki Nishimura, Professor, Hitotsubashi University	8,000,000
7	97-P-007  (Japan)	First North Asian Regional Conference of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  Kenjiro Yokoro, Secretary General, Japanese Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War	2,000,000
8	97-P-008  (U.K.)	Resolution of Nomenclature Problems in Zoology  Simon Conway Morris, International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature	387,090
9	97-P-009  (Japan)	Compilation of a Dictionary of Population Terms by the Population Association of Japan  Minoru Okada, Professor, Chuo University	3,000,000
10	97-P-010  (Japan)	Field Surveys Concerning a Natural History Museum in Damascus  Takeru Akazawa, Professor, International Research Center for Japanese Studies	3,950,000

## Foundation Initiative Grants

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

**Thai Cong Nguyen**

Work on the restoration and preservation of the wooden structures in the mausoleum of Vietnam's Emperor Minh Mang (r. 1820–41) began with a series of three surveys beginning in 1994. These were followed with the dismantling of the Huu Tung Tu Temple on the mausoleum grounds, which was carried out from July to September, 1996. This led to a great many new discoveries, placing this project at the forefront of historical research on Vietnam's wooden architecture.

Work will begin in March 1997 on the reconstruction of the temple with the additional support of the Japan Foundation's Asia Center and the Infrastructure Development Institute; this project will focus on the second stage of the restoration of the temple, to run from April to December. The project marks the completion of the work process on the Huu Tung Tu Temple, from examination to dismantling, restoration, and the filing of a report. By working together with the Japanese technicians assigned to the project, the Vietnamese technical staff will gain valuable experience in the preservation and restoration of wooden structures. This does not mean that future preservation efforts in Vietnam will be left entirely up to local workers, but their remarkable progress does signify the reaching of one of the major goals of this project.

### **2 Comparative Research and Construction of a Database on Legal Systems in Japan and China**

**Zentaro Kitagawa**

The Kyoto Comparative Law Center, founded in 1977, is dedicated to the comparative study of a wide range of domestic and foreign law, as well as to the support of joint academic research on important legal issues. The multi-volume *Doing Business in Japan*, put out under the guidance of KCLC Chair Zentaro Kitagawa since 1980, is widely used by foreign businesspeople as a "bible" for their business opera-

tions in the country. For the past 10 years, the center has also been building a strong record of legal-study exchanges between China and Japan.

This project will draw on materials accumulated by the center to date, including the latest studies, to compile the results of comparative research on legal systems in China and Japan. This effort will focus mainly on the analysis of Chinese laws seen as most important to the development of new businesses in that country, as well as the organization and analysis of Japan's own legal experience as it relates to the enactment of laws and corporate legal affairs in China as the nation moves toward a market economy. The results of this work will be used to create a database in Chinese, English, and Japanese covering the areas of civil law, law to protect intellectual property rights and stimulate competition, and corporate law. The project should help to position Japanese and Chinese law in the context of a rapidly globalizing international society and contribute to mutual understanding between China, Japan, and other nations around the world.

### **3 Building a Foundation for Primary Health Care in the Kusunagara District, Northern India: With Special Emphasis on Emergency Means of Transportation**

**Takayuki Yamamoto**

Residents of the agricultural districts of northern India are plagued by high infant mortality rates, chronic goiter, malaria, and other endemic health problems. There is, however, a serious lack of medical facilities that can provide the primary treatment needed to combat these problems.

Since 1988, the India Welfare Village Society of Japan has been focusing its efforts on the Kusunagara district in the north of the country, collecting funds and otherwise preparing for the construction of a facility providing primary medical care. The society has established an Indian counterpart, the Ananda Mission, through which it has succeeded in obtaining a 1.8-acre plot where the hospital will be built. The ground-breaking ceremony was held at the site in January 1997, and the hospital is expected to begin operating in spring 1998.

The hospital will include a 286-square-meter medical wing and a 397-square-meter wing containing offices. The medical wing will be fully equipped with radiology and electrocardiographic equipment,

emergency hospital beds, and other facilities needed for first-stage diagnosis and treatment. Patients in serious condition or those requiring surgery will be transported to a university hospital some 55 kilometers away. For this purpose, the association will work to obtain ambulances as well as the equipment needed by the hospital.

