

# Report for Fiscal 2000

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 2000 (April 1, 2000, to March 31, 2001) and approved at the ninety-fifth meeting of the Board of Directors, held on June 20, 2001.

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

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

The Japanese edition of the annual report is available on request, as are copies of the *Toyota Foundation Report*, which is published in Japanese four times a year, and the English-language *Occasional Report*. A range of information on the Toyota Foundation and its programs, as well as summaries of previously supported projects, is also available on our website: <<http://www.toyotafound.or.jp/etop.htm>>.

# **Report for Fiscal 2000**

*April 1, 2000, to March 31, 2001*

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## The President's Report

### *New Priorities for a New Era*

In 1976, two years after the Toyota Foundation was established, NHK Publishing Co. put out a thick volume entitled *In Search of the Western Spirit: The Innovative Twelfth Century* (Yozo Horigome, ed.), which won the Mainichi Publishing Culture Award. Just recently, this highly acclaimed book was published in paperback in two volumes, and as I began to reread it, I found myself again overwhelmed by the passion and conviction of the writing, just as I had been 25 years ago.

Based on an experimental television program produced for NHK's University of the Air under the leadership of the late Yozo Horigome, the book is the work of Horigome and eight other scholars, who clearly put their heart and soul into the project. With fresh and vibrant language, each offers a bold view of the period, drawn with a broad but confident brush. Even today, it ranks as one of the most monumental works on medieval European history ever produced in Japan.

At that time, Japanese scholars studying the history and culture of Western Europe, Russia, or China felt somehow guilty about what they were doing. They felt driven to make good on some imagined debt to society. After World War II, the Japanese people had set to work almost as one, in small makeshift factories, shivering in the winter and sweating in the summer, earning diligently until each household was finally able to purchase those four most coveted of items: an electric rice cooker, a washing machine, a refrigerator, and a black-and-white television set. By the time *In Search of the Western Spirit* was published, the focus of these tireless efforts had shifted to the "three Cs": a car, a cooler (air conditioner), and a color TV. During this era of single-minded economic endeavor, to be engaged in pure academic research that used money without generating it and was of no practical use to anyone seemed unforgivably self-indulgent. There was scarcely a scholar who did not feel this sense of guilt to one degree or another. The same was true of critics and writers in general. People in the mass media—now generally the object of admiration—were widely disdained. As most of society viewed it, it was only natural that such people should live in relative poverty, since they had decided to turn their backs on convention and utilitarianism and go their own selfish way. The same held true for artists. Certainly the reason so many modern artists spent their entire lives in poverty is that our society regarded them no better than idlers.

I myself vividly recall certain remarks that cut to the quick when I was younger. On the one hand, there were the neighborhood homemakers who commented to my wife, "I often see Mr. Kimura out walking during the day. What sort of work he does? Is he in the stock market or something?" On the other hand, I can still hear the voice of my oldest son, then in kindergarten, telling us about his day: "Today the teacher asked us how many of us had fathers who stayed at home, and I was the only one who raised my hand!"

In addition to the uneasy sense of being regarded as idlers, people like myself who studied medieval Europe were plagued by other doubts. "What's the point of studying medieval Europe? Modern European history might at least offer something instructive in terms of Japan's modernization, but what can we learn by studying the Middle Ages, which modern Europe rejected?" In fact, it was a topic of constant discussion among young scholars in those days. Particularly during the postwar years, when science, technology, and industry were advancing at breathtaking speed and the people's belief in progress was almost unshakable,

the prevailing view was that the past was old and therefore bad, the present is new and therefore good, and the future is the best of all. What was to be gained from studying a bygone era full of old-fashioned people with antiquated ideas? That was how most people saw it.

Indeed, when I was asked "Why are you studying medieval European history?" all I could answer was, "Because I like it—because I'm an oddball." It was true that I had always disliked doing what everyone else did. Since everyone seemed to be studying modern history, I chose the Middle Ages; and since everyone was studying England or the United States, I chose France. And so it was that I wound up studying medieval French history.

Be that as it may, the development of new technologies and products had brought comfort and well-being to the nation, and accordingly these activities commanded—until quite recently—an unqualified respect denied all other pursuits, while people who dealt in such abstracts as knowledge, information, artistic expression, and entertainment were regarded as little more than parasites. But it was precisely because they sensed the disapproval of society and felt that they owed it something that the scholars, critics, writers, and artists of that period poured their heart and soul into their work, driven by a youthful passion, energy, and idealism. *In Search of the Western Spirit* is the unmistakable product of that era.

#### *An Intellectual and Spiritual Recession*

Today, however, the situation is very different. Our technological civilization has reached maturity, and for the first time in a century people have begun to question whether technology can lead to true happiness. That new, revolutionary industrial product or technology that everyone has to have and whose purchase seems to promise fulfillment is nowhere to be seen. The people of Japan, as those of other industrially advanced countries, no longer feel driven to sacrifice their blood, sweat, and tears to the cause of "progress" in the belief that it will bring about a brighter future. And this is the true cause of the present "economic recession," as it is commonly regarded.

This phase will most likely continue for at least another generation. And if it does, then the term "recession" is clearly inappropriate. Instead, we should accept that we have entered a new era, in which today continues much like yesterday, and tomorrow much like today.

For the first time in a century, the leading role in society will no longer be played by those masculine forces typified by the state, the central bureaucracy, and manufacturing industry, which focus on tomorrow without offering any clear vision for the future. Henceforth the spotlight will be on the feminine energy and private-sector vitality embodied in local institutions, commerce, travel, and communication, which focus on creating the good life now, in the local community. At the same time, focus has shifted to culture and to scholarship as sources of the wisdom and know-how humanity needs to navigate the future. Cultural policy is finally coming to play an important role in this country as scholarship and culture emerge from obscurity into a kind of limelight.

This in itself is a development to be welcomed. As reason flounders, a new and fresh sensibility has emerged from the resulting malaise. A culture focused on people's lives in the here and now is beginning to blossom, and people are finding comfort in personal interchanges and relationships that span the globe. This cultural and interpersonal activity is becoming a new source of happiness, fulfillment, and meaning. Further, by expanding and deepening people's experience of and perspective on life, it is stimulating and reactivating reason and thus fueling the next wave of scientific and technological progress.



This will only occur, however, if those pursuing scholarship, culture, and the arts do so in full awareness of the precariousness of their position in this age in which we live. Society has recognized the legitimate and important role of scholarship, culture, and the arts, and people in these fields have accordingly been liberated from the burden of being regarded as idlers or parasites. But if the latter respond by losing their sense of purpose and launching into any and all areas of scholarly or cultural pursuit simply “because it’s there,” their activities will be a waste of time, energy, and money. And if they come to believe that culture and scholarship cannot flourish without generous public and private funding, they will soon lapse into complacency and indolence.

In July 2001, the coveted Yoshino Sakuzo Prize was awarded to Akihiko Tanaka’s book *Word Politics*. At the awards ceremony, the sponsors spoke of a “recession in analysis and commentary” related to the loss of ideology at both ends of the political spectrum and the dominance of moderate-liberal thinking within the mass media worldwide. The sad truth is that we are in the midst of an intellectual and spiritual depression.

There is an almost endless supply of issues crying out for serious debate, issues bearing on our basic way of life and core values: urban revitalization, the maintenance of agriculture and rural communities, the culture of daily life, tourism, health and life, the world in the twenty-first century, East Asia, personnel exchange, the future of Japan, the environment, history, cultural policy, and on and on. At present, however, everyone seems to be talking into the void without engaging one another in genuine debate. Only when people argue in deadly earnest, as if their very lives depended on the outcome, are new ideas likely to emerge.

However many projects we support, they are unlikely to yield benefits for the future if they are conducted without that sense of urgency that informed so much postwar scholarship. This means that the Toyota Foundation—which has a solemn duty to keep its finger on the pulse of the times—must reassess its grant programs accordingly.

The Foundation’s program officers complain that despite a steady increase in grant applications, the number of proposals that really shine is smaller than ever. In the midst of this intellectual recession, the Foundation should make it its business to give generously in support of projects that put forth arguments as challenging and incisive as a sword thrust and thus contribute to the sort of debate our society needs to move into the future.

The intellectual recession seems to span all fields. Near the end of his recent book *Mozart and Rousseau* (Ongaku no Tomo Sha Corp., 2000), Bin Ebisawa, an internationally known authority on Mozart, suggests that “Classical music was quite specifically a product of the modern age, and its time is coming dramatically to an end in Japan, as it is throughout the world.” Ebisawa calls for an end to the commercialism and technology worship that have poisoned contemporary music and “a shift to the kind of music that bubbles forth from within, overflowing from the human heart.” Ebisawa’s verdict, that classical music is on the brink of extinction, is a harsh one indeed.

One part of the world that seems to have escaped the intellectual and spiritual recession is the rest of East and Southeast Asia. As visitors to this region will attest, the young people there still have a fire in their eyes as they gaze confidently ahead toward a future of limitless possibilities. It will soon be their turn to lead the world.

The internationally dominant civilization has shifted westward at critical junctures in history, as if following the rotation of the earth. The nineteenth century was the age of European civilization, the twentieth was the American era, and the twenty-first promises to

be the age of Asia or the Eurasian continent. The “Asia-Pacific age,” meanwhile, has proved an illusion. This is because human beings seek security and identity in the land. In the sea they may find freedom, but they will not find a sense of belonging.

Natural barriers that prevent human beings from traveling back and forth on foot create cultural and psychological boundaries. Even though Britain is now connected to continental Europe by means of the Chunnel, it still has misgivings about the euro and remains hesitant to commit itself to any course that could turn it from an island into a European peninsula. Japan continues to characterize itself as a country surrounded by ocean—rather than a country open to the ocean—and is separated from the Asian continent by a wide psychological chasm. The ongoing difficulty Japan has in its relations with its Asian neighbors—typified by the recent history textbook controversy—no doubt stems in part from its unwillingness or psychological inability (like Britain’s) to identify with the continent.

Still, the dominant hub of civilization is clearly shifting from America to Asia, and the Japanese must eventually take the plunge and resolve to become part of Asia—just as Britain was obliged to become part of the European Union—unless we want our children and grandchildren to experience the mental and economic hardship of being left behind. Japan has often spoken of serving as a bridge between Asia and the West. With each passing day it becomes more urgent that we turn that high-sounding slogan into a reality.

#### *Shifting Our Grant Focus Toward Southeast Asia*

The Toyota Foundation has actively pursued interchange with and assistance to other parts of Asia, particularly Southeast Asia, through such programs as the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP) and the Young Indonesian Researchers Program. Henceforth we need to expand these efforts and sow many seeds with an eye to the future and an awareness that Japan, too, is part of Asia. In this way we can build closer ties of cooperation and secure Japan’s admittance into the community of East Asian nations.

When the national government or other public agencies provide financial support to non-Japanese Asian researchers working in Japan or nonprofit organizations devoted to assistance to other Asian nations, there are always complications. However, if a private foundation provides such support, the money goes many times farther than it would if provided to support a Japanese researcher in Japan. Furthermore, research activity by non-Japanese on Japanese soil can provide a much-needed stimulus and inspiration for Japanese researchers.

Of course, inasmuch as the program must stay within budget constraints, an increase in grant money to non-Japanese Asians cannot but cut into the amount available for Japanese researchers. But we believe that an adjustment of priorities in our grant programs is absolutely essential at this historical turning point, when Japan is being called on to change its thinking in order to meet the challenges of the future. At the same time, we must actively support the scholarly, cultural, and other activities of Japanese individuals and nonprofits overseas, especially in Southeast Asia. It seems to me that this is the most effective and appropriate role for a private foundation in this age of transition. We will rely heavily on all our friends and supporters to help us perform this function in the years ahead.

SHOSABURO KIMURA  
PRESIDENT

## The Managing Director's Report

*Looking Back on 2000 and Looking Ahead to 2001*

Historical novels and other tales set in the distant past can freely manipulate our sense of time, transporting us to an era hundreds or even thousands of years removed from the present. To place ourselves in the hands of a writer such as Shuhei Fujisawa or Shotaro Ikenami is to be drawn into another time, so that we almost feel as if we were living in a bygone era. And yet, right now—here at the beginning of the twenty-first century—it seems oddly difficult to go back just one year in order to accurately describe my impressions of the Board of Directors' meeting last year, even as I look over the documents from that session. On the other hand, this seems only natural, since my own interests and values have clearly changed over the course of the past year.

Here at the start of the twenty-first century, let us review from a practical standpoint the manner in which the Toyota Foundation brought the twentieth century to a close.

In formulating project plans for fiscal 2000, we addressed two aspects of our changing external environment: the further advance of globalization and the upheavals taking place in Japanese society. We discussed expanding the role played by nonprofit organizations in coping with the latter phenomena.

Four areas were emphasized in project planning:

- Achieving better international cooperation (including cooperation with overseas organizations)
- Actively promoting cooperation among different sectors (NPOs and nongovernmental organizations, private industry, and governments)
- Reviewing major programs and making the appropriate provisions, including more active dissemination of project results and expansion of activities undertaken on our own
- Improving the Foundation's capacity by securing personnel with specialized skills, achieving closer in-house coordination, and improving our information systems

I would like to discuss each of these areas in more detail. To begin with, I will address the first two areas together.

### *Partnership*

A global outlook is essential when taking up the Toyota Foundation's designated subthemes, which deal with such issues as the global environment, civil society, and challenges for contemporary culture. International networks of various sorts, linking scholars, researchers, and Foundation staff members with their counterparts in Europe, North America, and elsewhere in Asia, are extremely important. Organizations offering grant support sometimes fall victim to a sense of complacency; exposure to other ways of thinking and opportunities for interaction among different systems are also crucial for reviewing our programs, a subject to which I will return later on.

For organizations devoted to providing society with points of reference from which to view our times during this period of great change, it is essential at least to be aware of what is occurring in various parts of today's world, to know what the problems are, and to be informed of what people are talking about, even if making predictions about the distant future is not possible. For this purpose, while exchanging information with others is beneficial, it is

probably more effective to take a pragmatic approach by, for example, joining forces with them to sponsor actual projects.

Cooperation takes different forms. We have sometimes formed consortiums with domestic and overseas foundations, and at other times we have teamed up with NPOs and NGOs, as well as businesses and the government. Interaction of this sort not only makes Foundation staff members more knowledgeable but can also improve our communication and coordination skills, thus nurturing the capabilities of the Foundation as a whole.

Consider three cases in point.

*Dialogue with CIVICUS—Tokyo, November 2000*

CIVICUS, a body grouping civil society organizations worldwide, held its annual board of directors' meeting in Tokyo last year. During the meeting, it held a workshop with the participation of Japanese NPOs and NGOs, foundations (including the Toyota Foundation), private-sector groups represented by Keidanren (the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations), scholars, and media representatives. In keeping with the keynote address delivered by Naoki Tanaka of the 21st Century Public Policy Institute, the event revolved around discussions of the maturation of civil society in Japan. Attending on behalf of CIVICUS were approximately 40 members of civil society organizations from all over the world.

*Symposium on Artisans of Southeast Asia—Kyoto, March 2001*

In cooperation with Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNESCO, a symposium was held on the natural textile arts (spinning, weaving, and dyeing) of Southeast Asia. We offered our cooperation through our extensive network of foundations and other organizations.

*Secretariat duties for an environmental grant program commemorating Toyota's UNEP Global 500 Award*

In response to a request from Toyota Motor Company, the Foundation established a program dispensing grants, up to a total of ¥200 million per year, for environmental projects being undertaken all over the world.

The Toyota Foundation staff is involved in a variety of other projects in addition to those described above. The means by which we can provide assistance are diversifying.

*Reviewing Programs and Making Appropriate Provisions*

*Research Grant Program*

Amid a sharp increase in government-sponsored grants for research in the physical sciences, grant support is now available in relative abundance for research related to the environment—which is the focus of a Toyota Foundation research grant subtheme—as well as for research in the humanities and social sciences.

Although the overall number of grant applications for the fiscal 2000 program went up, the applications received did not necessarily satisfy the selection committees' expectations. This was especially evident with regard to proposals for joint research projects (Category B grants). In order to address this situation, it will be necessary to go further in defining research subthemes.

### *Southeast Asian Programs*

The program officers in the Southeast Asian National Research Program (SEANRP) have always been almost impossibly busy from May through July, right up until the selection committee meeting, seeking additional materials from applicants to make up for the incomplete information in the applications. In order to rectify this situation, the application form was greatly revised, and the selection process for fiscal 2001 was revamped. Those of us who have been with the program for a long time had grown used to the disorder and had not expected to see the system overhauled, but things have been greatly improved by those who saw the situation with new eyes. The portion of the Young Indonesian Researchers Program intended for graduate students has been suspended, and a full-fledged review of the program is underway. We hope to finalize our plans for other revisions during fiscal 2001.

### *Grant Program for Civil Society*

With Japan's NPO Law now in effect and long-term care activities expanding in earnest, NPO activities in Japan are increasingly taking root in everyday life. The total number of applications for Grants for Citizen Activities remains high, and these proposals have become increasingly diverse in content, as citizen activities encompass a wider variety of areas. Applications, which used to come primarily from the greater Tokyo and Osaka metropolitan areas, now reach us from other parts of the country as well. The time has come for the Toyota Foundation to start plotting a new course for this program in order to accommodate the future development of civil society.

The need may be arising, for example, to support coordinated activities aimed at capacity-building for NPOs and to undertake consciousness-raising efforts to encourage a revision of the tax laws governing contributions.

### *Dissemination of the Findings of Grant Projects*

Lately, sentiment seems to be gathering in favor of more active efforts to obtain greater public recognition for Foundation activities. On the other hand, some people insist on sticking by the philosophy that altruistic activities ought to be performed without fanfare. Discussions of this issue tend to be swayed by the prevailing current at the time, and thus this is a very difficult question for us. Given the Foundation's role, it is very important to get our grant results out into the world, and few would deny that this in turn makes people aware of Foundation activities. This may be a roundabout way of saying it, but since the job of honestly informing the rest of the world about grant results is part of the Foundation's basic mission, I think we need to make greater efforts to do so.

We have not always adequately followed up on the progress of the projects after making our grants. We hope to enhance this capacity in various ways, such as by publishing project results and organizing symposiums and workshops, either on our own or through the provision of grants.

### *Improving the Foundation's Own Capacities*

Over the past several years, quite a few newcomers have joined the Foundation staff, which for a long time had remained largely unchanged. Our primary aims in this regard were to heighten specialization and achieve closer in-house coordination. As a small organization engaged in providing grants that is neither a private business nor a public-sector body, things

could get out of hand very quickly if we were to neglect these concerns. By dividing the work among ourselves and working as a team, we can get a lot done despite the relatively small size of the staff. It is essential to the work of providing grants that we create systems permitting meaningful, rather than gratuitous, discussion.

Simply because we are a small organization, we have not yet managed to reach the point of standardization—the achievement of a common standard by mutually sharing knowledge and experience—and have tended instead to make light of such needs. Fortunately, thanks to the efforts of the General Administration Division over the past two years, numerous standards have now been established.

Finally, a long-delayed work to compile a 25-year history of our Foundation has begun, enabling us to set down in print the wealth of experiences and memories that might otherwise be lost. We will be looking to our more experienced colleagues for all possible assistance in this effort, which will surely enhance the Foundation's vital intellectual assets.

### *Conclusion*

Favorable tax-related measures governing donations to designated NPOs have been introduced this year in connection with Japan's Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities. Such measures for "special public-interest corporations" are being widely invoked under the new framework. The tax breaks provided to public-interest corporations and foundations have hitherto frequently been misused, though, and the public regards such measures with considerable skepticism. Given the public sentiment, ensuring that the new system for special public-interest corporations is more rational and leads to more generous donations is of pressing concern to many foundations. Currently, efforts are being made in various forums to raise public awareness of foundations and other public-interest groups and to propose improvements to the tax system as it relates to charitable donations. We shall also be devoting our best efforts to these extremely important challenges.

\* \* \*

Just as I finished writing up the preceding comments, I received stunning news by e-mail. It seems the W. Alton Jones Foundation will be dissolved. J.P. Myers, the foundation's director and coauthor of *Our Stolen Future*, has played an active role in research on endocrine disruptors. In its efforts to address environmental issues, the Toyota Foundation has learned a great deal from Mr. Myers and the W. Alton Jones Foundation. Dr. Ji-Qiang Zhang, a program officer with the foundation, has provided us with much useful information concerning environmental issues in China. We have witnessed the establishment of a whole series of giant foundations in the United States in recent years, but the activities of the W. Alton Jones Foundation, a medium-sized foundation with approximately ¥50 billion in assets, supported by a highly professional staff and the high ideals of the Jones family, have been considered exemplary.

I have not seen any detailed explanation for the dissolution. The foundation's assets will be distributed among three newly created charitable organizations, each headed by a member of the Jones family. It will be very interesting to see how the W. Alton Jones Foundation's activities are carried on and whether the new organizations will reflect the foundation's sense of social responsibility.

I had a chance to meet with J.P. Myers when he visited Japan recently. He showed me

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a front-page story from the *New York Times* relating a decision by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency directing General Electric to pay the cost of dredging New York's Hudson River in order to remove chemicals that GE had been dumping into the river for many years. I learned from Mr. Myers that the W. Alton Jones Foundation had been deeply involved in the process leading up to this decision and was made aware of the far-reaching impact a foundation's activities can have in the United States.

The latest W. Alton Jones Foundation annual report is a beautiful publication. Its two main themes are environmental issues and the safety of nuclear power—including nuclear weapons. The photographs presented in the report drive the point home quite vividly. It is sad to think we have seen the final report of the W. Alton Jones Foundation.

*CHIMAKI KUROKAWA*  
*MANAGING DIRECTOR*

## The Program Officers' Reports

### *Toyota Foundation's Grants for Young Researchers Reveal Changing Face of Research*

I would like to examine the Toyota Foundation's Research Grant Program Category A (individual research projects) in the eight years from fiscal 1994 to fiscal 2001 to highlight the characteristics of applicants and the changes that have occurred over the years.

The reasons I decided to set 1994 as the cut-off point for this analysis were twofold: That was the year when the framework for Research Grants was revised to its present form, and data on applicants since then is stored in a database. And since it is difficult to separate the attributes of individual applicants for Category B Research Grants (joint research projects), I would like to examine these another time within a different framework.

The subject of this study is the 3,702 applicants shown in Table 1. Every year about 10% of the applications are reapplications by those trying for a grant again (including applications for continued funding). The total includes these too.

#### *Distinct Groups of Applicants*

The Toyota Foundation's Research Grant Program does not simply aim to promote academic research in general but emphasizes the social significance of research, based on the key theme of "Creating a Society with Pluralistic Values." It has always been difficult for basic research in science, engineering, medicine, or such disciplines as archaeology to fit within that scope. For this reason, from the point of view of the academic fields in which they are involved, Toyota Foundation applicants are not necessarily a representative sample of young researchers.

It is often also felt that within the body of researchers as a whole those who apply to the Toyota Foundation belong to a group with a particularly great hunger for research. In analyzing our data we must always bear in mind that the researchers might not be a representative sample of the wider research community.

On the other hand, the Foundation does not set any limits regarding applicants' qualifications and allows applications to be made in English. As a result, it receives many applications every year from Japanese living abroad, non-Japanese living in Japan, and non-Japanese living outside of Japan. Combining these with Japanese living in Japan gives four categories of applicants. Examining the data on these groups will allow us to draw out a variety of information on the makeup of the Foundation's applicants.

As shown in Table 1, every year about 10% of applicants are reapplicants, or to put it another way, 90% are new applicants. That the total number of applicants does not vary sig-

**Table 1 Category A Research Grants**

Fiscal year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total
Number of applicants	370	373	399	429	490	473	538	630	3,702
Number of reapplicants		44	46	53	64	67	60	62	
Ratio of reapplicants (%)		11.8	11.5	12.4	13.1	14.2	11.2	9.8	



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nificantly even though 90% of its members change from year to year is surely a distinctive feature of the program.

One other factor defining the applicants is the following four subthemes, defined within the key theme mentioned above, that to a certain extent decide the direction that research can take.

- (1) Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local (was “Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures” through fiscal 1999)
- (2) Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society (was “Proposals for a New Social System—Building a Civil Society” through fiscal 1999 )
- (3) The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival
- (4) Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society

In the text below I refer to subtheme 1 as culture, subtheme 2 as social systems, subtheme 3 as the environment, and subtheme 4 as science and technology. It is possible to group these subthemes from the perspective of the researchers’ academic background: subthemes 1 and 2 relate to the humanities, while subthemes 3 and 4 relate to science. I will deal with trends within each of these subthemes later.

### *Changes over the Years*

Table 2 and Figure 1 show changes in the number of applicants during the last eight years.

The rise in numbers is obvious from Figure 1. But this may be due to several factors interacting in a complex way: first, the wider distribution of information on Foundation grants; second, an increase in the body of researchers as a whole; and third, the availability of funding from other sources. Let us look first at the distribution of information.

In the past, besides notifying university faculties throughout Japan of its Research Grants, the Toyota Foundation sent information to major Japan-related research institutions overseas. Since establishing its own website in autumn 1998, it has also spread the word online. In fiscal 1999 the Foundation website simply displayed a notice on how to apply, but from fiscal 2000 users have been able to download application forms from the site. As of the application period for fiscal 2001, the number of requests for forms by post has dropped dramatically, and a majority of applications are now submitted using downloads from the website. The steady increase in applications from fiscal 1999 onwards directly reflects the rise in the number of hits on the website. The website has also undoubtedly enabled us to increase the amount of information gleaned from questionnaires filled in by applicants. A total of about 23,500 hits were recorded in April and May 2001, the two-month period in which applications were solicited. This gives some indication of the considerable impact the website has had.

The second factor is the expansion of the body of researchers as a whole. Ministry of

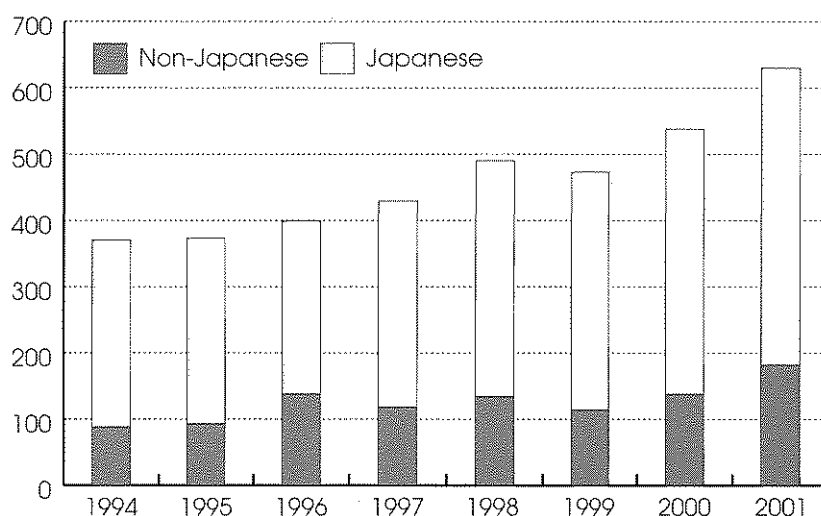
**Table 2 Japanese and Non-Japanese Applicants for Category A Research Grants**

Fiscal year	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Non-Japanese	88	24	93	25	138	35	118	28	134	27	114	24	138	26	182	29
Japanese	282	76	280	75	261	65	311	72	356	73	359	76	400	74	448	71
Total	370	100	373	100	399	100	429	100	490	100	473	100	538	100	630	100

Education statistics show that from fiscal 1985 to 1999 the number of M.A. and Ph.D. candidates at graduate schools was consistently on the rise. As of fiscal 1999, there were 132,000 M.A. candidates and 59,000 Ph.D. candidates studying in Japan, both more than double the numbers 10 years before. In particular, between 1991 and 1996 year-on-year increases of 10% to 14% were recorded, reflecting the policy of expanding graduate education. In the period covered in Figure 1 the number of M.A. candidates rose from 40,000 (actual figure) to more than 60,000 (estimate), and this has clearly been a considerable factor in the increase of grant applicants.

Third is our competitive links with other sources of grants and financial assistance. There are several private-sector foundations that support young researchers, such as the Japan Science Society and the Matsushita International Foundation, and every year there are some Toyota Foundation applicants who also request funding from these bodies. The scale of their support is not sufficient to affect the number of applicants to the Toyota Foundation, however. For the Foundation, the funding source that most represents “competition” is the fellowship program of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. The JSPS began this program, which aims to nurture young researchers, in 1985 and has gradually expanded the range of fields covered and the duration and size of awards. In fiscal 2001, doctoral candidates registered with the JSPS receive ¥205,000 per month (for two to three years), while post-doctoral researchers receive ¥376,000 per month (for three years) and can apply for up to a further ¥1.5 million in Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research. The society offers much more favorable conditions than private-sector grant providers. For that reason, the society’s regulations state that “During their research recipients may not receive support from any fellowship programs or similar funds other than the JSPS.” A look at the number of applicants and recipients for JSPS fellowships between fiscal 1999 and 2001 shows that while the number of applicants rose from 10,328 to 11,566, the number of recipients fell slightly from 1,649 to 1,405 and is scheduled to fall further to 1,340 in fiscal 2002. In other words, although the number of applicants is rising, reflecting increased numbers of graduate students, the number of recipients is continuing to fall. The overflow of researchers then

**Figure 1 Japanese and Non-Japanese Applicants for Category A Research Grants**



comes to the Toyota Foundation. When researchers are asked why they need Toyota Foundation support, currently a conspicuously large number reports that it is because they failed to get a JSPS fellowship.

*Foreign Applicants*

As outlined in Table 2, every year about 30% of applicants are non-Japanese. Ministry of Education statistics for the period from fiscal 1985 to 1998 show that the number of foreign nationals registered at Japanese graduate schools more than doubled from 9,324 to 20,806 in the 10 years from fiscal 1988 to 1998. However, the year-on-year percentage increase peaked in fiscal 1986 at 25% and then fell steadily. Since fiscal 1994 it has been less than 10%. Although the rate of increase has slowed, the trend for the number of foreign graduate students to increase continues, and the rise in the number of foreign applicants to the Toyota Foundation certainly reflects this.

It is possible to divide foreign applicants into those who live in Japan and those who live abroad. We can also group the numbers by nationality.

Table 3 and Figure 2 show the numbers of foreign applicants each year from China and South Korea, the nations that usually account for the most foreign researchers, and other countries.

The conclusions that can be gleaned from Figure 2 are: First, until fiscal 2000 almost half of the foreign applicants were exchange students from China and South Korea; the number of these applicants has not changed greatly. Second, while the number of non-Japanese applicants has risen and fallen from year to year, in the last three years there has been a steady increase, with countries other than China and South Korea contributing to this. That applications from foreign nationals living outside Japan account for almost the entire increase in foreign applicants can clearly be attributed to the effects of the Foundation's website. In particular, the number of different nationalities from which applications were received rose from 21 in fiscal 2000 to 31 in fiscal 2001, and this diversification is also proof of the broadening influence of the Internet.

The total number of foreign applicants between fiscal 1994 and fiscal 2000 was 823, or 26.8% of the 3,072 applicants overall. Meanwhile, the total number of foreign nationals selected for grants was 60, or 26.8% of the 224 researchers selected overall, exactly the same

**Table 3 Non-Japanese Applicants for Category A Research Grants**

*Living in Japan*

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
China	26	26	31	30	41	33	34	24
South Korea	23	16	31	22	29	28	31	25
Other countries	15	20	29	26	20	21	31	45
Total	64	62	91	78	90	82	96	94

*Living Abroad*

China	0	2	5	7	6	3	2	7
South Korea	5	5	2	2	2	3	5	8
Other countries	19	24	40	31	36	26	35	73
Total	24	31	47	40	44	32	42	88

Non-Japanese total	88	93	138	118	134	114	138	182
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proportion. This shows that there was no bias whatsoever with regard to the proportions of Japanese and non-Japanese selected to receive grants.

*Comparison by Gender of Applicants and Recipients*

According to the 1999 white paper on science and technology, "In the five years since 1993 the total number of researchers rose by an average 2.5% per year, while the number of women researchers rose by an average 6.7% per year. In 1998 there were 71,000 women researchers, the first time women had ever accounted for more than 10% of all researchers. Looking at the proportion of women researchers at different organizations, they make up 5.5% of researchers at companies, 8.7% at research institutes, and 26.9% at universities, showing that universities have a particularly high proportion of women researchers."

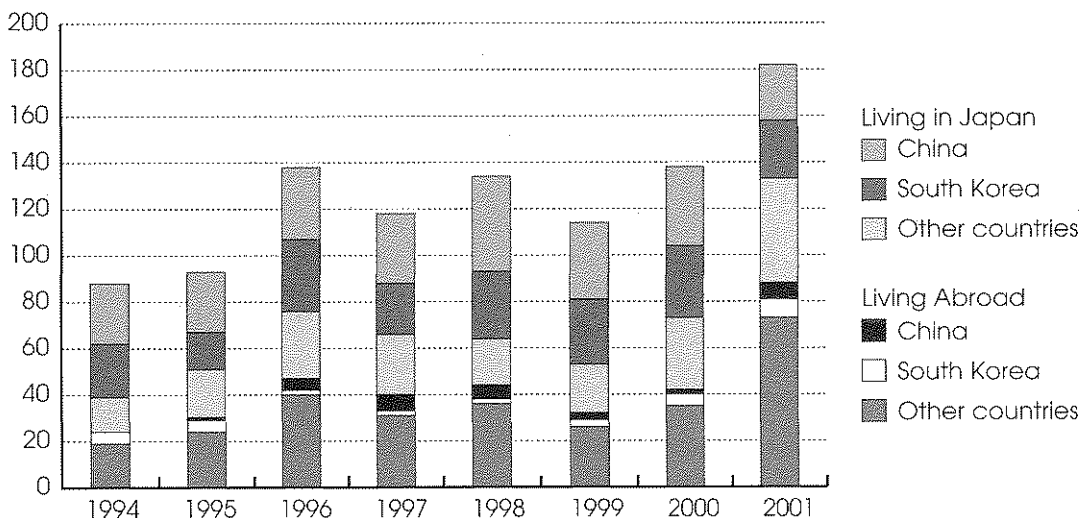
Calculating from Ministry of Education statistics also shows that of the 59,000 doctoral students registered at graduate schools in fiscal 1999, 24.9% were women.

Meanwhile, 188, or 39.7%, of the 473 applicants for Toyota Foundation grants in fiscal 1999 were women. Both the white paper on science and technology and Ministry of Education statistics state that the proportion of women in the body of researchers as a whole is under 30%. Bearing in mind that the Foundation solicits applicants from this body of researchers, the fact that about 40% of applicants are women suggests that the Toyota Foundation has had a higher proportion of women applicants than would be statistically expected. In fact, according to the chi-square test (explained in detail below), it is 99% certain that this is so. What is more, it is almost certain that the Toyota Foundation has consistently attracted a higher proportion of applications from women than statistically expected, not only in 1999.

Bringing together figures for the ratio of men and women among groups that were selected to receive grants reveals even more clearly the strong position of women in the Toyota Foundation's programs.

The left side of Table 4 shows the actual numbers of male and female applicants in each fiscal year. If we multiply the proportions of men and women applicants by the total number of recipients, we get expected values for the number of men and women recipients as predicted

**Figure 2 Non-Japanese Applicants for Category A Research Grants**



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by probability. The difference between these expected values and the observed values (the actual number of recipients) can be analyzed using the following formula for chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ):

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(o-e)^2}{e}$$

where  $o$  is the observed value and  $e$  the expected value.

Reading from a chi-square distribution table with one degree of freedom (if the number of men is known, the number of women can be calculated backward from the total, so there is just one degree of freedom) and a significance level of 5% (the probability that the deviation of the observed value from that expected is due to chance alone; 5% is standard) gives a chi-square value of 3.84. Any value greater than this in our figures indicates a statistically significant difference between the expected and observed data.

Let us look at the figures for fiscal 1996 in Table 4. In this year, more men applied than women, but two more women were selected for grants than men. The chi-square test enables us to judge whether it was simply by chance that women gained more selections or whether some other force was at work giving them an advantage. In the case of fiscal 1996 the test shows there is a more than 5% probability that it was by chance. However, the results for fiscal 1998 and fiscal 2000 suggest that the differences between observed and expected data are not due to chance alone.

Totaling up the results from fiscal 1994 to fiscal 2000 gives a chi-square value of more than 9.5. This value indicates that the difference between expected and observed results is significant, even with a significance level of 1%. In other words, the conclusion from the totals is that it is 99% certain that women have statistically been likelier to receive a grant than men.

I will consider why it is that women have had an advantage at the end of this analysis. For now, let me just stress that men and women are given no separate consideration whatsoever in the selection process.

### *Trends by Subtheme*

Applicants must disclose which of the four subthemes—(1) culture, (2) social systems, (3) the environment, or (4) science and technology—their application relates to, but in the se-

**Table 4 Ratio of Men and Women Among Applicants and Grant Recipients**

Fiscal year	Applicants			Grant recipients					$\chi^2 = 3.84$	1 degree of freedom, significance level of 5% Difference statistically significant?
	Women	Men	Total	Women		Men		Total		
				Expected value	Observed value	Expected value	Observed value			
1994	120	250	370	8.76	8	18.24	19	27	0.0968	No
1995	132	241	373	9.20	7	16.80	19	26	0.8149	No
1996	148	251	399	9.64	14	16.36	12	26	3.1275	No
1997	154	275	429	11.13	15	19.87	16	31	2.1015	No
1998	179	311	490	12.42	19	21.58	15	34	5.4916	Yes
1999	188	285	473	15.10	17	22.90	21	38	0.3952	No
2000	200	338	538	15.61	24	26.39	18	42	7.1704	Yes
2001	268	362	630							
Overall	1,121	1,951	3,072	81.74	104	142.26	120	224	9.5455	Yes

lection process all applications are screened together, with no particular consideration given to allocating grants by subtheme.

Table 5 and Figure 3 show that every year subtheme 1 accounts for just less than half of the total applications, followed by subthemes 2, 3, and 4, in this order, and that this balance has hardly changed over the years.

Meanwhile, the number of projects selected for grants seems to reflect the ratios of applications. In fact, a chi-square test shows that the number of recipients for each subtheme falls within the range predicted from the number of applications each year. However, the totals lead to a different conclusion.

Table 6 shows the total number of applications and grant recipients by subtheme for the seven years from fiscal 1994 to fiscal 2000. In terms of the ratio of each subtheme, there

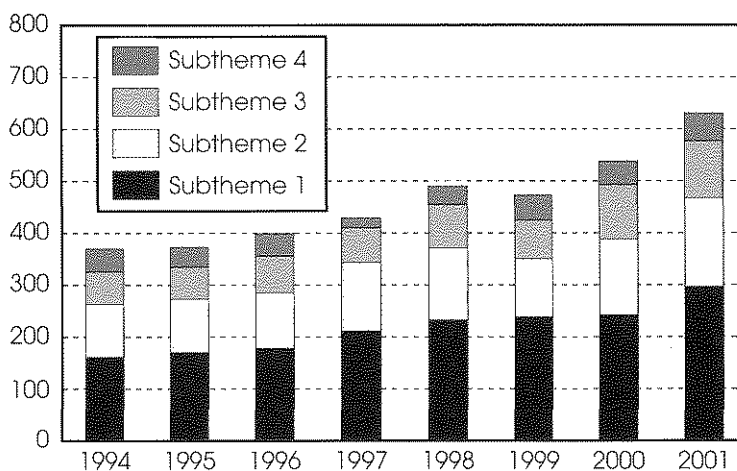
**Table 5 Applicants/Recipients by Subtheme**

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001
	Applicants	Recipients	Applicants	Recipients	Applicants	Recipients	Applicants	Recipients	Applicants	Recipients	Applicants	Recipients	Applicants	Recipients	Applicants
Subtheme 1	161	14	170	13	178	13	211	20	232	19	238	23	242	22	296
Subtheme 2	102	7	103	3	107	9	132	10	139	11	110	9	146	10	171
Subtheme 3	63	4	62	6	71	2	67	1	84	4	75	6	105	7	110
Subtheme 4	44	2	38	4	43	2	19	0	35	0	48	0	45	3	53

**Table 6 Total Applicants/Recipients by Subtheme (1994-2000)**

	Applicants	Recipients	Expected value	$\chi^2=$ 7.81	3 degrees of freedom, significance level of 5%
Subtheme 1	1,432	124	104.417	3.673	
Subtheme 2	841	59	61.323	0.088	
Subtheme 3	527	30	38.427	1.848	
Subtheme 4	272	11	19.833	3.934	
Total	3,072	224	224	9.543	Difference statistically significant

**Figure 3 Applicants by Subtheme**



is a more than 95% probability of a significant difference between the number of applications and the number of grants awarded. To put it in words that conform to the table, the number of recipients in relation to the number of applicants is high for subtheme 1 but low for subthemes 2, 3, and 4, and this cannot be ascribed to mere chance.

Let us now consider what these findings mean.

### *Interpreting the Findings*

Among the findings that have become clear from our statistical analysis so far are these two points: that more women than statistically expected have won grants and that there is a significant difference in the ratio of applications accepted in different subthemes. I would now like to consider why.

Let me reaffirm that no consideration whatsoever has been given to the gender of applicants or the subtheme to which projects refer in the process of selecting individual applications, which is concerned solely with the standard of the content of projects. Also, the discussion below refers only to Japanese researchers, whose background information is easier to ascertain than that of non-Japanese.

First, the advantageous position of women has in fact been discussed previously, in about 1994, in the Toyota Foundation offices and the selection committees. The common impression was that women generally were coming out on top in terms of what might be called the power of their applications. In more concrete terms, on the whole women were bolder in the scale of their research themes and the length of time they were prepared to commit themselves to their projects. To put it another way, male researchers, with concerns about advancing their careers at the back of their minds, tended to decide which theme to research and what regions to cover with the aim of completing the research within a set period of time, which often effectively detracted from the interest level of their applications. Women researchers, meanwhile, often forsook short-term goals like starting a career or accumulating credit for essays and focused doggedly on the task of the research itself. This was probably how women gained an advantage.