#### **4 *Creating an Exhibition Catalog for "The Treasures of Indonesia's Ancient Kingdoms"***

Suwati Kartiwa

The Indonesia-Japan Friendship Festival '97 will see events across Japan from the summer. One of the main events will be an exhibition, held from September 17 to November 9 at the Tokyo National Museum, titled "The Treasures of Indonesia's Ancient Kingdoms." Also assisting with the exhibition will be the Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture. This grant will support the printing of 5,000 copies of a catalog for the exhibition.

The pieces on display will come mainly from the collections of the National Museum in Jakarta. In all there will be 138 items, ranging from outdoor sculptures to relics from the island of Java, the political and cultural center of ancient Indonesia. The exhibits will include Buddhist and Hindu icons and gold, silver, and bronze objects shedding light on the religious rites and royal lifestyles of the distant past. This exhibit, and the catalogs accompanying it, should provide the Japanese people with a valuable introduction to Indonesia's ancient history and culture.

#### **5 *Publication of Yajuro Tokuhiko's Japanese-Mongolian-Chinese Dictionary***

Mitsuo Kawamura

The author of this dictionary, Yajuro Tokuhiko, studied the Mongolian language at the Osaka University of Foreign Studies. After graduating, he served as an administrator and educator in the northeastern Chinese cities of Zhangjiakou and Beijing before and during World War II; it was then that he began compiling his Mongolian lexicon. After the war, Tokuhiko returned home to Kochi Prefecture to teach at the Tosa Girls' Senior High School. He continued working on his dictionary, but sadly he was able to publish only a portion of his work, at his own expense, through the Mongolian department of his alma mater

before his death in 1987. Since his passing, some of his fellow researchers of Mongolian have taken it upon themselves to continue organizing the some 100,000 vocabulary cards from his files. The dictionary is now near completion.

The lexicon, with approximately 25,000 entries, is expected to contribute to mutual understanding between the peoples of Japan and Mongolia. Publication will be handled by Biblio Ltd., which has a strong record in Asian research materials.

#### **6 *Creation of a Database of Unreleased Economic Data from the Soviet Union***

Yoshiaki Nishimura

No official economic figures were released publicly in the Soviet Union from the end of the 1930s until the mid-1950s. It is only now coming to light that a truly vast amount of statistics was compiled during that period and subsequently archived in a Soviet economic document storehouse. A research team led by the project leader examined documents in the storehouse pertaining to the Far East and Central Asia, confirming both their existence and the possibility of creating a database of the statistics they represent.

However, given the disorganized state of the materials and the fact that only a typewritten list of the document titles now exists, it is exceedingly difficult for scholars researching Russia or the Soviet Union to select and find the materials they need for their investigations. Therefore, this project will seek to examine and organize the statistical documents with a view to creating and publishing an annotated list of the available materials.

#### **7 *First North Asian Regional Conference of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War***

Kenjiro Yokoro

The International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, founded in 1980, is an organization with more than 200,000 members in 80 countries. The group is dedicated to spreading the message of the medical and environmental threat posed by nuclear weapons. For its international efforts, the organization was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985.

The IPPNW is now carrying out its worldwide Abolition 2000 Campaign, dedicated to ridding the

earth of nuclear weapons by the turn of the century. As part of this campaign, this year the group will hold its first conference in the North Asia region. Physicians from China, Japan, North Korea, and South Korea will gather in Nagasaki from November 21 to 23, 1997, to discuss each nation's stance toward the abolition of nuclear weapons. This grant will cover some costs of the conference, including the travel expenses of the Chinese participants.

**8 Resolution of Nomenclature Problems in Zoology**

Simon Conway Morris

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

Work has been proceeding on a revised version of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, expected to be ready for publication in January 1999. The present project, now in its third and last year, has provided support for the International Trust as it has brought its publication activities up to speed.