An analysis of the statistics also shows that while 15% of Japanese male researchers live abroad, this is the case for 29% of Japanese female researchers. The chi-square tests demonstrated that there was a significant difference between men and women applicants. In short, Japanese women researchers tend to go abroad more than their male counterparts.

A rough summary of the situation might run as follows: Against the background of today's academic world, where the standard path to success lies in accumulating credit for papers written and gaining a stable position as a researcher—an inflexibility reinforced by age restrictions on many sources of funding—men on this path tend to plan less challenging research, while women who have rejected it tend to dash headlong into the intellectual quest that is the essence of research.

It is doubtful, however, whether this trend will continue. As women researchers' opportunities improve, they too may have to take the career-oriented path outlined above. And more than anything, changes in Japanese academia as a whole may reinforce this systemization of research even further.

Second, there is the issue of the significant differences between subthemes. In the science-related research fields of subthemes 3 and 4, it has always been difficult for individuals to formulate research plans with a degree of broad impact. For example, in popular areas

of environmental research like water, soil, or biology, collecting field samples, analyzing them, and deducing a conclusion with broad significance from that analysis is beyond the capabilities of a single researcher. Realistically, therefore, environmental researchers must either take charge of a narrowly defined aspect of a project as a member of a team or formulate a project focused sharply on a very narrow theme. In such cases, right from the start the proposal loses most of the “mystery-solving” charm that research is supposed to possess.

In comparison, in humanities-related subthemes 1 and 2 it is possible for individuals to formulate research topics that are within their capabilities and possess a certain narrative quality, which gives them an advantage in the selection process.

There is also the view that the JSPS fellowship program is firmly established in science-related fields and tends to snap up outstanding scientific researchers, so that those who come to the Toyota Foundation are not the cream of the crop. In the humanities, meanwhile, where the JSPS is less well established, first-rate researchers do come to the Toyota Foundation. At present I see no grounds for giving this explanation serious consideration.

MASAAKI KUSUMI  
SENIOR PROGRAM OFFICER

*Toward the Creation of a New Public Sphere: Citizen Activities in the 1990s and the Grant Program for Civil Society*

*Citizen Activities in the 1990s*

The 1990s were for Japan a decade defined by the extended economic recession that followed the collapse of the “bubble economy” of the 1980s. It was a period in which the nation seemed sunk in a political, economic, and social quagmire, a time in which both the individual and society as a whole seemed to have lost all sense of direction—so much so, indeed, that it was later to be termed “the lost decade.” Moreover, despite various and sundry government initiatives and policies designed to pull Japan out of this slough, the situation has persisted into the new millennium, revealing to all the fearsome effects of “system fatigue” and the stark limitations of a government-planned and government-regulated society. At the same time, with the new information technology and the wave of globalization that swept Japan during the nineties, the inclinations and needs of the Japanese people have grown ever more diverse, even as the nation’s problems and issues have grown increasingly complex.

These conditions have led many to call for a shift in the focus of decision making and responsibility from the group to the individual and to rethink the relationship between the individual and society. One response to this shifting orientation has been a new focus on volunteerism and other “voluntary, nonprofit community activities by citizens”—or simply “citizen activities” in Foundation parlance. After the 1995 Kobe earthquake, Japan’s leaders recognized the need for Japanese society to encourage such activity and set to work building a system that would perform that function. This culminated in March 1998 in the enactment of the Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities.

During more or less the same period, a number of other laws closely connected with citizen activities were debated and eventually enacted. These include a law establishing na-



tional long-term care insurance, one to promote decentralization of political power, and still others to increase recycling, guarantee freedom of information, and address the problem of domestic violence.

*Trends in the Grant Program for Citizen Activities*

The Toyota Foundation began giving grants for citizen activities in 1984, long before it became fashionable. During the 1990s, this grant program developed in response to the social conditions described above and the Foundation's own understanding of the issues facing society.

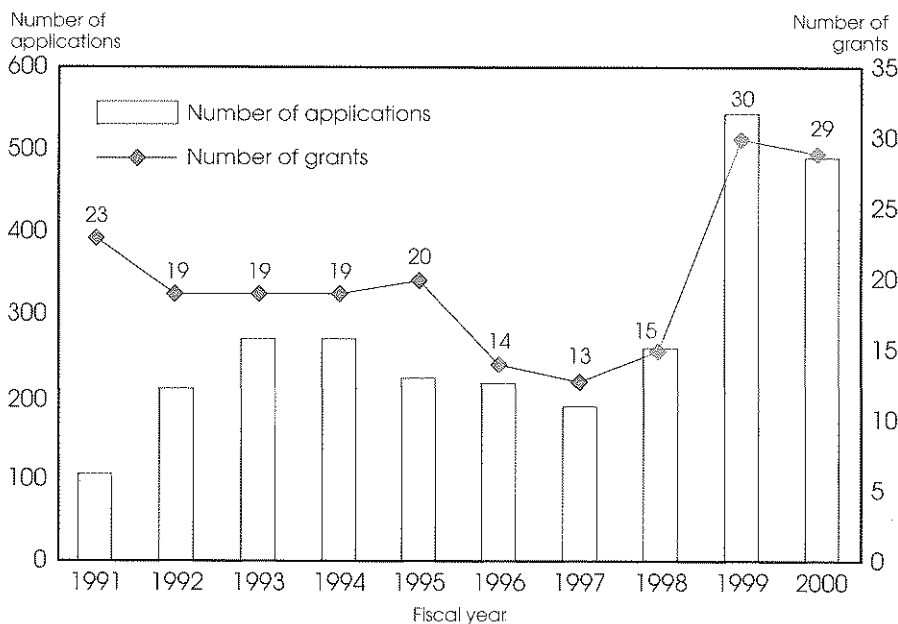
Generally speaking, the program has focused on projects in which citizens' groups attempt to solve or bring to light some social or local community problem. It has been especially inclined toward projects with the potential to create a ripple effect, either through their findings or through the process itself, yielding offshoots or descendants that might continue even after the initial grant activity is over. The rationale was that this would help citizens develop true local self-government and might thus eventually contribute in some way to society's self-renewal.

Let us now take a closer look at trends within the Grant Program for Citizen Activities over the 10 years from 1991 to 2000.

*1991-93*

From 1991 through 1993, the program accepted applications twice annually (April 1-June 20 and October 15-December 15), calling for "Projects Relating to Citizen Activities for a New Human Society." The majority of grants were awarded to projects aimed at promoting networking among citizens' groups, as by compiling and publishing accounts of community activism or establishing other channels for exchange.

**Figure 4 Trends in Applications and Awards in the Grant Program for Citizen Activities**



*1994–95*

During 1994 and 1995, the theme was changed to “Reexamining Life in the Local Community” with the intention of encouraging projects that might contribute, however modestly, to rebuilding local communities by examining and rethinking our lives at the individual level. In keeping with this new theme, grants were generally awarded to projects that seemed likely to contribute to the formation of civic self-government and had the potential to aid in the self-renewal of society as a whole.

*1996–98*

The theme during the period from 1996 to 1998 was “Trials Aimed at Building a Civil Society.” Although the basic purpose of the program remained the same as in the previous period, the wording was changed with a view to encouraging activities oriented to the creation of a civil society, taking into account the new level of interest in volunteerism and other citizen activities that had followed the Kobe earthquake of January 1995, as well as the widespread interest in facilitating such activities through legislation governing nonprofit organizations.

Beginning in 1996, out of practical administrative considerations, applications for grants were accepted only once a year (October 15–November 30 in 1996 and 1997; October 1–November 30 in 1998).

*1999–2000*

The theme for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 was “Citizens and NPOs: Toward the Creation of a New Public Sphere.” Although, once again, the fundamental purpose of the program has not changed, the new phrasing reflects our awareness that, with the enactment of the Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities, we are witnessing the dawning of an age in which citizen activities will play a major role in shaping the public sphere, and it expresses our expectation that these activities will become increasingly ambitious and effective as the twenty-first century unfolds.

Whereas the number of grant applications had previously peaked at less than 270, it jumped to 545 in 1999 and dropped only slightly to 487 in 2000. The biggest factors behind this increase were doubtless the fact that a large number of organizations were launching new projects and programs, having recently registered (or in anticipation of registering) as “specified nonprofit corporations” under the new law; the emergence, in the wake of the law’s enactment, of public and private organizations offering various types of support for citizen activities and the groups that carry them out; and the dramatically increased access to information on citizen activities made possible by the Internet. At the same time, with public finances in bad shape and getting worse, some groups may have applied for grants in anticipation of a loss of public funding. The enactment in April 2000 of a law establishing national long-term care insurance, another devolving authority to local government, and action on legislation instituting a requirement for “integrated study” in public schools (to be fully implemented in 2002) probably also contributed in some measure to the sudden increase.

In response to the unprecedented volume of applications, the Foundation hurriedly supplemented the program’s initial ¥20 million grant budget with another ¥10 million, and the 2000 budget was likewise set at ¥30 million.

*From Citizen Activities to Projects on Civil Society*

Reviewing the developments related above, we can divide the Toyota Foundation Grants for Citizen Activities into two major phases, one extending from 1991 through 1995, and the other lasting from 1996 through 2000.

During the first period, society was beginning to recognize both the name and the accomplishments of the Foundation's Grant Program for Citizen Activities, whose purposes were well matched to social conditions. During this time there were two application periods each year, and, partly as a result of this, applications consistently numbered in the hundreds. From 1991 to 1993, the theme and the grant proposals still had a rather tentative quality to them. By 1994, they were beginning to express a more outspokenly critical outlook, as suggested by the theme "Reexamining Life in the Local Community."

But the real change came in 1996, when the program reverted to accepting applications once a year, in autumn. The themes "Trials Aimed at Building a Civil Society" and "Citizens and NPOs: Toward the Creation of a New Public Sphere" expressed a real vision for the future, and the projects awarded grants reflected that orientation as well.

In the course of working with citizen activities grants, I became convinced of the need for more citizen input in the policy-making process. Many urgent and difficult tasks face our society today, including developing policies for environment-friendly, sustainable development and revising the process for planning and implementing "public works"; supporting and protecting the weaker members of society, including children, the disabled, and the elderly; rebuilding communities and rethinking the role of the family; creating new educational methods and opportunities aimed at fostering truly autonomous individuals; meeting the varied challenges attendant on the advent of a multicultural society; exploring new gender roles and ensuring gender equality; and establishing true local self-government in a social and economic as well as a political sense.

The central government has traditionally taken the leading role in formulating policy, while private-sector groups and organizations were expected merely to implement the policies set by the government. But it is becoming clear that the kind of single-dimensional, uniform response typical of government policy will no longer suffice to meet society's diversifying and expanding needs. This is where citizen activities and NPOs can play a vital role and take on a whole new significance and function.

One of the most important roles citizens' groups and nonprofits can play is in proposing alternative policies oriented to the needs of ordinary consumers and local communities. But to formulate proposals for realistic and effective policies, it is first necessary to gather objective data from rigorous, specialized studies.

This is the purpose of the Foundation's Grants for Projects on Civil Society, instituted in 1996. Drawing from projects carried out with the support of Grants for Citizen Activities, these grants aim to give citizens' groups the resources to carry out studies in cooperation with scientists and other experts and to encourage social experimentation based on the results of those studies. The Foundation hopes that these projects will ultimately lead to sound policy proposals and exert a genuine impact on society.

With this in mind, the amount of a standard grant was set at around ¥5 million per year, on the assumption that projects would take some time to complete (three years as a rule). It was decided that up to 30% of the grant could go toward overhead (including payroll and management costs). It was also decided that grant applications would not be pub-

licly solicited; instead the Foundation would take the initiative in reviewing projects carried out with the support of Grants for Citizen Activities, selecting those that lent themselves to projects on civil society, and consulting with prospective recipients. Beginning in 1996, the Foundation renamed the program the Grant Program for Civil Society. This program encompasses Grants for Citizen Activities, awarded on the basis of open competition, and Grants for Projects on Civil Society, planned and awarded by Foundation initiative.

*Grants for Projects on Civil Society: Two Success Stories*

From 1996 to 2000, the Foundation's Grants for Projects on Civil Society supported five undertakings planned in consultation with the following groups: the Asia Arsenic Network (Miyazaki Prefecture), the Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women (Kanagawa Prefecture), the Tokyo Wildlife Research Center (Tokyo), the Lake Xi Field Museum Planning Committee (Tokyo), and the Kyushu-Ryukyu Wetlands Action Network (Fukuoka Prefecture). I would like now to present an overview of two projects that are near completion and appear, moreover, to have attained the goals set forth in the original plan in a manner consistent with the larger aims of this grant program.

*Asia Arsenic Network*

The first of these is the Asia Arsenic Network's project "Research and Recommendations to Counter Arsenic Pollution Along the Lower Reaches of the Ganges." Formed in 1994, the Asia Arsenic Network 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. Since that time, it has worked to create a network linking nine arsenic-polluted regions in Asia as a framework for cooperation on this problem. In the process, the project team found that although many people were suffering from arsenic poisoning along the lower reaches of the Ganges on the border of India and Bangladesh as a result of drinking arsenic-contaminated water, there was no clear picture either of the extent of the problem or of the mechanism by which ground water was being contaminated and, furthermore, that medical treatment for the victims and the provision of safe drinking water were not being treated as urgent priorities. The team sent experts from Japan to Bangladesh, which faces the most serious arsenic pollution problem of any country in the world, to carry out studies and explore countermeasures in cooperation with local researchers and nongovernmental organizations.

Armed with information from these studies, the AAN embarked on a plan whose ultimate aim was the formulation of concrete policy recommendations to be proposed to the relevant government agencies and international organizations. From 1996 through 2000, it engaged in the activities described below.

In the first year, it began by selecting the village of Samta in the Jessore district of Bangladesh, where the problem is particularly severe, to pilot its program. To determine the extent and nature of the problem, it first conducted a general survey of the village, measured arsenic concentrations in all its wells, monitored underground streams, and performed medical examinations of victims of arsenic poisoning. In the second year, it analyzed soil and ground-water samples to determine the contamination mechanism, while at the same time working to develop ways to supply safe water, such as the use of rainwater and the filtration of reservoir water. In year three, it continued its research to determine the mechanism of arsenic contamination and began to formulate its conclusions, while at the same time working

to promote the use of safe drinking water throughout the area—an effort that led to an overall decrease in symptoms of arsenic poisoning. It also compiled a list of recommendations based on the results of its work to submit to the relevant government agencies in Bangladesh.

This year the AAN is working to ensure that the results of the abovementioned studies provide real benefits to as many people as possible by setting up a Mobile Arsenic Center, one of the key measures cited in its recommendations. Established and operated by the AAN itself, the Mobile Arsenic Center is a vehicle that carries various specialists—such as doctors and water-supply engineers—to contaminated villages, where they cooperate with residents and local nongovernmental organizations in conducting studies to assess the contamination, secure an alternative water supply, and identify and treat victims of arsenic poisoning. The team also established an office in Dhaka—with full-time Japanese and Bangladeshi employees—to provide backup for the Mobile Arsenic Center, and this office was registered as an NGO in Bangladesh.

In the course of these undertakings, project coordinator Kazuyuki Kawahara was appointed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency to work on measures for countering arsenic pollution in Bangladesh. In addition, on March 8, 2000, the Asia Arsenic Network was awarded the Environment for Tomorrow Prize sponsored by the *Asahi Shimbun* in recognition of its work.

#### *Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women*

Another success story is the project “Efforts to Improve Social Resources and Establish Legislation Relating to Shelters for Women: Surveys, Research, and Related Activities Aimed at Solving the Problem of Domestic Violence,” carried out by the Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women.

Domestic violence has only recently emerged as a high-profile issue in Japan, and the country remains far behind other industrial nations in its response to the problem. In the fall of 1999, the Office for Gender Equality of the Prime Minister’s Office conducted a questionnaire survey on domestic violence. Yet there was still no clear picture of the overall situation pertaining to domestic violence, including the status of shelters for battered women, the availability and responsiveness of other community resources (including government and private counseling services, courts, treatment facilities, and police), and legal recourse.

The goals established for this project were as follows: (1) to shed light on the victimization of women in Japan (including non-Japanese women) by domestic violence, (2) to determine the nature and extent of current community measures for dealing with domestic violence and providing assistance to victims, and (3) to use the findings of this research as a basis for formulating recommendations for countermeasures against domestic violence.

With these goals in mind, four separate studies were conducted beginning in July 1997 to determine the current situation as regards (1) domestic violence against Japanese women, (2) domestic violence against women of other nationalities living in Japan (especially Philippine women), (3) the assistance provided to victims through shelters, and (4) cooperation among support organizations associated or involved with shelters, together with the status of relevant laws and their enforcement.

After compiling and releasing its findings, the project team presented the relevant national and prefectural government agencies with recommendations for concrete measures to address the problem of domestic violence, offered recommendations to privately managed

shelters and other support facilities (such as staff training), undertook activities to empower victims of domestic violence, particularly through the formation and expansion of support groups, and engaged in various efforts to raise the public's consciousness on the issue, including meetings and lectures to educate the media.

In the end, the results of these studies and the lobbying efforts of those involved in the process appear to have paid off. On April 6, 2001, the National Diet passed the Law for the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims (or the Domestic Violence Law, as it is commonly known). In addition, reports detailing the findings of each of the four studies mentioned above were published. Given the absence of any comparable written materials, it seems likely that these reports will come to be regarded collectively as the definitive source for those studying the issue of domestic violence in Japan.

#### *Strengthening the Policy-Making Role of Citizens' Groups*

Our experience with the Grants for Citizen Activities and Grants for Projects on Civil Society, together with the ongoing societal changes we are witnessing, suggest that the importance of community-based citizen-led activities, and need for policy proposals grounded in such activities, can only increase henceforth. The talk of a "partnership between NPOs and government" that one hears so much these days would seem to support this assessment.

Nonetheless, citizens' groups and NPOs are still on a very weak footing relative to government and big business, which enjoy vast human, material, capital, and information resources. For such organizations to propose their own policy solutions to all of society is no easy matter. The two projects described above have taught us a number of things that organizations need to do in order to effectively formulate and present sound policy proposals:

#### *Going beyond personal impressions to present hard data*

Partly as a result of influence from abroad, government leaders and agencies here have taken a much greater interest in the problem of domestic violence than previously, and surveys of various types have been carried out. However, although one may derive a general picture using statistical methods, learning anything more about the circumstances of actual victims of such violence is difficult because of privacy issues. The Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women was able to highlight these circumstances by enlisting the cooperation of people connected with shelters for battered women. However, it did not stop there but also published this information in the form of hard data, which lent force to its recommendations.

#### *Establishing links with experts in relevant fields*

The Asia Arsenic Network, having decided to play an active and central role in the project in its capacity as an NGO, proceeded to set up five different teams corresponding to the following tasks: (1) basic village surveys, (2) medical surveys, (3) ground water and soil surveys, (4) water-use plans, and (5) sanitation education. To carry these out, it built ties with university professors and consultants specializing in such fields as medicine, health and sanitation, analytical chemistry, civil engineering, geology, and ethnology and built a strong cooperative framework. One of the reasons it was able to establish such a network is that the AAN itself originally coalesced around a group of experts who had been involved in a campaign to aid victims of arsenic pollution in the Toroku area.

*Studying and developing research methods*

When the Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women undertook its study of domestic violence against Philippine women in Japan, it adopted the method known as action research. It organized working groups in both the Philippines and Japan, each consisting of committee members, Philippine women who had lived or were living in Japan and had experienced domestic violence, and staff members from support organizations for battered women. It then held workshops to exchange views and get feedback on procedural and ethical issues relating to the study, the solicitation of participants, interviews of individual victims and focus groups, and analysis of survey results. These activities led to the formation of a peer counseling group made up of the subjects of the study, thus opening up further avenues of research.

*Finding qualified project coordinators and collaborators*

Another key to the success of these two projects was the presence of highly capable coordinators who oversaw the projects' management, as well as like-minded collaborators who gave their unstinting cooperation.

The coordinator for the Asia Arsenic Network's project was a nonfiction writer and former journalist, while that employed by the Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women was a staff member at a government agency involved with women's issues. Both had a wide range of professional experience and were thus capable of understanding and responding flexibly to various situations. They demonstrated consideration for and gratitude to collaborators in every way possible, and they displayed excellent negotiating skills and decisive leadership.

*Drawing up and presenting a convincing plan*

In both projects, the team members first agreed on clear-cut goals, then set themselves objectives for each year of the project, and finally drew up a practical and realistic plan, which they followed as they pursued their research one step at a time.

In addition, during the course of the project the team held workshops, briefing sessions, and symposiums as appropriate and assembled the opinions of many people involved with the project. These opinions were used to revise and adjust the plan as a whole, thus ensuring that it did not lapse into complacency.

*Raising necessary funds*

In the AAN's case, the scale of the project necessitated funds above and beyond the Foundation grant. To fund water- and soil-quality studies, members associated with Miyazaki University and Niigata University applied to the Japanese government for scientific research grants. At the same time a group calling itself the Research Group for Applied Geology, made up primarily of young consultants, secured a separate Foundation Research Grant.

Finally, with the project's findings thus far as leverage, the AAN is now approaching such international organizations as the World Bank in hopes of providing the means for the Bangladeshi government to continue combating arsenic pollution on its own.

*Competent project management and coordination*

It has already been noted that both projects have benefited throughout from effective proj-

ect management by highly capable coordinators. More particularly, however, these coordinators clearly put tremendous effort and thought into preparations for the projects' annual progress reports. This process, moreover, helped define the next objective and set a clear course for all collaborators, thus pulling the various pieces of the project together into a coherent whole.

*Timing the release of findings*

Both project teams have held a combination of workshops, briefings, and symposiums to release their findings, but instead of giving a general report on the entire project, they have timed the release of specific findings to coincide with periods of heightened public interest in related issues.

For example, as legislation concerning domestic violence came under discussion, the Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women invited experts from abroad to attend meetings and participate in an international symposium on domestic violence. The AAN, meanwhile, published its findings in scholarly journals and put to use a Foundation Research Report Grant to hold symposiums in both Japan and Bangladesh. In addition, the AAN has made a point of reporting its findings at various meetings of international organizations.

*Revising and supplementing the plan as needed*

As suggested previously, both project teams have shown a willingness to review their plans at the end of each phase and make appropriate corrections or revisions. The "action research" methodology adopted by the Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women was not part of the original plan, but in the course of discussions with experts from abroad, the committee came to see the importance of adopting a method that incorporated the viewpoint of the victims and decided to adopt this technique. The AAN's idea of using filtration equipment to make use of water from a reservoir and the concept of the Mobile Arsenic Center were both developed through its ongoing efforts to find sustainable measures adapted to local conditions.

*Acting to mold public opinion and shape policy*

Although the Committee for Research on Domestic Violence and Shelters for Women was not directly involved in drafting the Domestic Violence Law, the results of its unprecedented study—including information released to the media—unquestionably exerted an influence on the law's drafters and helped lay the groundwork for the enactment of that legislation. The AAN, meanwhile, established local headquarters in Bangladesh with close ties to Japanese headquarters, and in this way bolstered the campaign's effectiveness and its influence with the Japanese government and international organizations.

The two groups I have introduced here thus aptly illustrate the conditions for success in a project aimed at shaping public policy. Unfortunately, not all projects undertaken thus far have proceeded as smoothly.

In many cases, the root problem seems to be one of leadership. Good leadership, after all, implies the ability to clearly lay out a mission, set long-term and short-term goals, draw up a realistic plan to meet those goals, and adjust the course as necessary at each juncture.



As Japanese society begins to look to citizen groups and NPOs to accomplish what the government cannot, the Toyota Foundation, drawing on its experience thus far, will continue to explore ways of grant giving that can develop these organizations' capabilities, particularly their capacity to propose policies aimed at bringing about social justice. It is our hope that by so doing, we may ultimately contribute to the creation of a new public sphere.

GEN WATANABE  
PROGRAM OFFICER

### *Looking to Asia, Experience, and Chaos*

The process of selecting individual research grants for the fiscal 2000 Research Grant Program revealed some trends regarding the researchers and the work that they are undertaking—trends that may be indicative of changes occurring in the academic field. Through my careful examination of the grant proposals as program officer, I gained a sense of just what defines these new trends and where they are likely to lead in the future. Below I would like to report on what I felt were the important points.

#### *The Potential of Research by Asians*

Among the recipients of individual research grants, non-Japanese researchers from Asia have always made up a considerable portion of the total. This trend continued in fiscal 2000, as 10 of the 42 grant recipients were from countries like China, Mongolia, and South Korea. As part of the selection process, Foundation staff conducted hearings with applicants on the content of their research plans, either directly or over the phone. In the course of doing this, the staff came to realize that the Asian researchers had a deep understanding of the issues involved in their work. Their explanations of the background of their research made it very easy to grasp the content and goals of their work. It was difficult, by contrast, to detect an earnest awareness of the issues involved among the Japanese researchers. This may be due to a lack of hardships in the world that Japanese researchers inhabit, or it may be because Japanese researchers are preoccupied with crafting exquisite theories.

Interestingly, this difference was apparent even in writing. Although the abstracts submitted by Asian grant recipients were somewhat coarsely written, neither English nor Japanese being their native language, the main points were clearly expressed. This made much of the editing work rather easy. It was more difficult, however, to grasp the contents of the abstracts composed by the Japanese grant recipients in their native language. In addition to having a vague focus, the abstracts were peppered with concepts that the applicants did not fully grasp.

To successfully advance their projects, researchers must have a clear perception of the subject of their research as well as the enthusiasm needed to support their efforts. The question of the native language of researchers is becoming more and more immaterial. It is enjoyable to imagine the coming of a day when Japanese research will be supported by Asian researchers whose native language is not Japanese. Whether they be from the continent, peninsulas, or islands, from Northeast or Southeast Asia, scholars from various areas are certain to bring a broad range of new viewpoints to scholarly work in Japan.

Some noteworthy examples of these new perspectives are Dong Kyu Shin's attempt to bring a Korean perspective to the study of Japan-Holland relations in the seventeenth century; Yuan Gao's examination of the relationship between tourism and nationalism in the former Manchuria; and Borjigin Burensain's treatment of the phenomenon of desertification in Inner Mongolia, examining the issue from a historical perspective focusing specifically on the migration of Han people to that area.

### *The Importance of Real-World Experience*

In addition to the rise of talented researchers throughout Asia, another trend that stands out is the growing number of researchers who have practical work experience. After graduating from their respective colleges, these grant recipients did not go immediately into the field of professional research. They accumulated years of experience working for outfits like the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Japan-Korea Cultural Foundation, private consulting firms, and even a symphony orchestra. They later returned to graduate school and began their research. These researchers include Masahiro Ichikawa, who is considering using indigenous traditions and culture as a method to conserve tropical forests; Ikumi Haruki, who is attempting to assemble comprehensive information relating to citizens' movements in South Korea; Naoyuki Shintani, who is researching Indonesia's Ministry of Home Affairs, which played a central role in the forceful rule of the Suharto regime; and Yuko Oki, who is trying to clarify the management problems faced by Japanese orchestras, which generally confront tough financial situations.

Many of these researchers are searching for practical answers to real problems that they came across in society. For this reason, the research is not far removed from the world of concrete experience. In order to solve these problems, this research does not rely on metaphysical frameworks, nor does it attempt to create such kinds of frameworks. This is thoroughly practical study.

In the world of Japanese humanities and social sciences, practical science has tended to be viewed as being one step below research that relates to theories from abroad. In this climate, the birth of a group of researchers who daringly seek to contribute to solving real problems is quite meaningful. At present, Japanese institutions of higher learning are fundamentally organized around an axis of theoretical systems, such as law, economics, and sociology. For this reason it is not easy for these practical researchers to find their own place at universities and graduate schools. At the same time, the fields relating to international cooperation and civil society have need of researchers who possess both practical business experience and training that allows them to seek out and solve problems.

Graduate schools in Japan have traditionally aimed at training professional researchers. Producing researchers who fall in the middle of practical business and pure scholarship has not been their strong point. Perhaps eventually researchers who have experience in society and aim to accomplish practical research will step in to fill the gap between experienced business people and the researchers produced by institutions of higher learning.

One gets a sense that these researchers that have experience in society also have more composure than those who began research immediately upon graduating from college. Perhaps this is because they have the confidence that they can make a living in nonacademic fields. In addition, they clearly seem to be accustomed to producing solid applications and written reports in a timely manner. This may be because they have received training in com-

panies or government agencies in how to compose documents that report on the information at hand in a concise, direct format within a given time period. In this point as well, these researchers are better on average than those who have been brought up only within the sheltered world of universities.

*Chaotic Research: The Blurring of Disciplinary Frameworks*

This year the number of applications for grants for individual research grew to 538. The greater part of these were in the fields of sociology, economics, political science, and cultural anthropology: fields which are part of the academic framework developed in the nineteenth century. Looking at the 42 projects that were selected to receive grants, however, more than a third of them do not neatly fit into a specific category. Among these nonclassifiable projects are Hidekazu Sensui's study of the ideas and actions of political conservatives in present-day Okinawa using anthropological methods; Taro Yamauchi's use of the indigenous ecosystems and worldview of Papua New Guinea to take up the issue of environmental preservation, a project whose methodology is rooted in his knowledge of medicine; Chika Shiota's attempt to paint a picture of the traditional Okinawan festival dance known as *eisaa* and how it has spread along with the networks of Okinawans overseas, which she is pursuing by herself participating as a dancer; Gen Yamakoshi's search for the possibility of using non-Western methods, which do not introduce a dichotomy between people and nature, to preserve the environment by looking at the example of the "sacred groves" in Guinea, West Africa; and Yoichi Hattori's examination of hospice care in North America, a project rooted in his training as an anthropologist but focusing on developed countries, not normally a target for anthropological research, and made still more noteworthy by its metaphysical approach to the subject matter.

These projects are good examples of research that pays little heed to the traditional academic framework, and one can get a clear sense that this work is interesting and original. Let us refer, for a moment, to this sort of approach as "chaotic." In the 1970s and 1980s, various fields of study that had arisen in North America in the mid-twentieth century—international relations, area, environmental, and economic development studies among them—began to expand to encompass issues departing from academic frameworks that had existed since the nineteenth century. Even these fields, however, inevitably became as systematized and bureaucratic as their older counterparts. An awareness of problems that does not fit within established patterns cannot but stand out. This is how "chaos" is born.<sup>1</sup>

On what do these researchers rely for guidance when they craft their own research approaches? In their unordered fields, they cannot rely on the academic framework of sociology, political science, and cultural anthropology that has stood since the 1800s. Nor can they

1. Interestingly, the group of grant recipients whose work belongs to this "chaotic" area is followed in terms of numbers by historians. Rather than the precise methodologies and theoretical studies that have been the mainstay of academia since the nineteenth century, perhaps the field of history remains rooted in the legacy of ancient historians like Tacitus and Si Ma Qian, examining a wide range of human issues. Resource management is one of the issues that has attracted talented researchers in this new chaotic area of study. As the *Encyclopædia Britannica* points out, resource management is a descendant of geography. Geography is not a modern development; it is a field that can be traced as far back as Herodotus of ancient Greece. What we may be witnessing is the rebirth of a vast field of study that has its roots in premodern times.

depend on the newer framework of international relations and area studies. They grab hold of individual issues that exist in real society. From this nebulous state, they have been able to envisage issues ranging from resource management and regionalism to minorities, migrants, cross-border networks, and gender. Even when taking up the same issue, these grant recipients represent a number of different departments and subjects of study. Looking at research related to regionalism, one can see recipients who specialize in the diverse fields of history, economic development, cultural anthropology, and the balance between humans and the natural environment.

When the methodology is not yet established for a field of study, the researcher relies only on the issue being studied for guidance in formulating a unique research focus, and the work inevitably takes on a homemade hue. It takes a considerable amount of time for researchers to hammer out their own field of study, and until they complete that task they are shadowed by the specter of losing sight of their goals.<sup>2</sup> Almost all of the grant recipients who are a part of this “chaos” have extensive experience residing in the area that is the object of research. Without this experience of soaking in the local flavor, it would probably be difficult to endure the groping and fumbling involved with the many detours.

When the Daoist philosopher Zhuangzi (Chuang Tzu) wrote about chaos, his allegory taught that attempting to bring clarity into chaos will rob it of its life:

The emperor of the South Sea was called Shu [Brief], the emperor of the North Sea was called Hu [Sudden], and the emperor of the central region was called Hun-tun [Chaos]. Shu and Hu from time to time came together for a meeting in the territory of Hun-tun, and Hun-tun treated them very generously. Shu and Hu discussed how they could repay his kindness. “All men,” they said, “have seven openings so they can see, hear, eat, and breathe. But Hun-tun alone doesn’t have any. Let’s try boring him some!” Every day they bored another hole, and on the seventh day Hun-tun died.<sup>3</sup>

Following the teachings of Zhuangzi, we will avoid conjecture on what chaos means here. But the fact that many of the proposals chosen belong not to established academic systems but come out of a more jumbled academic framework shows that chaos is now a source of creativity. What will be born from it and what it will mean to the future of the academic world is a subject of everlasting interest.

*SHIRO HONDA*  
*PROGRAM OFFICER*

2. There is still debate over whether it is appropriate to define attaining a Ph.D. in one’s late twenties or early thirties as the climax of the process of training researchers who are seeking to shape their own course of research. Except for a truly gifted few, most researchers pressed to reach the peak of their research activity this quickly would find it easier to select a field with established issues, methodology, and theory in order to produce results. There is little incentive for researchers to invest serious time in creating a new area of research.

3. From Burton Watson (trans.), *The Complete Works of Chuang Tzu* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1968), p. 97.

## Research Grant Program

### OVERVIEW

The Toyota Foundation accepted applications for fiscal 2000 research grants between April 1 and May 20, 2000. 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) "Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local"; (2) "Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society"; (3) "The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival"; and (4) "Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society."<sup>1</sup> The Foundation received 1,016 applications. These were carefully screened by the selection committees, and on the basis of their recommendations, a total of 76 grants (¥193.64 million) were approved at the ninety-third 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 Takeo Funabiki. For Category B grants, a five-member committee headed by Takeshi Hamashita selected projects addressing the first subtheme, a committee of five headed by Jun Nishikawa selected projects addressing the second subtheme, and a five-member committee headed by Tomio Tada selected projects addressing the third and fourth subthemes.

### *Research Categories and Grant Conditions*

	<b>Category A</b> Individual research	<b>Category B</b> Joint research
<b>Nature of research</b>	Creative research conducted by young researchers working individually	Joint research, particularly carried out by international teams
<b>Average grant amount</b>	¥1 million–¥2 million per project Maximum ¥2 million	¥4 million–¥5 million per project Maximum ¥20 million over 2 years
<b>Total budget</b>	¥50 million	¥150 million
<b>Project period</b>	1 year, beginning November 1, 2000	1 or 2 years, beginning November 1, 2000

1. The first and second subthemes were slightly different from those used in fiscal 1999.

### *Fiscal 2000 Applications*

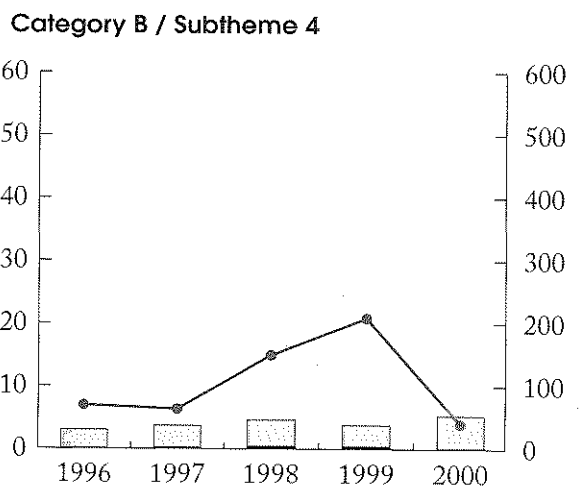
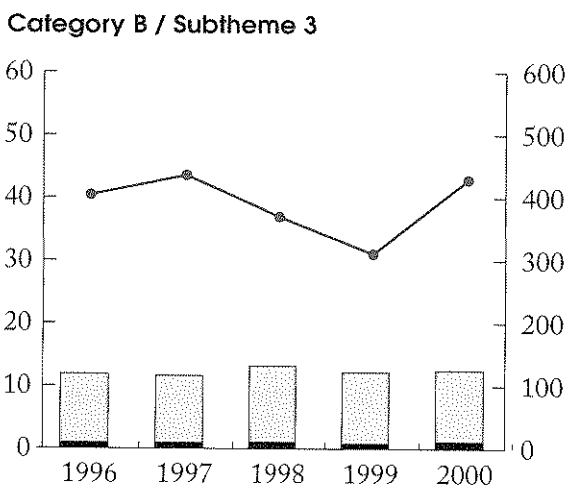
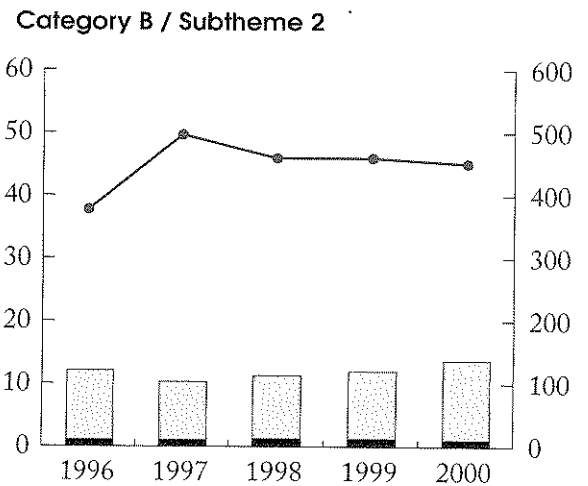
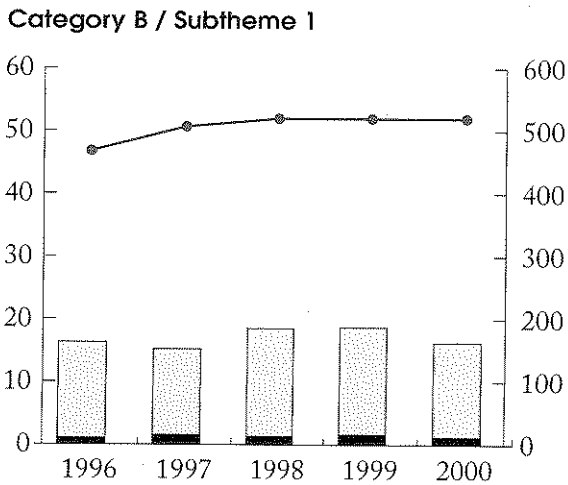
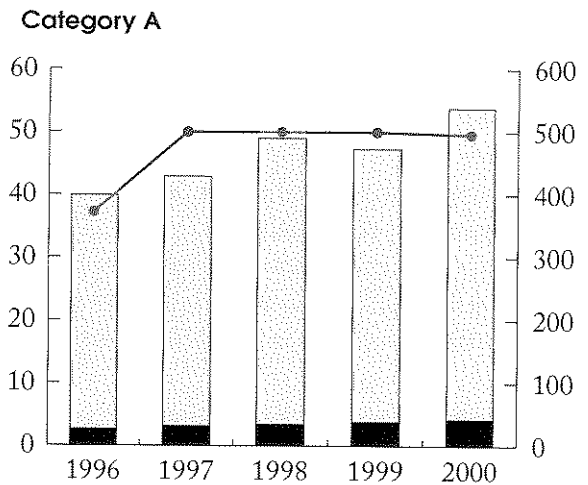
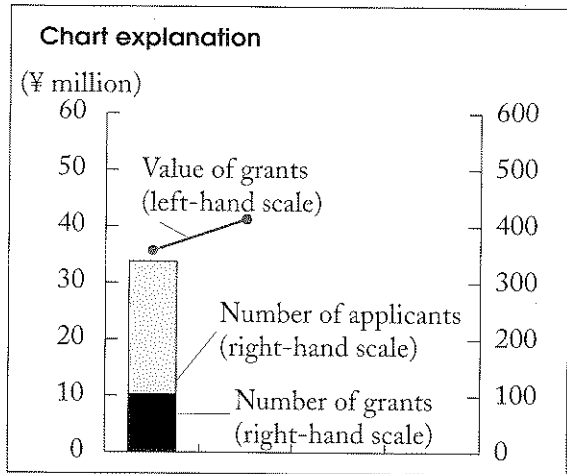
	Category A		Category B			Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4	Total (B)		
Number of applications	538	163	137	178	478	1,016	
Value of applications	877	1,088	926	1,457	3,471	4,348	
Average value of applications	1.6	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.3	4.3	
Average age of applicants	33	49	47	48	48	40	
Gender of applicants	(M)	338	134	105	162	401	739
	(F)	200	29	32	16	77	277
Applications in English	76	32	12	31	75	151	
International applicants	a)	42	35	12	28	75	117
	b)	96	10	8	3	21	117
	c)	78	3	0	10	13	91
	Total	216	48	20	41	109	325

### *Fiscal 2000 Grants*

	Category A		Category B			Total (A+B)	
	Total (A)	Subtheme 1	Subtheme 2	Subthemes 3, 4	Total (B)		
Number of grants	42	12	10	12	34	76	
Value of grants	50	52	45	47	144	194	
Average value of grants	1.2	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.2	2.6	
Average age of recipients	31	48	54	45	49	40	
Gender of recipients	(M)	18	9	9	11	29	47
	(F)	24	3	1	1	5	29
International recipients	a)	3	3	1	2	6	9
	b)	7	1	0	0	1	8
	c)	10	0	1	2	3	13
	Total	20	4	2	4	10	30
Percentage of proposals receiving grants (%)	7.8	7.4	7.3	6.7	7.1	7.5	

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.