**9 Compilation of a Dictionary of Population Terms by the Population Association of Japan**

Minoru Okada

In 1957 Heibonsha published its *Jinko Daijiten* (Unabridged Dictionary of Population Terms). In the 40 years that have passed since then the state of the world has changed greatly, however, and there is a need for a new dictionary that reflects current topics. In response to this need, the Population Association of Japan has announced its intent to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of its founding in 1998 by publishing its own dictionary of population terms in 2001.

This grant will provide research funding needed for the writing of the entries and for a portion of the compilation work to be done by the PAJ editorial board. The 27 members of the board have already been selected, and the dictionary layout has been set at 24 chapters, to be organized in 8 sections. Baifukan has agreed to publish the work upon its completion.

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

Takeru Akazawa

In the summer of 1993 a Japanese-Syrian expedition attracted worldwide interest when it discovered remains of Neanderthal man in caves in Syria. Japan proposed the establishment of a natural history museum to ensure the permanent preservation of the discovery. The Syrian Ministry of Culture suggested a former caravansary in Damascus, a World Cultural Heritage city, as the site. Restoration of the building is to be completed in 1997.

The concept behind this project is to use a historic building to create a totally new type of natural history museum using the latest technologies. Last year a multidisciplinary team from Japan and Syria carried out basic surveys covering aspects of the museum including design, format, functions, and organization. This year the project will focus on a second round of field surveys providing direction for more specific and concrete plans, including one to make use of traditional Syrian construction techniques for the museum interior.

## Report for Fiscal 1997

### Communications-Supplement Grants

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	<p>97-S-001     A Symposium on the Ecological and Socioeconomic Impact of Agriculture Utilizing Large-Scale Irrigation Systems in Arid Regions of Central Asia</p> <p>(Japan)     Norio Ishida, Associate Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University</p>	<i>4,900,000</i>
2	<p>97-S-002     Publication of Oral Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore, 1941-1945</p> <p>(Japan)     Youji Akashi, Representative, Forum for Survey of Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of Malaya and Singapore</p>	<i>5,500,000</i>
3	<p>97-S-003     Publication of a Comparative Study of Planning Systems to Promote Citizen Participation in Transportation Planning</p> <p>(Japan)     Hisashi Kubota, Associate Professor, Saitama University</p>	<i>1,000,000</i>
4	<p>97-S-004     Publication of a Report on the State of the Environment in Asia</p> <p>(Japan)     Takehisa Awaji, Professor, Rikkyo University</p>	<i>1,100,000</i>
5	<p>97-S-005     Publication of a Comprehensive Social-Impact Assessment of MOX Use in Light Water Reactors</p> <p>(Japan)     Jinzaburo Takagi, Executive Director, Citizens' Nuclear Information Center</p>	<i>2,750,000</i>

## Overview of Activities

The breakdown of grants awarded in fiscal 1997 is indicated in the table on page 111. Under the Research Grant Program a total of ¥200.40 million was awarded for 67 Category A (individual research) and Category B (joint research) grants; in the Grant Program for Civil Society ¥32.00 million was awarded for 15 projects; in the International Grant Program 59 grants totaling ¥66,743,044 were awarded; 28 grants totaling ¥35,290,446 were awarded under the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program; a total of ¥12,182,057 was awarded for 59 incentive grants for young Indonesian researchers; 6 projects were awarded grants totaling ¥15.26 million under the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan; 14 projects received a total of ¥12,276,181 under the “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries; a total of ¥49,837,090 was awarded for 10 foundation initiative grants; and ¥15,250,000 was awarded for 5 communications-supplement grants. Altogether, the Foundation awarded 263 grants totaling ¥439,238,818.

With this year’s grants added in, the Foundation has now awarded 4,573 grants totaling ¥10,465,855,952 during its 23 years. All sums are derived from the amounts initially approved by the Board of Directors and do not include subsequent adjustments, such as the return of unused funds.

The four tables on pages 112–115 detail the Foundation’s finances for fiscal 1997.

This year the Foundation also sponsored two workshops for recipients of incentive grants for young Indonesian researchers, in Cipanas and Yogyakarta.

Note: Grants awarded outside of Japan were made in U.S. dollars to avoid problems arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates; the figures above represent precise yen equivalents for those grants.