Research Grant Program, Fiscal 1996-2000



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

### *Category A Grants Committee*

This year the committee received 538 applications, of which 42 were selected to receive grants at the ninety-third Board of Directors' meeting on September 20. There was some concern over the fact that the applications approved for grants included not only proposals by researchers who have published relatively few papers but also proposals for which the supporting research was not sufficiently focused—indications that those involved may not be entirely qualified to disseminate the results of their work in the academic world. Future applicants should note that these considerations are given due weight in the selection process.

It should also be noted that the committee assesses the merits of a proposed project in relation to the size and makeup of the desired budget. Accordingly, the committee spends considerable time trying to determine whether the budget requested for each proposal is appropriate. Unfortunately, many of this year's proposals were accompanied by seemingly inflated budget requests, and the committee was severely critical of requests that were obviously excessive. Next year's applicants should also be aware that a project accompanied by a well-constructed budget request offering detailed estimates of expenses is much more likely to win the committee's approval than a project based on an inflated budget.

Among continuing projects, there have been cases in which, after the project is highly praised in its first year, an application follows for the continuation of the project the next year that proposes little more than a rehashing of work performed during the first year. Such cases encourage the notion that grant assistance is only meaningful for launching a project and ceases to be meaningful once a project is underway. Next year's applicants for continuing grants should take this into consideration.

After the selection committee met, individual members offered their opinions regarding this year's projects. The views expressed reflected a lingering impression that, even among the projects that were approved, only some presented unique points of view, and virtually nothing new has been offered in terms of methodology. It was also pointed out that the research topics are too narrowly focused to offer much hope of expanding on these projects in the future, which suggests that applicants are restricting their efforts to the confines of existing frameworks. Next year the committee hopes to see more proposals that break free of established viewpoints and methodologies.

In its deliberations, the committee devoted particular attention to a number of projects ultimately selected to receive grants; these are listed below.

### *Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local*

**Multiculturalism and the Media's Role: The Case of Whaling (Motohiro Kawashima)** While the attempt to address the media's relationship to the whaling issue received a positive reception, the hope was expressed that this effort would not succumb to a narrow, nationalistic point of view. Committee members also voiced the hope that this study will go beyond mere journalistic reporting.

**A Study of Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation in South Pacific Island**



Societies (Taro Yamauchi) Because the project leader has had many academic papers published in Western languages, he is regarded as well qualified to disseminate the findings of this study in the academic world. It is also noteworthy that this study straddles the disciplines of medicine and anthropology.

*The Creation of Cultural and Social Networks in Okinawa After World War II: A Case Study of Dance Troupes in Okinawa, Hawaii, and on U.S. Military Bases* (Chika Shiota) This study focuses on the changes, occurring within networks of Okinawan emigrants, that have affected the traditional Okinawan festival dance known as *eisaa*. The goals of this project are considered praiseworthy, but some committee members voiced the hope that the project leader would broaden the study to include other realms of society.

*Hidden Aspects of Politicized Ethnicity: An Analysis of Political Conservatives in Contemporary Okinawa* (Hidekazu Sensui) This project was welcomed as an effort that, by shedding light on conservative thought and behavior in Okinawa, may help bring about a solution to the problems facing Okinawa. At the same time, committee members noted the difficulty of undertaking political research while using anthropological methods.

*An Empirical Study of Indigenous Development Models: Kampung Improvement Programs in Jakarta* (Raphaella Dewantari Dwianto) This project attracted interest largely because it offers the prospect of getting an Indonesian scholar's perspective on urban community development models in post-Suharto Indonesia.

*The Relationship Between Linguistic Recognition and Ethnic Identity of the Lao in Northeastern Thailand: A Case Study of an Ethnic Group Without Ethnic Conflict* (Akihiro Yamashita) Many people in Thailand and Laos share a common ethnicity, yet they find themselves separated by an artificial construct—the border between their respective countries. Committee members were impressed with the originality of this project, which takes up the issue of the Lao people's ethnic identity in Thailand-Laos border regions.

*International Relations Among Japan, Korea, and Holland in the Early Modern Period: The Drifting Ashore of Dutch People to Korea and Their Repatriation Through the East Asian Network* (Dong Kyu Shin) Previous research on the relationship between Japan and Holland in the seventeenth century has focused only on bilateral relations, so the injection of the Korean perspective is regarded as a fresh approach. Some committee members expressed the hope that this project would give due consideration to the impact of the transition in China from the Ming dynasty to the Qing dynasty.

*Imperial Authority and Local Shrines: The Evolution of Shinto Practices in Agrarian Villages During the Edo Period* (Hiromi Maeda) This study presents Shinto shrines in a new light, as tools employed to promote imperial authority under the *bakuban* (shogunate and domain) system. As a study concerned with religious practices, this project also aroused interest for focusing on the lives of practitioners rather than on dogma.

*Creating an Orthography for and Compiling a Dictionary of the War Tribal Language: Toward the Functional Maintenance of Minority Languages* (Toshiyuki Mise) The committee recognized the value of this project to create an orthography for and compile a dictionary of a minority language, an effort that will play an important role in preserving the culture of an ethnic minority group. Some committee members, however, were not convinced that the applicant's previous work is sufficiently relevant to such an effort.

*Wildlife Conservation Based on Indigenous Values in a West African Village: The Coexistence of Culture and Nature in the Sacred Groves* (Gen Yamakoshi) This project, which also relates to

subtheme 3, "The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival," entails an attempt to relate the modern concept of environmental protection to distinctive views of nature found in the traditions of indigenous people. Committee members found this effort highly interesting.

**Tourism and Nationalism: Japanese Tourism in Manchuria Since 1905 (Yuan Gao)** This project was welcomed as an examination of the relationship between tourism and nationalism in Japanese-occupied Manchuria.

*Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society*

**Problems in Japanese Orchestra Management and Their Solutions: A Comparative Analysis of European, Japanese, and American Orchestras (Yuko Oki)** Committee members were attracted to the practical approach taken by the applicant, who is a violist, to elucidating the management problems of Japanese orchestras. She was asked to consult similar research that has been conducted in the United States and elsewhere. Members also voiced a desire for more broad-ranging research on issues related to music in market economies.

**Raging Grannies: Reconsidering Empowerment and Social Roles of Elderly Women in Canada (Miya Narushima)** This study of an elderly women's community group was welcomed as a highly original effort employing ethnographic methodology. The project leader, however, was asked to ensure that the project yields more than merely a documentary of the group's activities.

**The Current Situation and Future Tasks for Public Participation in China: Case Studies on Environmental Protection in Beijing (Zhao Xiumei)** Committee members commented favorably on the likelihood that this project may encourage research by nonprofit organizations in China. Members also expressed the view that this study may reveal aspects of the Chinese society of the future. Some members remained doubtful, however, wondering how this project would contribute to sociological theory, and others expressed the hope that state actions affecting NPOs would also be taken into consideration.

**Characteristics of Citizens' Movements in South Korea and the Possibility of Constructing New Social Systems (Ikumi Haruki)** This project was warmly welcomed as an effort that directly addresses the vital role played by citizens' movements in South Korea's democratization process.

**Decentralization and Local Autonomy in Indonesia: Functions, Roles, and Administrative Processes of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Naoyuki Shintani)** Indonesia under Suharto was a typical example of a developing country in Southeast Asia under a dictatorship. Committee members regarded this as a very timely project; it addresses the connections between Indonesia's Ministry of Home Affairs, an essential element of the Suharto regime, and the growing trend toward greater decentralization of power and regional autonomy in the post-Suharto era.

**Mental Patients Living in the Community: Social Rehabilitation Experiences in Halfway Houses in Japan (Ikuko Mamiya)** This project, an attempt to apply anthropological methodology to issues that arise when people with mental disorders rejoin the community after treatment, was highly praised for its novel approach.

**Becoming Japanese: Contested Meanings of Race and Nationality in Contemporary Japan (Youngmi Lim)** While this project was acclaimed for the high-level research involved, some

committee members maintained that, in the light of the current, shifting status of “Japanese” identity, the project cannot be expected to break much new ground.

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

Evaluation of the Effect of the Modes and Volume of Anthropogenic Landform Modification on the Naturalness of Mountainous Terrain (Shuji Yamada) This continuing project, first awarded a grant last year, was originally praised for presenting an interesting viewpoint. There was some concern expressed this year, however, that the project had lapsed into a routine.

Founding a New Chimpanzee Colony as a Museum “Behavioral Exhibit”: Studying Comparative Cognitive Psychology with Mobile Computing Devices from the Viewpoint of Animal Welfare (Naruki Morimura) This continuing project was awarded its first grant last year. The fact that the project leader belongs to a private research center and would have difficulty obtaining funding from other sources was taken into consideration when the project was approved for another grant. Some committee members nevertheless expressed concern that the research involved has become another routine exercise.

Tropical-Forest Conservation Programs and Indigenous Factors in Central American and Caribbean Countries: A Case Study in Rural Villages in the Dominican Republic (Masahiro Ichikawa) The approach employed in this project—enlisting indigenous cultures and traditions in an effort to protect tropical forests—attracted great interest. Because the project leader has frequently switched fields in the past, however, some committee members voiced concern that he may not be adequately qualified to disseminate the study’s findings in the academic world.

Creating a System for Improving and Disseminating Technologies for Chemical-Free Banana Production (Dionisio Alwindia) Committee members praised this project as beneficial both to farmers in the Philippines and to consumers in Japan. Members also commented, however, that insufficient efforts had been made to disseminate the project’s findings via European and American academic journals.

The Mechanisms of Artificial Desertification in China’s Interior: The Relations Between Agriculture, Colonization, and Desertification in Inner Mongolia (Borjigin Burensain) This project addresses the phenomenon of ongoing desertification in Inner Mongolia from a historical viewpoint, in relation to the migration of Han Chinese to the region. Although the committee members recognized the value of this approach, some called on the applicant, who is primarily trained in the humanities, to incorporate scientific methodology.

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

Cultural and Social Meanings of Hospices and Terminal Care from an Anthropological Perspective (Yoichi Hattori) Committee members praised this project as a high-level research effort reflecting the most advanced currents in anthropological theory. In light of the highly sensitive nature of the topic—the end of life—some voiced concern that the project be handled with particular care.

TAKEO FUNABIKI

## Research Grants (Category A)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
<i>Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local</i>			
1	00-A-002  (Japan)	A Comparison of Porcelain Merchandising Policy Formulation in the Saga and Owari Domains and the Shogunate District of Mino: Solidarity and Conflict Between Government Authorities, Producers, and Wholesalers  Ariko Ota, Ph.D. Candidate, Columbia University	1,350,000
2	00-A-015  (Japan)	Multiculturalism and the Media's Role: The Case of Whaling  Motohiro Kawashima, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Essex	1,200,000
3	00-A-030  (Japan)	Regionalism During the Formation of the Nation-State in Three Northeastern Chinese Provinces in the Modern Period: The Function of the Mukden General Chamber of Commerce and the Logic of Regional Society  Takako Ueda, Graduate Student, Osaka University of Foreign Studies	1,000,000
4	00-A-054  (China)	A History of Contacts Between Qing China and Tibet in the Eighteenth Century: The Rise and Fall of a Tibetan Aristocratic Family  Ruohong Li, Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard University	1,500,000
5	00-A-069  (Japan)	A Study of Sustainable Development and Environmental Conservation in South Pacific Island Societies  Taro Yamauchi, Research Associate, University of Tokyo	1,240,000
6	00-A-095  (Japan)	The Creation of Cultural and Social Networks in Okinawa After World War II: A Case Study of Dance Troupes in Okinawa, Hawaii, and on U.S. Military Bases  Chika Shirota, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University	1,300,000
7	00-A-123  (Japan)	Hidden Aspects of Politicized Ethnicity: An Analysis of Political Conservatives in Contemporary Okinawa  Hidekazu Sensui, Ph.D. Candidate, Oxford University	1,450,000
8	00-A-127  (Japan)	Democratization and Americanization Through Cinema: Hollywood's Inroads into Japan During the Allied Occupation  Hiroshi Kitamura, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Wisconsin—Madison	900,000
9	00-A-135  (Japan)	The Creation of Public Space: An Ethnohistory of Mysore City Under Indirect Rule  Aya Ikegame, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University	1,300,000

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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
10	00-A-146  (Indonesia)	An Empirical Study of Indigenous Development Models: <i>Kampung</i> Improvement Programs in Jakarta  Raphaella Dewantari Dwianto, Ph.D. Candidate, Tohoku University	1,300,000
11	00-A-164  (Japan)	Intercontinental Migration and Regional and National Changes: The Migration of Chinese Laborers to North and South America from 1860 to 1880 and China's Transformation into a Modern State  Setsuko Sonoda, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	1,200,000
12	00-A-169  (Japan)	The Relationship Between Linguistic Recognition and Ethnic Identity of the Lao in Northeastern Thailand: A Case Study of an Ethnic Group Without Ethnic Conflict  Akihiro Yamashita, Ph.D. Candidate, Hiroshima University	1,000,000
13	00-A-183  (South Korea)	International Relations Among Japan, Korea, and Holland in the Early Modern Period: The Drifting Ashore of Dutch People to Korea and Their Repatriation Through the East Asian Network  Dong Kyu Shin, Ph.D. Candidate, Rikkyo University	1,000,000
14	00-A-192  (Japan)	Imperial Authority and Local Shrines: The Evolution of Shinto Practices in Agrarian Villages During the Edo Period  Hiromi Maeda, Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard University	970,000
15	00-A-221  (Japan)	A Study of the Relationship Between Top-Down Forestry and Land Use: A Transproject Survey of Village Forest Programs in Thailand  Taro Sasaki, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tsukuba	1,050,000
16	00-A-226  (Japan)	Assessing Japanese Intervention Strategies for Basic Education Reform Programs in Ghana  Mariko Gakiya, Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard University	900,000
17	00-A-244  (Japan)	Textiles of the Guatemalan Indian Societies: Women, Looms, and Cloth in Nahuala  Yuko Honya, Ph.D. Candidate, Japan Women's University	1,850,000
18	00-A-261  (Japan)	Creating an Orthography for and Compiling a Dictionary of the War Tribal Language: Toward the Functional Maintenance of Minority Languages  Toshiyuki Mise, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	1,500,000

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
19	00-A-294 (Japan)	The Creation of Public-Initiated Environmental Conservation Policies in Africa Nobuko Nishizaki, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University	1,500,000
20	00-A-363 (Japan)	Wildlife Conservation Based on Indigenous Values in a West African Village: The Coexistence of Culture and Nature in the Sacred Groves Gen Yamakoshi, Research Assistant, Kyoto University	1,350,000
21	00-A-365 (China)	Tourism and Nationalism: Japanese Tourism in Manchuria since 1905 Yuan Gao, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	1,400,000
22	00-A-490 (Japan)	The Naikan Method: Its Religious Background and Cross-Cultural Transference Chikako Ozawa, Ph.D. Candidate, Oxford University	1,150,000

*Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society*

23	00-A-031 (India)	Legal and Market Mechanisms to Remedy the Exploitative Nature of the Construction Industry: With Focus on Women Construction Workers and Their Children Kakad Krishna, Gender Issues Specialist, Vikram Sarabhai Center for Development Interaction (VIKSAT)	900,000
24	00-A-063 (Japan)	Problems in Japanese Orchestra Management and Their Solutions: A Comparative Analysis of European, Japanese, and American Orchestras Yuko Oki, Graduate Student, Waseda University	1,000,000
25	00-A-124 (Japan)	Raging Grannies: Reconsidering Empowerment and Social Roles of Elderly Women in Canada Miya Narushima, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Toronto	1,000,000
26	00-A-241 (China)	The Current Situation and Future Tasks for Public Participation in China: Case Studies on Environmental Protection in Beijing Zhao Xiumei, Ph.D. Candidate, Tokyo Institute of Technology	1,230,000

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Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)	
27	00-A-269  (Japan)	 Tension Between the Women's and Handicapped People's Movements in Japan over Prenatal Screening and Selective Abortion: In Search of Reconciliation and Collaboration  Masae Kato, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Leiden	   990,000
28	00-A-285  (Japan)	 Characteristics of Citizens' Movements in South Korea and the Possibility of Constructing New Social Systems  Ikumi Haruki, Ph.D. Candidate, Doshisha University	   800,000
29	00-A-301  (Japan)	 Decentralization and Local Autonomy in Indonesia: Functions, Roles, and Administrative Processes of the Ministry of Home Affairs  Naoyuki Shintani, Ph.D. Candidate, Nagoya University	   1,200,000
30	00-A-338  (Japan)	 Residential Facilities for the Elderly from the Viewpoint of Lifestyle Continuity: A Study Using the Environmental Behavior Research Method  Satoshi Ishii, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Tokyo	   1,220,000
31	00-A-376  (Japan)	 Mental Patients Living in the Community: Social Rehabilitation Experiences in Halfway Houses in Japan  Ikuko Mamiya, Ph.D. Candidate, Chiba University	   810,000
32	00-A-509  (South Korea)	 Becoming Japanese: Contested Meanings of Race and Nationality in Contemporary Japan  Youngmi Lim, Ph.D. Candidate, City University of New York	   1,500,000

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

33	00-A-065  (Japan)	 Evaluation of the Effect of the Modes and Volume of Anthropogenic Landform Modification on the Naturalness of Mountainous Terrain  Shuji Yamada, Research Assistant, Tokyo Metropolitan University	   1,000,000
34	00-A-207  (Japan)	 Founding a New Chimpanzee Colony as a Museum "Behavioral Exhibit": Studying Comparative Cognitive Psychology with Mobile Computing Devices from the Viewpoint of Animal Welfare  Naruki Morimura, Researcher, Hayashibara Museum of Natural Sciences	   1,350,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
35  (Japan)	00-A-295  Tropical-Forest Conservation Programs and Indigenous Factors in Central American and Caribbean Countries: A Case Study in Rural Villages in the Dominican Republic  Masahiro Ichikawa, Ph.D. Candidate, Kyoto University	1,600,000
36  (Japan)	00-A-357  Sustainable Management of Local Resources in Tropical Rural Areas, with Focus on Traditional Knowledge of Agriculture  Masaki Tokoyoda, Ph.D. Candidate, Nihon University	1,200,000
37  (Philippines)	00-A-400  Creating a System for Improving and Disseminating Technologies for Chemical-Free Banana Production  Dionisio Alwindia, Ph.D. Candidate, Tokyo University of Agriculture	1,090,000
38  (Laos)	00-A-443  Factors Affecting Community Participation in Operating Primary Health Care: A Study of Demographics in Laos  Chandavone Phoxay, Research Assistant, Osaka University	790,000
39  (China)	00-A-478  The Mechanism of Artificial Desertification in China's Interior: The Relations Between Agriculture, Colonization, and Desertification in Inner Mongolia  Borjigin Burensain, Ph.D. Candidate, Waseda University	1,230,000

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

40  (Japan)	00-A-021  Structure and Dynamics of Microwave Research in Britain, Germany, Japan, and the United States from the 1930s to the 1950s  Keiko Nagase-Reimer, Ph.D. Candidate, Technical University of Berlin	1,100,000
41  (Japan)	00-A-336  Cultural and Social Meanings of Hospices and Terminal Care from an Anthropological Perspective  Yoichi Hattori, Graduate Student, University of Tokyo	1,200,000
42  (Japan)	00-A-450  The Sky of Rome as Interactive Media: A Study of the Relationships Between the Natural Environment and Representations of Human Imagination in Religion and Art  Mineko Hirano, Research Student, Tokyo Metropolitan University	1,000,000



## Comments by Selection-Committee Chairs (Category B)

### *Category B Grants Committee 1*

This year Committee 1, having received 163 applications, awarded grants for 12 projects at the ninety-third Board of Directors' meeting held September 20. As the committee members reviewed the applications submitted, three considerations emerged as important factors.

First, in light of the new subtheme, the committee received a large number of proposals addressing such issues as globalization, "borderless" activities, and networks, but in many cases these terms were merely employed as slogans, and the proposals remained unconvincing. The committee is interested in projects that take a more practical approach. One effective approach might be to trace the issues mentioned above far enough back in time that archaeological investigations could be performed.

Second, the selection committee received applications for international joint research projects that are "international" only by virtue of the inclusion of a researcher from a country neighboring Japan. The committee wants applicants to regard international joint research projects as efforts that can only be carried out with an international team.

Third, the selection committee noted that research is progressing on nations and regions formerly colonized or occupied by Japan. Committee members speculated that it might be useful to construct a broader framework from the shared experiences of these nations and regions. Such a framework would be relevant to the colonial experience of Asia as a whole.

The projects selected to receive grants are summarized below.

*Japan in Hong Kong: Systems of Production, Circulation, and Consumption of Culture* (Heung Wah Wong) This is a collaborative effort led by a researcher from Hong Kong who specializes in Japanese studies at the University of Hong Kong. The project leader and an international team consisting primarily of Japanese researchers will study the acceptance of Japanese popular culture in Hong Kong. The committee favored this project for its interesting topic and for the soundness of its methodology, although some members called on the researchers to seek out original concepts. Others urged them not to overlook the interaction with pop culture originating in Hong Kong and with pop culture imported from Europe and the United States.

*Folk Cultures in Transition: The Entertainment Media in Asia as a Compound of "Little Traditions" and the Globalization of Regional Cultures in the Cyber Age* (Hiroshi Yamashita) This continuing project, begun last year, is devoted to exploring mechanisms by which Indian films, with their distinctive wealth of local color, can reach audiences across national borders. Some committee members voiced the hope that this project would pursue ethnographic research. Others suggested that more attention be devoted to the Middle East and Southeast Asia—regions where Indian films enjoy wide popularity.

*Symbiotic Systems in a Multi-Cultural Islamic Society: A Case Study of a Festival in the Jewish Diaspora Community* (Airi Tamura) This project focuses on a Jewish community in southern Tunisia that, although situated in the midst of the Islamic world, has preserved its characteristic Jewish identity. This study is an effort to illuminate the tolerance and acceptance of other religions that characterized the premodern Islamic world. Committee members were favorably impressed by the issues to be addressed and by the sound methodology involved.

The committee expressed hope for a deeper dialogue among members of this project's international research team, to enable the project to produce conclusive results.

**Constructing a Sustainable Model for a Balanced Urban Environment in Historic Cities in China: Comprehensive Environmental Surveys and City Planning in Chengdu (Nobuo Aoki)** This continuing project, which began last year, is devoted to creating an urban model for a capital city in China's Sichuan Province, with the aim of conserving a cultural heritage and protecting the natural environment. The committee welcomed this project as an effort to address an important topic using sound methodology.

**The Formation of Cross-Border Networks in East Asia: History and Present (Sangjung Kang)** This project will study modern networks of people, information, and culture linking Russia's Maritime Province, the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of China, the former Manchuria, South Korea, and Japan. The project will also explore the status of these sorts of transnational networks prior to World War II. In the light of emerging indications that the situation in Northeast Asia may be changing, this is regarded as a very timely project. This is also a highly experimental study that attempts to cover broad expanses of time and space. The committee is eager to see what kind of results it will produce.

**Japanese "Enlightenment Policy" Toward Mongols in Inner Mongolia and Their Reaction During the Era of the Manchukuo and Mengjiang Government (Hiroshi Futaki)** This project is devoted to illuminating Japan's wartime pacification policy directed at Mongolians in China's Inner Mongolia region and the Mongolians' reaction to that policy. The committee was favorably impressed with the project's sound methodology and welcomed the effort to focus on a topic not covered by prior research on Japan's former colonies. The study will address the urgent need to interview people from the region who are now in their declining years, and the committee eagerly awaits its findings.

**Folk Care of Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Philippines as Analyzed from Nursing Perspectives: Attempting to Alter Traditional Health Values of the Mangyan Tribe (Yuiko Shimodaira)** This study is aimed at illuminating distinctive methods of physical and mental care inherited and passed on by members of the Mangyan, an Austronesian tribe that inhabits a mountainous region on the island of Mindoro in the Philippines. The project attracted the committee's interest as a practical study of an ethnic minority group conducted by people involved in medicine. Because this project covers a broad range of issues, however, it was pointed out that fieldwork would be desirable in order to isolate the issues that pertain to traditional health practices.

**The Study of Cultural Prosperities in Turkish Elementary Education: A Partnership to Conserve Ancient Archaeological Sites and Excavated Artifacts in Anatolia (Sachihiro Omura)** This project represents an effort to bring about community development in connection with the preservation of archaeological sites in the Republic of Turkey's Anatolian Heights. The committee welcomed this as a novel approach to preserving cultural assets and hopes that this effort will yield results that supersede previous accomplishments in this area.

**Migration and Settlement of Chinese Emigrants in Japan and the EU: An Exploration of Local, Regional, and Global Networks (Junko Tajima)** This study is an attempt to shed light on networks of Chinese living overseas—networks that formed amid waves of emigration following the implementation of policies of reform and openness by the Chinese government beginning in 1979. The committee welcomed the proposal to closely examine relationships among global, regional, and local networks. Some members voiced the hope that the study would earnestly undertake actual research and not merely collect data.

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*Studies of Case Law in the Courts of the Japanese Government General in Korea (Norikatsu Sasagawa)* This collaborative project, undertaken by a team of Japanese and Korean researchers, is devoted to compiling documents on verdicts issued in court cases concerned with public order in Korea, during the period when Korea was under Japanese colonial rule. The committee welcomed this project as an effort to tackle the difficult job of evaluating the administration of justice during the colonial era. Some committee members voiced a desire to see the project address larger issues and gather data on a broader range of cases.

*Remembering the War in New Guinea: Cross-Cultural and Indigenous Perspectives (Peter Stanley)* This continuing project, begun last year, is devoted to compiling a narrative history incorporating the experiences of Japanese, Australians, and indigenous inhabitants involved in fighting in New Guinea during World War II. The work of collating the source materials is expected to take time, but the committee hopes the effort will yield excellent results.

*New Khmer Architecture: The Transformation of Cambodia from Independence to the Rule of Lon Nol, 1953–1970 (Darryl Collins)* This is a joint project conducted by an international team based at the Royal University of Fine Arts. An Australian historian and a Cambodian architectural researcher will study the history of Khmer architecture from the time of Cambodia's independence until the outbreak of civil war. The subject of Cambodia's post-independence architectural legacy has seldom been addressed in the past, and some committee members felt that this project might open up new possibilities.

Generally speaking, the committee is under the impression that we are still in a transition period. While some novel research topics are beginning to be seen, we have seen little that is new in terms of methodology. The actual proposals themselves differ only slightly from those of the past. The committee hopes that next year's applicants will take this into consideration.

*TAKESHI HAMASHITA*

### *Category B Grants Committee 2*

The committee, consisting of five members and the committee chair, convened to review applications devoted to subtheme 2, "Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society." The committee received 137 applications this year, which surpassed the 120 received last year. Most of the applications were concentrated within a few main categories. Of all the proposals submitted, 32 were concerned with welfare or education, 21 with communities or families, 15 with gender or minorities, 10 with private nonprofit organizations, 8 with new international relationships or international institutions, 7 with democratization or democratic systems, and 6 with local autonomy or the decentralization of governmental authority.

The subtheme in effect through last year was "Proposals for a New Social System—Building a Civil Society," but it has since been amended as noted above. In accordance with this change, the program is no longer limited to proposals; the committee awaits projects that incorporate social reforms and exemplify specific manifestations of civil society. Possibly because of the changes to the subtheme, 11 proposals concerned with a new area handling legal and administrative organs were submitted. In addition, 27 proposals were submitted that did not fit into any of the above-mentioned categories.

The committee members spent approximately one month evaluating the applications. Each member recommended eight proposals, all of which were reviewed by the committee as a whole at its July 27 meeting. To provide grant support for all the recommended proposals would have required four times the money set aside for grants. Each proposal, therefore, had to undergo careful scrutiny. In its deliberations, the committee probed the members' reasons for supporting certain projects as well as their reasons for opposing others. In the end, 10 grants totaling ¥45.1 million were awarded.

Among the proposals selected to receive grants, three projects are devoted to the common goal of presenting or constructing systems designed to protect relatively vulnerable members of society: the "Japan-Korea Joint Research Project for the Development of Social Systems to Prevent Violence Against Women Within Families," led by Aiko Hada; "A Comparative Study of Elderly Rights Protection Programs in Finland, Norway, and the United States, with Emphasis on the Rights of the Vulnerable Elderly," led by Toshio Tatara; and the "Trilateral Comparison of Women's Security and Human Rights: With Special Emphasis on Women Migrant Workers, Transnational Criminal Organizations, and International Police Cooperation," led by Seiko Hanochi.

Three of the projects approved for grants are dedicated to presenting concrete proposals representing the perspectives of the citizens, who are the building blocks of the community, by means of cooperative, interdisciplinary research: "Projects to Reinvigorate Artificial Regional Groundwater Flow Systems Using the Seventeenth-Century Legacy of the Higo Feudal Clan," led by Tatsuo Shibasaki; "Community Business Development and Its Impact on Society and the Economy: An International Comparative Study," led by Yoshimasa Kato; and "Evaluating Government Recovery Efforts in Disaster Areas: International Investigatory Research," led by Kazuo Hayakawa.

Two of the projects selected to receive grants are devoted to presenting clearly defined government policy proposals: "Comparing Immigration Policies in Advanced Countries," led by Atsushi Kondo; and "Roles and Responsibilities of Japanese NGOs for Peacebuilding," led by Kiyotaka Takahashi.

Unlike those noted above, some of the projects approved do not directly entail presenting specific systems or policy proposals. Two of them are primarily theoretical studies: "Relations Between the Formation of Civil Society and the Process of Political Democratization in Three Chinese Communities: Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore," led by Liang Yunxiang, and the "Ethnological Study on National Consciousness and Political Behavior in Peru," led by Takahiro Kato.

Over the course of their deliberations, committee members expressed a desire to see research efforts conducted from a citizens' perspective. Some noted the originality of the viewpoints presented in relation to reforming social systems. Others welcomed the likelihood that the anticipated results of these projects will lead to concrete policy proposals. In the light of the considerable body of existing knowledge available on these research topics, the committee hopes the provision of grant assistance will lead to real progress in these areas. The committee noted with approval that the existing findings of the continuing projects have been faithfully reported.

There were critical comments as well. It was pointed out that some of the joint research projects were not sufficiently interdisciplinary in nature and that some of the studies lacked a specific focus. In some cases there was no clear breakdown of how the grant money would

be spent. In addition, some projects that were practical in nature were lacking in terms of the research involved, and the findings of some of the studies were not expected to be widely applicable. Finally, committee members noted that, although many of the projects showed originality in the selection of a research topic, the methodology was sometimes questionable.

In its deliberations, the selection committee placed particular emphasis on the originality, vision, international character, and appropriateness of the proposals under consideration. The projects selected are devoted to topics that expose diverse aspects of modern society. At the same time they reveal the gaps between an ideal civil society and reality, and they illuminate the challenges facing Japan as it confronts globalization. The committee hopes that the research projects selected, in their implementation and through the publication of their findings, will provide some theoretical clues to future reforms affecting social systems.

*JUN NISHIKAWA*

### *Category B Grants Committee 3*

The committee, composed of four members and the chair, reviewed applications concerned with subtheme 3, "The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival," and subtheme 4, "Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society." In all, 12 grants totaling ¥46.92 million were approved. Eleven proposals were selected under subtheme 3 to receive a total of ¥42.92 million in grants, and one proposal was selected under subtheme 4 to receive a ¥4.00 million grant.

The committee received more applications this year than last year—125 applications were submitted under subtheme 3 (compared with 122 last year) and 53 were submitted under subtheme 4 (38), for a total of 178 (160). Researchers from outside Japan submitted 31 of this year's applications, a slight decline from last year, when 35 such applications were received.

Each committee member spent approximately one month evaluating the applications and then submitted eight recommendations to be considered by the committee as a whole at its July 11 meeting. Awarding grants to all the proposals recommended would have required a budget four times as large as the available budget. The committee therefore had to carefully assess the merits of each proposal, with particular attention to the inclusion of a detailed research plan, and determine whether the budget request was appropriate.

The total amount awarded in grants was somewhat less than the ¥52 million allocated to the committee for grants in the current fiscal year. In the world of research grants, it is apparently quite rare for a committee not to use up its entire budget, but the members of this committee attached great importance to approving grants only for truly deserving projects.

The committee members placed particular emphasis on determining whether an applicant's research plan had a clear and specific purpose. The more detailed a project proposal is, the more precise the budget request can be, enabling the applicant to request only the amount actually needed. The result is smaller budget requests. The proposed budgets accompanying many requests for large amounts of funding were jumbled collections of miscellaneous items, and in many of these cases the research plan was notably lacking in detail.

Of the projects with sufficiently detailed research plans, most appeared to reflect a firm grasp of conditions in the location where the proposed research project is to be carried out

and an awareness of the problems that may arise, and these qualities were in turn reflected in the application.

Prominent among the projects selected to receive grants this year are studies led by researchers possessing profound knowledge of the society and culture in the location where research will be carried out. Examples include the "Basic Study of Sea Level Changes and Crustal Movements in the Philippine Islands During the Past 10,000 Years," led by Yasuo Maeda; "A Preliminary Approach to Establishing Ecosystem Conservation in East Africa: A Comparative Study Among Regional Ecosystems," led by Chiaki Nakamura; "Surveying Vegetation and Useful Trees in the Embu Area at the Foot of Mt. Kenya: A Basic Study Toward Sustainable Land-Use and Agroforestry," led by Zenroku Oginosako; "Conservation of Large Mammals in the Carpathian Mountains: Constructing a Population Database and Evaluating Gene Exchange Among Populations in Three Countries," led by Nobuo Kanzaki; and "Finding an Ecological Basis for Future Agricultural Systems Around the Globe: Participatory Research by Tanzanian Scientists in Rural Areas of Japan," led by Shigeru Araki. While all these efforts are led by Japanese researchers, they are cooperative international research projects on which the project leaders and local researchers will work together as equals.

Three other projects chosen to receive grants involve researchers studying environmental issues practically in their own backyards. These projects are "Collaborative Research on *Satoyama* Mountainous Biospheres Near Human Habitation: The Search for Harmonious Natural Habitat Schemes," led by Akio Shiobara; the "Survey of Indigenous Vegetables, Herbs, Spices, and Medicinal Plants Used by Ethnic Minorities in South Vietnam," led by Nguyen Van Ke; and the "Feasibility Study to Solve the Arsenic Problem in Bangladesh," led by Md. Hamidur Rahman.

Two projects designed to produce policy proposals were also awarded grants: "Putting the Goro Hashimoto Plant Collection to Use: Identification and Utilization of Useful Plants in South America," led by Shunsuke Inoue; and "Development of a 'Green Power Certification System' and Its Social Acceptance and International Recognition," led by Tetsunari Iida.

All the committee members agreed that this year's submissions included more attractive and interesting research topics than last year's. There were fewer proposals addressing environmental concerns than in other years, but of those received more were clearly focused on well-defined topics, such as cyclical systems and regenerating ecosystems. Even so, the committee expressed disappointment with the applications submitted in English. Members complained that, in many cases, proposals submitted in English were merely perfunctory, dealt in stereotypes, or were inappropriately abstract.

TOMIO TADA

## Research Grants (Category B)

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
<i>Subtheme 1: Interaction of Diverse Cultures: Global, Regional, and Local</i>		
43 (Hong Kong)	00-B1-011 Japan in Hong Kong: Systems of Production, Circulation, and Consumption of Culture Heung Wah Wong, Associate Professor, Hong Kong University	4,500,000
44 (Japan)	00-B1-026 Folk Cultures in Transition: The Entertainment Media in Asia as a Compound of "Little Traditions" and the Globalization of Regional Cultures in the Cyber Age Hiroshi Yamashita, Associate Professor, Tohoku University	3,900,000
45 (Japan)	00-B1-043 Symbiotic Systems in a Multi-Cultural Islamic Society: A Case Study of a Festival in the Jewish Diaspora Community Airi Tamura, Professor, Tokyo International University	3,400,000
46 (Japan)	00-B1-057 Constructing a Sustainable Model for a Balanced Urban Environment in Historic Cities in China: Comprehensive Environmental Surveys and City Planning in Chengdu Nobuo Aoki, Researcher, Keio University	4,000,000
47 (South Korea)	00-B1-060 The Formation of Cross-Border Networks in East Asia: History and Present Sangjung Kang, Professor, University of Tokyo	4,000,000
48 (Japan)	00-B1-080 Japanese "Enlightenment Policy" Toward Mongols in Inner Mongolia and Their Reaction During the Era of the Manchukuo and Mengjiang Government Hiroshi Futaki, Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies	4,800,000
49 (Japan)	00-B1-084 Folk Care of Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Philippines as Analyzed from Nursing Perspectives: Attempting to Alter Traditional Health Values of the Mangyan Tribe Yuiko Shimodaira, Lecturer, Tokyo Metropolitan University of Health Sciences	4,000,000
50 (Japan)	00-B1-085 The Study of Cultural Properties in Turkish Elementary Education: A Partnership to Conserve Ancient Archaeological Sites and Excavated Artifacts in Anatolia Sachihito Omura, Chief Researcher, Middle Eastern Culture Center in Japan	6,000,000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
51 00-B1-117  (Japan)	Migration and Settlement of Chinese Emigrants in Japan and the EU: An Exploration of Local, Regional, and Global Networks  Junko Tajima, Professor, Shukutoku University	4,500,000
52 00-B1-119  (Japan)	Studies of Case Law in the Courts of the Japanese Government General in Korea  Norikatsu Sasagawa, Professor, International Christian University	4,000,000
53 00-B1-140  (Australia)	Remembering the War in New Guinea: Cross-Cultural and Indigenous Perspectives  Peter Stanley, Principal Historian, Australian War Memorial	3,700,000
54 00-B1-162  (Australia)	New Khmer Architecture: The Transformation of Cambodia from Independence to the Rule of Lon Nol, 1953-1970  Darryl Collins, Lecturer, Royal University of Fine Arts	5,200,000

*Subtheme 2: Reforming Social Systems: Toward the Development of Civil Society*

55 00-B2-001  (Japan)	Japan-Korea Joint Research Project for the Development of Social Systems to Prevent Violence Against Women Within Families  Aiko Hada, Visiting Researcher, Tokyo Institute of Psychiatry	5,000,000
56 00-B2-010  (Japan)	Comparing Immigration Policies in Advanced Countries  Atsushi Kondo, Associate Professor, Kyushu Sangyo University	4,000,000
57 00-B2-011  (China)	Relations Between the Formation of Civil Society and the Process of Political Democratization in Three Chinese Communities: Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore  Liang Yunxiang, Lecturer, Peking University	3,500,000
58 00-B2-039  (Japan)	A Comparative Study of Elderly Rights Protection Programs in Finland, Norway, and the United States, with Emphasis on the Rights of the Vulnerable Elderly  Toshio Tafara, Professor, Shukutoku University	4,000,000



## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
59 00-B2-053 (Japan)	Roles and Responsibilities of Japanese NGOs for Peacebuilding Kiyotaka Takahashi, Research and Policy Adviser, Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)	4,500,000
60 00-B2-064 (Japan)	Ethnological Study on National Consciousness and Political Behavior in Peru Takahiro Kato, Professor, Mie University	4,500,000
61 00-B2-070 (Japan)	Projects to Reinvigorate Artificial Regional Groundwater Flow Systems Using the Seventeenth-Century Legacy of the Higo Feudal Clan Tatsuo Shibasaki, Representative, Kumamoto Development and Research Center	6,000,000
62 00-B2-081 (Japan)	Community Business Development and Its Impact on Society and the Economy: An International Comparative Study Yoshimasa Kato, Professor, Kobe University of Commerce	3,600,000
63 00-B2-115 (Japan)	Evaluating Government Recovery Efforts in Disaster Areas: International Investigatory Research Kazuo Hayakawa, Professor, Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science	5,000,000
64 00-B2-134 (Japan)	Trilateral Comparison of Women's Security and Human Rights: With Special Emphasis on Women Migrant Workers, Transnational Criminal Organizations, and International Police Cooperation Seiko Hanochi, Researcher, York University Center for International and Security Studies	5,000,000

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

65 00-B3-003 (Japan)	Collaborative Research on <i>Satoyama</i> Mountainous Biospheres Near Human Habitation: The Search for Harmonious Natural Habitat Schemes Akio Shiobara, Teacher, Ohta Elementary School	2,970,000
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 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
66	00-B3-005  (Vietnam) Survey of Indigenous Vegetables, Herbs, Spices, and Medicinal Plants Used by Ethnic Minorities in South Vietnam Nguyen Van Ke, Senior Lecturer, National University of Ho Chi Minh City	<i>1,300,000</i>
67	00-B3-030  (Bangladesh) Feasibility Study to Solve the Arsenic Problem in Bangladesh Md. Hamidur Rahman, Professor, University of Rajshahi	<i>3,000,000</i>
68	00-B3-031  (Japan) Basic Study of Sea Level Changes and Crustal Movements in the Philippine Islands During the Past 10,000 Years Yasuo Maeda, Visiting Professor, Himeji Institute of Technology	<i>3,080,000</i>
69	00-B3-075  (Japan) Military Conflict as a Public Health Problem: An Empirical Study on the Health Effects of Military Conflict in Asia and Africa and Public Health Strategies to Mitigate Human Security Crises Kenji Shibuya, Lecturer, Teikyo University	<i>4,800,000</i>
70	00-B3-094  (Japan) A Preliminary Approach to Establishing Ecosystem Conservation in East Africa: A Comparative Study Among Regional Ecosystems Chiaki Nakamura, Chief Ecologist, African Elephant Foundation International	<i>4,800,000</i>
71	00-B3-113  (Japan) A Study on the Effects of Cambodia's Economic Development on Its Environment Yukio Takahashi, Professor, Niigata University	<i>5,000,000</i>
72	00-B3-131  (Japan) Surveying Vegetation and Useful Trees in the Embu Area at the Foot of Mt. Kenya: A Basic Study Toward Sustainable Land-Use and Agroforestry Zenroku Oginosako, Researcher, International Center for Research in Agroforestry	<i>3,500,000</i>
73	00-B3-155  (Japan) Conservation of Large Mammals in the Carpathian Mountains: Constructing a Population Database and Evaluating Gene Exchange Among Populations in Three Countries Nobuo Kanzaki, Associate Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	<i>4,500,000</i>

## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
74 00-B3-156  (Japan)	Putting the Goro Hashimoto Plant Collection to Use: Identification and Utilization of Useful Plants in South America  Shunsuke Inoue, Chief Researcher, Center for Research of Natural History	5,970,000
75 00-B3-163  (Japan)	Finding an Ecological Basis for Future Agricultural Systems Around the Globe: Participatory Research by Tanzanian Scientists in Rural Areas of Japan  Shigeru Araki, Professor, Kyoto University	4,000,000

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

76 00-B3-147  (Japan)	Development of a “Green Power Certification System” and Its Social Acceptance and International Recognition  Tetsunari Iida, Lecturer, Kyoto Women’s University	4,000,000
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## Research Report Grant Program

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

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

Applications for research report grants are not publicly solicited; they are only accepted from past recipients of Foundation grants. Applications are accepted year-round; they are screened and grants approved at planning meetings. The results of this process are reported to the Board of Directors' meeting.