## Report for Fiscal 1997

### Expenditures for Grants

	1975-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
Research Grant Program	4,217.6 1,235	190.3 53	182.7 51	180.0 56	169.4 56	200.4 67	5,140.4 1,518
Grant Program for Civil Society	243.7 149	30.9 19	35.0 19	32.8 20	24.3 15	32.0 15	398.7 237
Citizen Research Contest	343.6 179	7.0 13	22.0 6	-- --	-- --	-- --	372.6 198
International Grant Program	1,534.7 686	104.4 91	95.5 94	80.4 71	72.6 59	66.7 59	1,954.4 1,060
SEASREP	-- --	-- --	-- --	20.3 25	29.3 31	35.3 28	84.9 84
Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program	51.7 186	15.0 64	12.2 64	11.7 55	11.5 56	12.2 59	114.3 484
International Conferences in Japan	60.3 30	(Through fiscal 1980)					60.3 30
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Japan)	334.1 168	34.2 13	20.1 9	20.5 7	5.6 2	15.3 6	429.8 205
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Other)	371.7 108	20.0 13	11.3 14	13.7 13	11.3 9	12.3 14	440.3 171
Dictionary Compilation-Publication Program	40.0 6	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	40.0 6
Southeast Asian Studies Translation-Publication Program	43.0 3	(Through fiscal 1989)					43.0 3
Fellowship Program	235.0 10	(Through fiscal 1984)					235.0 10
Foundation Initiative Grant Program	318.2 110	44.3 17	40.5 16	45.2 17	41.0 18	49.8 10	539.1 188
Special Grants	61.0 5	-- --	-- --	7.3 2	-- --	-- --	68.3 7
Communications-Supplement Grant Program	456.1 335	27.5 9	19.5 8	9.6 5	16.9 10	15.3 5	544.8 372
<b>Total</b>	8,310.7 3,210	473.6 292	438.8 281	421.6 271	382.0 256	439.2 263	10,465.9 4,573

Notes: Amounts for programs are in millions of yen and are the amounts decided upon at Board of Directors' meetings; later adjustments are not included. Figures may not add up to totals given because of rounding. The figure below the amount indicates the number of grants awarded. Special Grants support such activities as those commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Toyota Foundation (1984) and the centennial of Japanese-Thai friendship (1987).

## Financial Report for Fiscal 1997

### Settlement of Accounts

	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	¥90,417,406	¥39,878,632	¥54,141,604	¥5,121,756,563
Donations	-	-	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Endowment income	685,511,358	720,490,970	725,819,167	829,099,973
Funds for Hue preservation and restoration project	-	3,954,000	2,916,000	-
Funds for Indochinese culture	2,096,227	66,582	6,223	1,225
Funds for international symposiums	10,900,000	1,200,000	-	-
Funds for survey of Asian international NGOs	-	7,051,120	-	-
Funds for SEASREP	-	7,273,787	15,036,633	13,746,388
Transfer from reserve for grants	150,000,000	40,000,000	-	-
Miscellaneous income	12,286,942	6,621,949	12,890,870	32,926,746
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>¥951,211,933</b>	<b>¥826,537,040</b>	<b>¥5,810,810,497</b>	<b>¥10,997,530,895</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grant and program expenses	¥609,909,631	¥610,121,265	¥535,615,174	¥610,085,582
Commemorative event expenses	128,887,730	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	169,719,809	154,176,114	143,895,291	188,204,959
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-	-	87,990
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	2,816,131	8,098,057	9,543,469	8,590,884
Endowment	-	-	-	5,000,000,000
Secondary endowment	-	-	-	5,000,000,000
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>¥911,333,301</b>	<b>¥772,395,436</b>	<b>¥689,053,934</b>	<b>¥10,806,969,415</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>¥39,878,632</b>	<b>¥54,141,604</b>	<b>¥5,121,756,563</b>	<b>¥190,561,480</b>