## Research Report Grants

	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1	00-S-001  (Japan)	Publication on the Sustainable Endogenous Development in Okinawa Prefecture: The Shift from Military-Based Development to an Environment-Friendly and Multicultural Society  Ken'ichi Miyamoto, Professor, College of Policy Science, Ritsumeikan University	1,500,000
2	00-S-002  (Japan)	Symposium on Basic Research on the Exploration and Preservation of Medicinal Plants Found in Himalayan Forests  Takashi Watanabe, Assistant Researcher, Medical Plant Garden, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kitasato University	3,500,000
3	00-S-003  (Japan)	Symposium on 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, Representative, Research Group for Applied Geology	3,500,000

## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
4	00-S-004  Publication on the Presence and Influence of Japanese Cultural Industries in Asia: A Study of Japan's Postcolonial Relationship with Asia, with Emphasis on Singapore and Taiwan  (Japan) Koichi Iwabuchi, Associate Professor, Division of International Studies, International Christian University	698,375
5	00-S-005  Publication on Historical Research on Guilds of Blind Buddhist Priests: Gensei Horyu School in Japan and the South Korean Association of Blind Diviners  (Japan) Akiko Nagai, Lecturer, Faculty of Literature, Fukuoka Women's University	1,148,000
6	00-S-006  Publication on the Search for a New Paradigm for Human Rights Promotion: A Comparative Study of National Mechanisms for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights  (Japan) Koshi Yamazaki, Representative, Project to Conduct an International Comparison of Human Rights Systems	1,500,000
7	00-S-007  Publication of a Dialogue with a Cultural Creator: An Experimental Ethnography on an Afro-Venezuelan Cultural Movement in San Millan, Venezuela  (Japan) Jun Ishibashi, Associate Professor, College of International Studies, Utsunomiya University	2,200,000
8	00-S-008  Compilation of the Proceedings of the First Joint Japan-Nepal Symposium on Conservation of Natural Resources and Their Utilization  (Japan) Takashi Watanabe, Assistant Researcher, Medicinal Plant Garden, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kitasato University	1,260,000
9	00-S-009  International Symposium on Sundanese Culture  (Indonesia) Ajip Rosidi, Professor, Osaka University of Foreign Studies	35,000

## Grant Program for Civil Society

### OVERVIEW

At present the Grant Program for Civil Society comprises two areas: Grants for Citizen Activities, for which applications are publicly solicited, and Grants for Projects on Civil Society, which are planned by the Toyota Foundation and awarded on a non-application basis. The first category aims to empower nonprofit organizations (NPOs) and citizen action groups that are making active efforts to solve the range of problems facing regions and whole societies. The second, meanwhile, is 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. Through these programs the Toyota Foundation hopes to contribute to the building of a civil society.

### GRANTS FOR CITIZEN ACTIVITIES

The basic theme for this program is "Citizens and NPOs: Toward the Creation of a New Public Sphere." The program aims to support plans and efforts with a high level of social impact by citizens' groups and NPOs acting as catalysts for the creation of new public society.

Grants are awarded for projects that are aimed at:

- Making fresh efforts toward sustainable environmental conservation and maintaining ecosystems
- Revitalizing local communities
- Making new efforts to increase the independence of disabled and elderly people
- Supporting and protecting the socially disadvantaged
- Improving the various environments and systems surrounding children
- Stimulating Japanese regions and society through experiences of support and cooperation with other countries
- Supporting and promoting citizen activities in general in a practical and concrete manner
- Encouraging other grass-roots efforts at redefining the role of individuals, regions, and other actors in society

A total of 487 applications for fiscal 2000 grants were received from October 1 through November 20, 2000—the largest number received thus far in a single period. They were screened in January and February 2001, and at the ninety-fourth Board of Directors' meeting, in mid-March, 29 projects totaling ¥33.28 million in grants were approved for one-year grants beginning in April 2001. Screening was conducted by an eight-member selection committee chaired by Masako Hoshino.

### GRANTS FOR PROJECTS ON CIVIL SOCIETY

The Toyota Foundation began awarding Grants for Projects on Civil Society in fiscal 1996 in the hope of further enhancing citizen activities and as the next step in the development of the Grants for Citizen Activities program. The aim is to support citizen-based initiatives to make proposals toward the resolution of societal issues using a professional approach, including thorough surveys and research. At the same time, the program aims through the projects it funds to contribute to capacity-building among citizen-activity organizations.

Since this program is planned by the Toyota Foundation and run on a non-application

basis, 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. This year three projects totaling ¥13.5 million in grants were approved. Recipients are selected on the basis of study by the Foundation's staff, with input and cooperation from the chair of the Grants for Citizen Activities selection committee and other relevant persons.

### **Moving Beyond Silence (From a Fiscal 1999 Grant)**

In December 2000, as the twentieth century was drawing to a close, the Women's Caucus for Gender Justice and VAWW-Net Japan (Violence Against Women in War Network, Japan) sponsored a Public Hearing on Crimes Against Women in Recent Wars and Conflicts. Women from 16 Asian, Latin American, and African countries engaged in conflict offered first-hand testimony of how they were victimized.

An Algerian woman recounted how she was surrounded by an armed group of Islamic fundamentalists, separated from her children, and taken to the group's camp, where she was tortured and gang-raped by approximately 20 men. She was subsequently freed but continued to live in fear day and night, as members of the group roamed the streets freely, and she claimed she still cannot sleep peacefully at night. While her memory of the incident grows hazy from time to time, she is reminded anew of the horrifying experience by the physical wounds she suffered.

Similarly chilling reports were heard from women in Burundi, Sierra Leone, Colombia, Guatemala, Afghanistan, East Timor, and Tibet. The accounts were not just from war-torn countries in faraway places, moreover; an Okinawan woman recollected an incident from eleventh grade, when, after parting from her friends, she was raped and then dumped by three American servicemen on her way home from school. She has since attempted to take her own life many times and has suffered from insomnia and nervous disorders. She recounted how she would often have a dream in which she thrashed open her abdomen and hurled her womb down on the ground.

How long did it take—how many dark, desperate days passed—before these women were able to muster the courage to break their silence and speak up? These incidents are just

a tiny tip of the iceberg, for there are hundreds of thousands, millions, or even tens of millions of others who continue to suffer in silence. Violence spawned by ethnic and gender discrimination is spreading as a consequence of increased regional and internecine warfare, fundamentalism, and militarization around the globe, and women's bodies are turning into a battlefield. The gravity of the women's testimony and the pain they describe must be duly recognized. To ignore their voices is to side with the torturers.

Not a single member of the Japanese military has been tried for abducting women in Japan's colonies and occupied territories, confining them, and forcing them to work as "comfort women," or sex slaves, half a century ago. This raises the prospect that victims of violence in conflict-torn areas today must also suffer silently and see their offenders go unpunished. The failure to try the sex crimes by the Japanese military has led to the impunity of violence against women in recent conflicts. Thanks to the activities of women's groups, though, worldwide interest in and countermeasures against violence toward women have been on the rise, particularly since the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. The International Criminal Court to try war crimes, moreover, has augmented its provisions to recognize the element of gender. To ensure that the testimonies at the public hearing—supported with a Foundation Grant for Citizen Activities—were not made in vain, it is earnestly hoped that the truth will be revealed, that those responsible will be brought to justice, and that nations, international treaties, and the operations of the International Criminal Court will give greater recognition to the fact that violence against women is a crime. (Reiko Ogawa)

## Grants for Citizen Activities

### OVERVIEW

Applications for this year's Grants for Citizen Activities were accepted from October 1 to November 20, 2000 (applications were accepted until November 30 last year). A total of 487 applications were received.

Although the number of applications did not reach last year's record high of 545, this year marked the second-highest total since the program began. The Law to Promote Specified Nonprofit Activities appears to have influenced the increase in applications seen in recent years. There were 199 applications (40% of the total) from organizations that have acquired incorporation status (at the time of application for grants; organizations in the midst of applying for incorporation are not included), compared with 110 last year. The number of applications coming from comparatively new organizations stood out as well: Organizations that have been active for five years or less accounted for 47% of the total (229 applications).

The Toyota Foundation's website has been enjoying an increasing number of hits every month, and the number of applications from regions outside the Tokyo area has been growing, perhaps reflecting the diffusion of the Internet: There were 33 applications from the Tohoku region, 35 from San'in, and 13 from Shikoku. While the number of applications from the Kanto region declined from last year, it still held the top spot with 231.

As was the case last year, the subject areas most frequently addressed in the applications included social welfare (98 applications), children and education (96), and ecology and the environment (82). Among these, the number concerned with the themes of children and education and ecology and the environment are particularly noteworthy.

### SCREENING AND SELECTION

From the end of last year through the end of this January, each member of the selection committee took up the task of making individual evaluations. Because there were nearly 500 applications, the committee members were asked to complete a formidable task.

The program's theme is "Citizens and NPOs: Toward the Creation of a New Public Sphere," and its goal is to empower citizen groups and nonprofit organizations that are actively working to find solutions to various social problems, so applications reflected a wide range of topics and methods. Looking at the proposals, not all of them easily fell into any one category; a number of them spanned more than one field or did not belong to any field in particular. When the members of the committee evaluated the applications, they examined them from a number of different perspectives. This must have been quite a difficult task.

At the meeting of the selection committee, all the proposals that had been recommended by one or more members were carefully considered and discussed at length, one by one. Additionally, proposals of a similar nature underwent a process of comparative examination. Although the budget was limited, members of the committee wished to respond to as many of the requests as possible. Consequently, some harsh comments and tough demands were made during the selection process, including vast reductions in the amount of funds provided. Ultimately, 29 applications were selected this year to receive grants totaling ¥33 million.



## Report for Fiscal 2000

An overview of this year's projects reveals work being done with a number of different but worthwhile goals in mind: Twelve projects, the largest number, aim to create a society or community better able to accept differences through assisting those who occupy vulnerable positions in society, such as foreigners, the elderly, and the handicapped. It is hoped that these projects will go beyond providing support for these people and succeed in creating "open communities" that include the public at large.

Eleven projects stand out for taking on environment-related issues, such as preserving the environment and ecosystems. Although this is a topic that has been receiving a lot of attention recently, the proposals that were chosen all seek to take up the challenge in rather unique ways, and positive results are expected.

There are also four projects that take up the issue of legal structures and the problems caused by changes to them from the standpoint of ordinary citizens. This may reflect rising expectations that issues should be approached from the viewpoint of ordinary citizens, a perspective that challenges the stance that the government should always lead the way. The remaining two projects are related to overseas support and cooperation.

As for the proposals that were not selected to receive grants, while a number of them exhibited prescient themes, they were turned down because they lacked practical application or sufficient detail. It is hoped that these applicants will reapply in the future while making a concerted effort to construct more concrete proposals.

*MASAKO HOSHINO*  
*CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE*

## Grants for Citizen Activities

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1 00-K-022	A Training Course for Caseworkers Who Have Contact with Foreign Residents Kim Son Gil, Director, Kobe Ethnic Minorities Support Network	1,300,000
2 00-K-045	Sponsorship of Environment Education Seminars Aimed at Creating a System for Local Participation Through Environmental Preservation Activities in the Kiritappu Wetlands Toshikazu Ito, Director and Secretary General, Kiritappu Wetland Trust	1,000,000
3 00-K-046	Outreach Project by the K Lounge HIV-Positive Peer Counseling Group at Komagome Hospital Yumiko Koyanagi, Volunteer, K Lounge	1,000,000
4 00-K-064	Programs for Promoting Organic Farming Through the Training of Specialists Chihiro Matsusaki, President, Organic Farming Promotion Association	1,300,000
5 00-K-089	Establishment of the Nanohana Foundation by Residents and Businesses and the Creation of a Framework to Assist NPOs Ayako Fujii, Chief Director, Shiga Environment Cooperative Union	1,400,000
6 00-K-103	A Preliminary Survey on Implementing Projects in East Timor by an Agricultural Coalition Michiyasu Arayashiki, Representative, Japan Association of NGOs for Agriculture and Rural Development	1,300,000
7 00-K-130	Training Staff for Community-Building Plans that Make Use of Natural Energy Kaoru Sakurai, Administrator, Ogawa Natural Energy Study Group	1,000,000
8 00-K-140	Dioxin Measurement by Residents with Japanese Black Pines as a Bioindicator Komichi Ikeda, Secretary, Executive Committee of Citizens' Participatory Monitoring of Dioxin Concentration in Pine Needles	1,500,000
9 00-K-144	A Survey to Measure Dioxin Water Pollution Using Blue Mussels as a Biological Index Masuo Ueda, Executive Director, Surfrider Foundation Japan	1,700,000

## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
10	00-K-145 A Project to Consider Community Support Activities for People with Mental Illness in the Twenty-First Century Masaru Ohtomo, President, National Council of Community Services for the Mentally Ill	1,400,000
11	00-K-150 A Workshop on Creating a Network for Peaceful and Sustainable Energy Use in Asia Hideyuki Ban, Codirector and Secretary General, Citizens' Nuclear Information Center	1,000,000
12	00-K-209 Creating Recycling Systems to Generate Employment for Disabled People on Remote Islands Seiko Hirai, Director, Japan Milk Carton Recycling Association	1,300,000
13	00-K-216 Developing Tools to Promote Better Understanding of Children's Diseases and Treatment Chiyoiko Ohkawara, Representative, Kid's Energy	1,300,000
14	00-K-218 A Reconsideration of Sewer Issues for Citizens and Administrators: Toward Proposals for Groundwater Safety and Decreased Spending Teruko Yonemura, Representative, Ono City Sewer Issue Project Team	1,400,000
15	00-K-232 Proposals for Protecting the Human Rights of Indonesian Trainees in Japan and Improving the System for Foreign Trainees Akihisa Matsuno, Representative, Japan NGO Network on Indonesia	1,400,000
16	00-K-247 Environmental Improvement for Convenience Stores Through Cooperation Between Citizens and Private Industry Ryosuke Oda, President, Environment Roderigues	500,000
17	00-K-255 Video Screenings to Support the Establishment of Self-Help Groups: Face to Face with Gynecological Patients Hiroko Ikeda, Operating Committee Member, Tanpopo Fibroid and Endometriosis Self-Help Group	480,000
18	00-K-256 Activities, Proposals, and Surveys Aimed at Solving the Problem of Human Waste on Mount Fuji Hidetoshi Akiyama, Director General, Mount Fuji Club	1,000,000

 The Toyota Foundation

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
19	00-K-272 Educating People to Act as Legal Guardians and Establishing a Support and Networking Organization Tomoko Yamashiro, Secretary General, Configo Shimane	1,400,000
20	00-K-277 Getting the Japanese Public Involved in the Nuclear Disarmament Process: A New International Attitude Toward Reviewing the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Hiromichi Umebayashi, President and Executive Director, Peace Depot	1,000,000
21	00-K-299 Activities to Promote Better Understanding of People with Learning Disorders and Support for Children Who Have Trouble Learning Satoshi Onomura, Representative, Revolve Institution for School Education	700,000
22	00-K-312 Publication of the <i>Record of the Personal Progress and Growth of Victims of Eating Disorders</i> Momoe Tsuruda, Representative, Nippon Anorexia Bulimia Association	1,000,000
23	00-K-331 Publication of a Basic Glossary of Housing Improvement Through the Linkage of Welfare, Health Care, and Architecture Masako Baba, Representative Director, Study Group to Improve Housing Through Cooperation Between Welfare, Health Care, and Architecture	1,000,000
24	00-K-337 Establishment of an Environmental School for the Study of Global Warming Mitsutoshi Hayakawa, Managing Director, Citizens' Alliance to Save the Atmosphere and the Earth	500,000
25	00-K-384 Contributing to the Self-Reliance of Homeless Senior Citizens and the Revival of the San'ya District Akiko Nakajima, Representative, Association to Revitalize San'ya in Cooperation with the Homeless	1,500,000
26	00-K-396 Citizens' Reassessment of the Isahaya Bay Reclamation Project Satoru Yajima, Representative, Isahaya Tidal Flats Emergency Rescue Task Force Tokyo Office	1,500,000

## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
27	00-K-449 Street Theater as an Aid to Multiculturalism and Better Understanding of the Problems of Young Brazilians in Japan Yuko Yamaguchi, Representative, Hamamatsu NPO Network Center	1,400,000
28	00-K-458 Publication of an Agenda for Improving Current Law Concerning Human Trafficking in Japan Izumi Ando, Representative, Kyoto YWCA Asian People Together	1,000,000
29	00-K-472 An Attempt to Evaluate and Articulate Agriculture's "Long-Term Work" and "Unnoticed Products" Yutaka Une, Chief Director, Institute of Agricultural and Natural Environments	1,000,000

### Grants for Projects on Civil Society

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
30	00-KC-001 Research and Recommendations to Counter Arsenic Pollution Along the Lower Reaches of the Ganges Noboru Ueno, Representative, Asia Arsenic Network	5,000,000
31	00-KC-002 Joint Preliminary Study for the Preservation of Tidelands in Japan and South Korea Yoshishige Waki, Secretary General, Kyushu-Ryukyu Wetlands Action Network	4,000,000
32	00-KC-003 Creation of a Framework for Citizen-Participatory Activities to Conserve the Environment of Lake Xi, China: Practical Activities for the Establishment of Lake Xi Field Museum Norio Ogura, Representative, Lake Xi Field Museum Planning Committee	4,500,000

## Southeast Asian Programs

### SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

SEANRP, which began in fiscal 1976, entered its twenty-fifth year in fiscal 2000. 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 for 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

Applications were accepted from February 2000 to May 30, 2000. 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.

### 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 aged 35 years and below 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. Since fiscal 1993 a liaison desk set up in the office of the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (Foundation for Social Sciences) in Indonesia has been distributing application packages to and accepting applications from prospective grantees.

The key themes of the program are "Reevaluation of Indigenous Culture and History" and "Scholarly Analysis of Rapidly Changing Society." Grants are awarded only for M.A. thesis or Ph.D. dissertation research on the basis of three criteria: originality, the social significance of the research, and the feasibility of the research project.

As well as implementing the current program, this year's activities included investigations aimed at evaluating the program in its current form and developing new programs. Among these efforts, interviews were conducted with Indonesia experts on the state of humanities research in Indonesia, both inside and outside universities, and on the possibility of a new program focused on training for humanities research.

### SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES REGIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

SEASREP was inaugurated in fiscal 1995. It is jointly funded with the Japan Foundation Asia Center and is co-administered by the Tokyo Joint Secretariat for SEASREP and the Manila Secretariat of the SEASREP Council, a group of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars. The program supports humanistic and social science study of Southeast Asia by scholars in the region, with an emphasis on encouraging such scholars to cross national boundaries to study first-hand about neighboring countries and thereby to develop cross-national expertise in the region generally.

The program has four subprograms, the first three of which are from fiscal 2000 administered by the SEASREP Council in Manila: (a) language training grants, (b) visiting professorship grants, (c) the Luisa Mallari Fellowships for M.A./Ph.D. research in Southeast Asian studies, and (d) regional collaboration grants. Since responsibility for the grants in sub-programs (a) through (c) has now shifted to the SEASREP Council, those grants are not reported in this Annual Report, but details may be found in the SEASREP Council's own Annual Report.

Under the fourth sub-program, regional collaboration grants, the Foundation provided support for collaborative research, for comparative research, and for other activities that contribute to strengthening Southeast Asian studies in Southeast Asia. Priority was given to scholarly research, with policy or action-oriented research projects receiving lower priority. Projects supported included collaborative research that examined the region as a whole; individual and group research that focused on countries in the region other than the researchers' own; research that was preliminary or exploratory in character; and seminars, workshops, and publications that aimed at sharing the results of research in the field of Southeast Asian studies.