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

## Report for Fiscal 1997

### *Balance Sheet*

	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and bank deposits	¥36,335,247	¥47,295,052	¥54,277,162	¥21,568,661
Negotiable securities	12,032,463,402	11,969,148,330	17,034,592,579	22,139,701,915
Prepaid expenses	4,136,246	3,880,922	4,410,070	4,560,440
Advances (disbursements)	2,500,272	8,372,316	6,138,780	2,268,032
Temporary payments	439,352	132,135	162,900	612,250
Fixed assets	52,303,543	51,308,362	51,187,917	51,212,698
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>¥12,128,178,062</b>	<b>¥12,080,137,117</b>	<b>¥17,150,769,408</b>	<b>¥22,219,923,996</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	¥314,114,288	¥282,346,917	¥278,702,812	¥292,326,214
Deposits received	3,265,016	6,125,594	3,364,007	4,036,861
Reserve for retirement allowances	68,616,583	76,214,640	85,758,109	71,786,743
Reserve for grants	250,000,000	210,000,000	210,000,000	210,000,000
Net endowment	¥11,492,182,175	¥11,505,449,966	¥16,572,944,480	¥21,641,774,178
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>¥12,128,178,062</b>	<b>¥12,080,137,117</b>	<b>¥17,150,769,408</b>	<b>¥21,219,923,996</b>

### *Endowment Status*

	1994	1995	1996	1997
Principal endowment	¥7,000,000,000	¥7,000,000,000	¥7,000,000,000	¥12,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,492,182,175	4,505,449,966	9,572,944,480	9,641,774,178
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>¥11,492,182,175</b>	<b>¥11,505,449,966</b>	<b>¥16,572,944,480</b>	<b>¥21,641,774,178</b>

**Adjustments to Grant Budgets  
(April 1, 1997—March 31, 1998)**

Period (Fiscal Year)	Grantee	Type of Grant	Date grant approved	Amt. approved Amt. returned Final amount	
1991	Nguyen Duc Dieu	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast and South Asia	Oct. 3, 1991	¥2,256,158	
				138,500	
					¥2,117,658
	Fazle Rabbi	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast and South Asia	Oct. 3, 1991	¥1,190,259	
				69,250	
				¥1,121,009	
Don Ariyaratna Rajakaruna	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Southeast and South Asia	Oct. 3, 1991	¥1,370,512		
			69,250		
				¥1,301,262	
Duong Phu Hiep	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast and South Asian Countries	Oct. 3, 1991	¥2,173,029		
			138,500		
				¥2,034,529	
Pham Duc Duong	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program Among Southeast and South Asian Countries	Oct. 3, 1991	¥1,467,346		
			69,250		
				¥1,398,096	
1992	Fazle Rabbi	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 28, 1992	¥1,013,680	
				63,355	
					¥950,325
	Nguyen Duc Dieu	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 28, 1992	¥1,621,888	
				63,355	
					¥1,558,533
	Phong Le	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 28, 1992	¥1,203,745	
				63,355	
					¥1,140,390
	Huynh Van	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 28, 1992	¥1,457,165	
63,355					
				¥1,393,810	
Duong Phu Hiep	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 28, 1992	¥1,837,295		
			126,710		
				¥1,710,585	
Cao Minh Thanh	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 28, 1992	¥2,040,031		
			129,710		
				¥1,910,321	
Ram Prakash Dhamija	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 28, 1992	¥3,699,932		
			190,065		
				¥3,509,867	
Saba Ansari	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 28, 1992	¥2,179,412		
			93,884		
				¥2,085,528	
1993	Vo Dai Luoc	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 21, 1993	¥1,530,595	
				58,970	
				¥1,471,625	
Nguyen Duc Dieu	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 21, 1993	¥1,530,420		
			58,970		
				¥1,471,450	

## Report for Fiscal 1997

Period (Fiscal Year)	Grantee	Type of Grant	Date grant approved	Amt. approved Amt. returned Final amount
1993	Fazle Rabbi	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 21, 1993	¥1,059,675 117,590 <u>¥942,085</u>
1994	Zaidah Mustapha	International Grants (project canceled)	Sep. 22, 1994	¥389,180 389,180 <u>¥0</u>
	Le Van Sang	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 22, 1994	¥1,486,656 96,570 <u>¥1,390,086</u>
	Duong Phu Hiep	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 22, 1994	¥1,223,452 48,285 <u>¥1,175,167</u>
	Fazle Rabbi	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 22, 1994	¥310,764 48,285 <u>¥262,479</u>
	Nguyen Duc Dieu	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 22, 1994	¥1,027,992 48,285 <u>¥979,707</u>
	Phong Le	“Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 22, 1994	¥379,760 48,285 <u>¥331,475</u>
1996	Chi Myong Kwan	Research Grants	Oct. 7, 1996	¥1,350,000 82,283 <u>¥1,267,717</u>
	Teruo Sekimoto	Research Grants (change in project plan)	Oct. 7, 1996	¥9,000,000 2,700,000 <u>¥6,300,000</u>
	Yukio Hiyama	Research Grants (change in project plan)	Oct. 7, 1996	¥9,000,000 230,000 <u>¥8,770,000</u>
	Pierre Noreau	International Grants (project canceled)	Oct. 7, 1996	¥2,700,000 2,572,305 <u>¥127,695</u>

Note: The “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries was formed in 1992 to handle the activities formerly covered by the program in Southeast and South Asia and the program among Southeast and South Asian countries.

## Chronological Data

1997

- APR. 1* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1997 Research Grant Program and Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program
- MAY 31* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1997 Research Grant Program (837 applications received) and Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program (866 applications received)
- MAY 15* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 79* (in Japanese)
- JUNE 23* Eighty-first meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1996 activity-program report and financial report; approval of transfer to endowment of adjusted budgetary funds for fiscal 1997; fiscal 1997 grants decided: for Civil Society, 1 recipient; for SEASREP, 28 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 3 recipients; fiscal 1997 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 1 recipient; approval of appointment of members of selection committees
- JUNE 23* Twenty-second meeting of Board of Trustees; approval of fiscal 1996 activity-program report and financial report
- JULY 15* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 80* (in Japanese)
- JULY 30* Publication of *Occasional Report No. 23* (in English)
- SEP. 19* Eighty-second meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1997 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 67 recipients; for International Grant Program, 59 recipients; for Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, 59 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 6 recipients for program in Japan, 14 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 3 recipients; fiscal 1997 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 3 recipients; Most Outstanding Research, Outstanding Research, and Research Awards decided for seventh Citizen Research Contest; approval of support for special exhibition of ancient Chinese lacquer ware at the Tokyo National Museum
- SEP. 30* Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1996
- OCT. 14* Fiscal 1997 grant award ceremony
- OCT. 15* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1997 Grant Program for Citizen Activities
- OCT. 26-28* Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program workshop for fiscal 1997 recipients (in Cipanas)
- OCT. 30* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 81* (in Japanese)
- OCT. 31* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1996* (in English)
- DEC. 15* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1997 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (183 applications received)
- DEC. 15* Publication of *Kan No. 15* (in Japanese)

1998

- JAN. 10* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1997 SEASREP
- JAN. 30* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 82* (in Japanese)
- JAN. 30* Publication of *Occasional Report No. 24* (in English)
- FEB. 16-19* Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program workshop for fiscal 1997 recipients (in Yogyakarta)
- MAR. 19* Eighty-third meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 1997 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 13 recipients; for Grant Program for Projects on Civil Society, 1 recipient; fiscal 1997 grants acknowledged: for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, 1 recipient; approval of adjustments to fiscal 1997 budget; explanation and approval of fiscal 1997 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 1998 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of chairs, members of selection committees; fiscal 1998 grants decided: for SEASREP, 1 recipient

## Foundation Staff (as of March 31, 1998)

President	Soichi Iijima
Managing Director, Secretary	Chimaki Kurokawa
General Manager	Naomichi Kamezawa

### GENERAL AFFAIRS AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION

General Manager	Shigeru Sobatani
Manager	Katsuyoshi Ito
Assistant Manager	Haruhiko Kawashima
Chief Assistant	Masumi Narita

### GRANT ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

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

#### *National Division*

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

Program Officers	Toichi Makita, Yumiko Himemoto, Shiro Honda
Research Fellow	Yuji Kawano

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