Finally, the Foundation also provided grants to the SEASREP Council to cover secretariat and program development costs, and for a special series of projects the Council has initiated itself, the "Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom." This annual project provides undergraduate and graduate students from a variety of Southeast Asian countries a first-hand introduction to the societies and cultures of neighboring countries, under the supervision and tutelage of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars from various fields. During the third "Traveling Classroom," in fiscal 2000, students from four countries, including the Philippines, traveled together to upland Luzon in the Philippines.

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

This was the twenty-third year of the "Know Our Neighbors" programs, which began in 1978. 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.

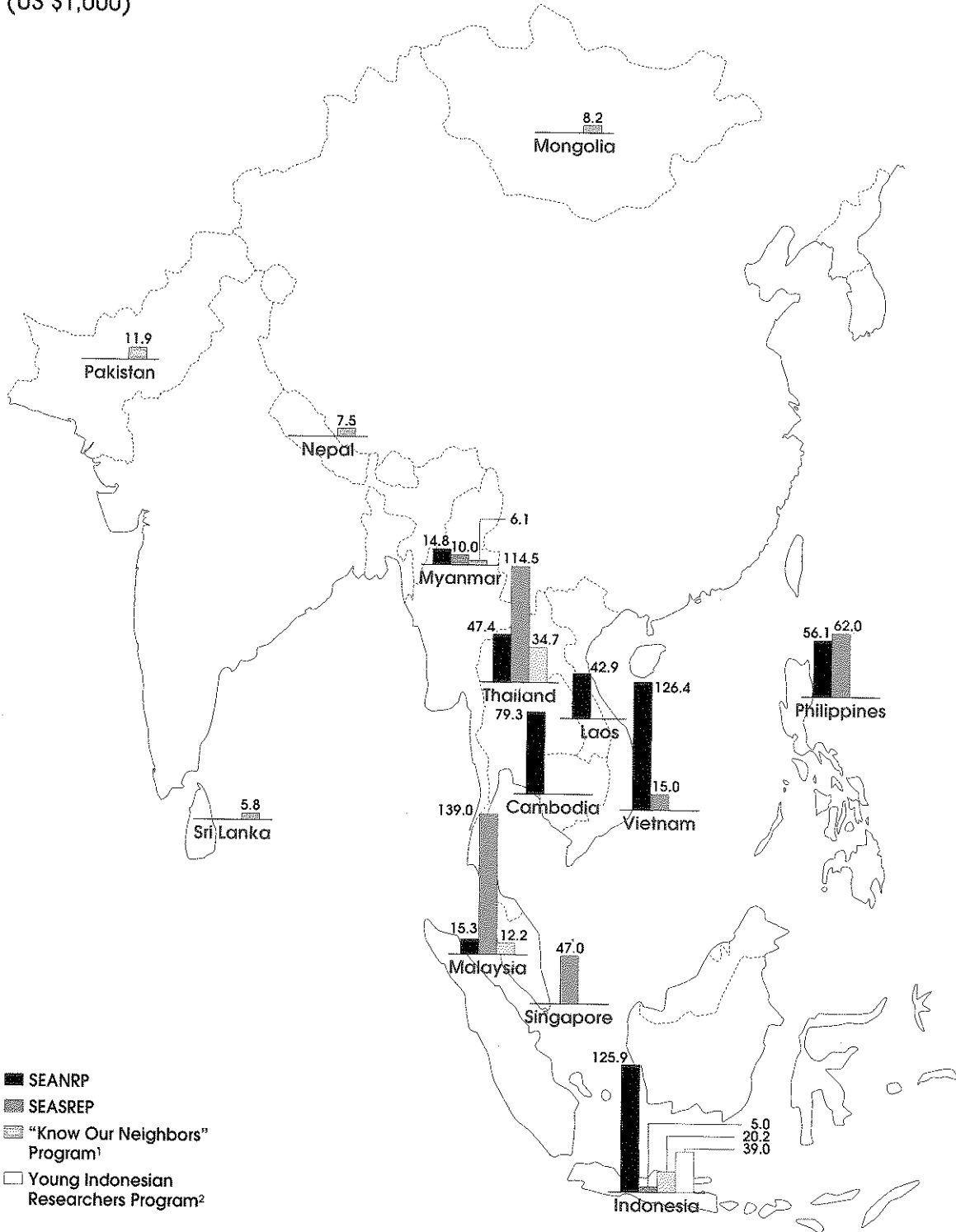
The "Know Our Neighbors" program in Japan strives to better acquaint Japanese readers with the culture and currents of thought of their Southeast and South Asian neighbors through the translation of works of literature and the social sciences and humanities. Previously, the program focused on the translation and publication in Japanese of works by Southeast Asian and South Asian authors. Through fiscal 1998, 28 titles from Southeast Asia and 52 from South Asia had been published. Since that time the program has opened

up to allow the publication of works in Western languages and by American and European writers, as well.

The “Know Our Neighbors” program in other Asian countries supports publishers and translators from Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam), South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka), and Mongolia in the translation and publication in their own languages of works from other Asian countries, including Japan. Emphasis is placed on works of literature and historical and cultural 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.

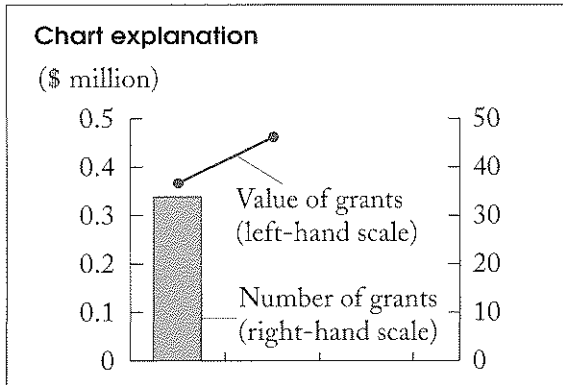


**Grants for Southeast Asian Programs, Fiscal 2000**  
(US \$1,000)

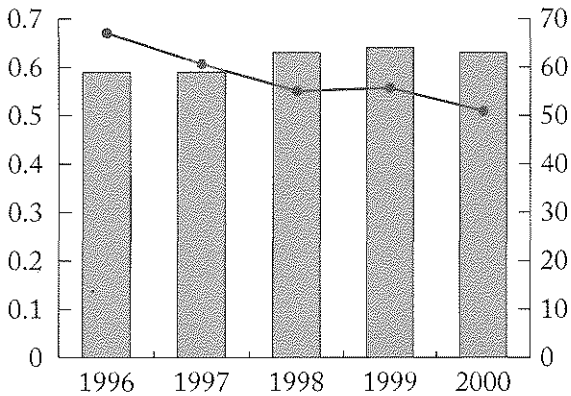


1. This excludes the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan.  
 2. Although grants are awarded in Indonesian rupiah in the Young Indonesian Researchers Program, the amount of money awarded in fiscal 2000 is provisionally expressed in dollar terms.

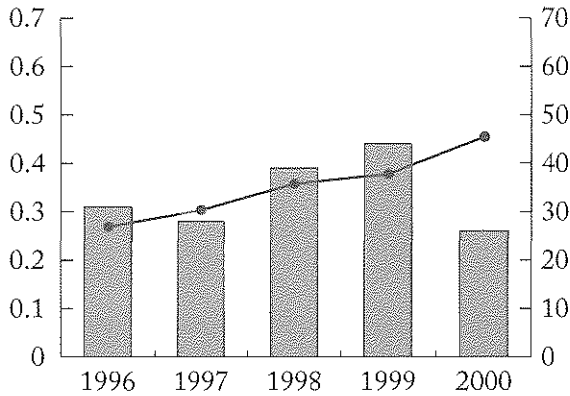
**Southeast Asian Programs, Fiscal 1996-2000**



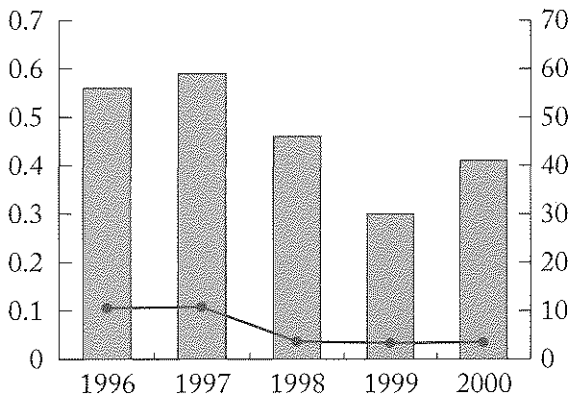
**SEANRP**



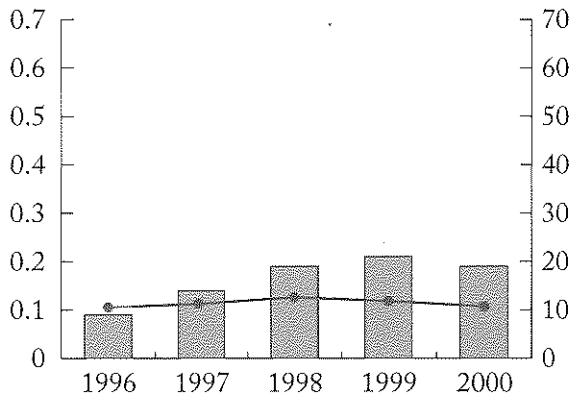
**SEASREP 1**



**Young Indonesian Researchers Program 2**



**"Know Our Neighbors" Program 3**



1. The operating schedule of the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program was changed in order to be aligned with the school years of Southeast Asian universities. For this reason, grants were awarded twice this year. The number of grants refers to all grants awarded this fiscal year.
2. Although grants are awarded in Indonesian rupiah in the Young Indonesian Researchers Program, the amount of money awarded in fiscal 2000 is expressed in dollar terms. The exchange rate was calculated by averaging the exchange rates at the beginning of each month from April 2000 to March 2001.
3. This only includes the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries.

## Southeast Asian National Research Program

### OVERVIEW

The Foundation's Southeast Asian programs receive inquiries and informal proposals for SEANRP throughout the year. When project ideas seem eligible, and after personal interviews by staff on their overseas visits, formal application forms are supplied to prospective applicants in the early spring. The Foundation received over 400 requests or inquiries for SEANRP in fiscal 2000. Project ideas that clearly fell outside the program's regional scope or were not relevant to the designated theme, "Cultural Issues in Contemporary Society," were not encouraged to be submitted as formal applications. The remaining 88 applications were first screened on a country-by-country basis by the individual committee members specializing in those countries, together with Southeast Asian program staff. The latter then collected additional information and conducted interviews with all of the applicants. Finally, 67 of the 88 applications were sent on to the full selection committee, which made final decisions on them when it met on July 28. The committee made its selections based on the submitted application forms and supplementary information supplied by Foundation staff, in accordance with predetermined selection criteria and guidelines for each country.

In all, 63 proposals were selected to receive grants totaling \$508,100: 7 proposals related to Cambodia, 17 to Indonesia, 7 to Laos, 2 to Malaysia, 1 to Myanmar (Burma), 7 to the Philippines, 5 to Thailand, and 17 to Vietnam.

### TRENDS IN FISCAL 2000

The total number of grants awarded this year is almost the same as in fiscal 1999. An analysis of the project topics reveals a continuing increase in research on contemporary cultural issues in Southeast Asia among projects undertaken in Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Researchers who are well-versed in ongoing international debates in cultural studies and anthropology are undertaking ambitious projects in these countries. The majority of projects in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, on the other hand, continue to be devoted to documentation and preservation of indigenous culture. While such efforts take considerable time, the committee is convinced of their long-term value. The summaries presented below, prepared by the program officers responsible for grants relating to each country, provide further information on trends observed among this year's projects in those countries.

Following the completion of this year's selection process, a number of committee members expressed their views on various aspects of the program, and the Toyota Foundation has taken these comments into consideration. Committee members noted that there is an urgent need in a number of countries to identify and encourage young people who will constitute the next generation of researchers. Members also stressed the need to find people to conduct research in places where the Foundation has not yet been active.

This year, for the first time the Foundation awarded a grant to a researcher working in Myanmar (Burma). In light of Myanmar's situation only one grant was awarded for work there this year. Nevertheless, Myanmar is an important country, both culturally and historically, and the Foundation hopes to continue to support research there in the future.

*YOSHIAKI ISHIZAWA*  
*CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE*

### *Cambodia*

There were seven applicants this year from Cambodia, all of whom were chosen to receive grants: one grant for a new project and six grants for continuing projects, of which two are to enable the publication of the results of completed research.

One important continuing project is an effort to compile a dictionary of ancient Khmer based on stone inscriptions. The first volume of four has already appeared with support from grants in fiscal 1997 and 1999, and the research work will continue this year. A music lecturer at the Royal University of Fine Arts will continue her study of indigenous Cambodian music, aiming to produce a book in Khmer language on musical instruments that will be useful in teaching at the tertiary level.

Two projects—one a study of ancient monuments from the pre-Angkor period, the other documenting performing arts—are scheduled to conclude this year with the publication of research findings. An ethnographic research project on Cambodian funerary rituals will continue into its second year, with training of young researchers an important component. Likewise, a new project on the recent history of architecture and urban planning in Cambodian cities will be undertaken by a distinguished senior Cambodian architect, Mr. Vann Molyvann, with younger architectural scholars working under him. Finally, an exceptional project to help develop the capacity of the National Archives of Cambodia will continue into a third and final year, with funds provided for classifying, restoring, and microfilming rare archival documents; for upgrading the storage facilities; and for on-the-job training of staff under a visiting Australian archivist. (Alan Feinstein)

### *Indonesia*

Twelve continuing projects and five new projects make up this year's selected grants. Four of the continuing projects are for assistance to publish research findings in the coming year. A catalog of manuscripts from the island of Buton in Southeast Sulawesi will be published and should become a valuable resource for historical research on eastern Indonesia. Other projects that will open up access to the information stored in historical documents include an effort to transcribe and translate Javanese-language texts about the social history of central Java in the nineteenth century, and the publication of an edition of the old Javanese poem *Kalantaka* with an Indonesian-language translation. The Foundation also agreed to support the publication of *Antropologi Indonesia*, a scientific journal that enables social scientists to share the findings of their research and is steadily attracting a wider readership. The grantee, the editor of the journal, is also hoping to provide training opportunities for younger scholars to improve their skills at producing publishable articles.

Two of the new projects are concerned with culture beyond Java. The first of these is a study of oral traditions in the Toraja area of South Sulawesi. Much of the scholarship on Toraja has been generated by non-Indonesian scholars; this undertaking by a scholar who is a Torajan himself and also one of Indonesia's few internationally trained anthropological linguists is very promising. Another new project, carried out by an Indonesian doctoral student at an Australian university who was earlier the recipient of a Young Indonesian Researchers Program grant, will address the relationship between music and Islamic law and includes field research on attitudes toward music in several of Indonesia's Muslim communities.

This year's grants tend to include more projects that examine various regions from a

local perspective. In addition to the Buton manuscript catalog and the study of Torajan oral traditions mentioned above, there is also a project on the history of the Sintang kingdom in West Kalimantan; a project to compile a dictionary of the Using language in East Java; a study of social changes in Kalimantan's border areas; and a study of Mamanda theater in South Kalimantan. (Etsuko Kawasaki)

### *Laos*

Four of the seven grants will go to help publish the results of previously funded research. Veteran researcher Samrith Buasisvath, who has a profound knowledge of Lao traditional culture, is leading a study of Lao customs that should shed light on the meaning of various ceremonies, festivals, and rites of passage in the Lao life cycle. Members of the selection committee paid Samrith's work the high compliment of suggesting that it has even surpassed that of the late Maha Sila Viravong, long considered the father of Lao studies. The first volume of the project results will be published this year, and the second is eagerly awaited. Another project, led by Houmphanh Rattavong, is translating and annotating Quy Hop documents and will explore the history of relations between the royal courts of Vietnam and Laos. Based on Quy Hop documents discovered in Vietnam's Ha Tinh Province, the project covers the period from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the end of the nineteenth century.

After more than a decade, a continuing project devoted to compiling a Khmer-Lao dictionary has finally come to fruition. When the original grant recipient, Maha Khamphanh Virachith, died in 1995, the project was in danger of being abandoned. The difficulties were overcome, however, and the dictionary, which is expected to encourage further interaction between Cambodia and Laos, is scheduled to be published this year.

The findings of another project, devoted to compiling, translating, and annotating classical literature from the late Lan Xang period, are scheduled to be published this year as well. This project is led by a scholar from the newly established National University of Laos, who is working in tandem with a German scholar. Two more publications, also based on works dating back to the period when Laos was a dependency of Siam (1779–1893), are to be issued in the future—works of poetry addressing the hardships endured by the people of the region now known as Xiengkhuang Province during forced migrations mandated by their Siamese rulers. These works transcend the realm of literature and offer valuable insights into the nature of Lao society in the nineteenth century.

Grants went to two other continuing projects: One is led by Sayasinh Sikhotchoumaly of the Lao Ministry of Information and Culture and involves collecting and transcribing folk songs in the mountainous northern areas of Xayabury and Luangnamtha. This project is nearing its conclusion and the publication of its findings; in preparation for publication the project participants must now prepare a musicological analysis of the folk songs and settle on a consistent system to transcribe them. The other project is led by an eminent scholar of Lao folklore, Khamphaeng Ketavong, and will publish photographs and data concerning ethnic and subethnic groups in Laos. This year, the project schedule calls for fieldwork to be carried out in Savannakhet and Champassack Provinces in southern Laos.

For the one new project in 2000 a grant was given to Dr. Souneth Phothisane, a historian and the curator of the Lao National Museum, to produce an annotated translation of

## The Toyota Foundation

and commentary on the *Nidan Uranga Dhatu*, a palm-leaf manuscript that tells of the various polities that preceded the late-fourteenth-century Lan Xang kingdom. Almost no historical research has previously been done on this period and it is hoped that this project will shed new light on early Lao history. (Shiro Honda)

### *Malaysia*

This year grants were awarded for one continuing project and one new project. The former is an effort to transliterate and publish primary resource materials on the process whereby the Mandailing people, who came to Malaysia from Sumatra, assimilated into Malaysian society.

In light of the relatively greater availability of funding for research in Malaysia in recent years, the Foundation had earlier decided only to provide grants for on-going projects. This year, however, we have resolved to devote more attention to East Malaysia—the states of Sabah and Sarawak—and have therefore approved a grant for a new project focusing on the language of the *bobohizan*, the female priestesses of the Kadazan people of Sabah. The project is led by Rita Lasimbang, herself a Kadazan and whose aunt is a *bobohizan*. This project is expected to encourage more research on East Malaysia. (Etsuko Kawasaki)

### *Myanmar (Burma)*

This year, for the first time the Foundation is directly providing assistance to a scholar residing in Myanmar (Burma) and conducting research there. The Foundation is particularly interested in the study and preservation of traditional manuscripts, such as *parabaik*, which use locally made paper folded accordion-style into rectangular “books,” and *peisa*, palm-leaf manuscripts. This interest grows out of a long-term record of similar Foundation-sponsored projects in Thailand, Laos, and Indonesia. The project, led by the Universities Historical Research Center, is devoted to preserving and restoring manuscripts stored in temples in various locations, including Yangon (Rangoon); the Shan States in northeastern Myanmar, which have strong historical ties to Thailand and China’s Yunnan Province; and the Minbu and Magwe regions around the Irrawaddy River. The UHRC will also create a union catalogue of manuscripts and create microfilm copies that will be stored in Yangon. The work is expected to take three years. This effort is considered valuable because it will shed light on the history of Myanmar and also on the respective histories of Laos, Thailand, and China. (Shiro Honda)

### *Philippines*

This year the Toyota Foundation awarded grants for five continuing projects and two new projects. Two of the continuing projects are expected to produce publications this year. Of these, one involves the publication of old Tagalog-Spanish dictionaries, which will provide useful reference for historical and linguistic studies. The project has been awarded three prior grants, and the volume to be published this year will be the third work produced with Foundation support. The other publication project this year involves a reexamination of the nature of the Filipino people. Basic research for this fascinating project was supported

by a 1998 Foundation grant, and the findings are scheduled for publication this year.

Two projects are devoted to organizing and publishing basic research materials that will lay the groundwork for further research. One of these is led by a scholar who has made it his life's work to document the dance traditions of minority ethnic groups. The other will publish materials on the Mangyan peoples.

The Foundation has supported a number of projects concerned with urban culture or popular culture in the Philippines over the past several years. One of these is a study of the social and cultural history of the Quiapo district of Manila. This year's grant should make it possible to complete the research and publish the findings.

One grant will go to a new project to provide the Lumad people, natives of the island of Mindanao, with opportunities for cultural self-expression. This is a challenging undertaking employing a relatively new approach. The other new project will study the impact of cultural factors on scientific practices in the Philippines. (Kyoichi Tanaka)

### *Thailand*

Two projects are expected to produce publications this year. One of these is led by Sommai Premchit, an expert on the folklore of northern Thailand, who studied Buddhism at Mahamakut Buddhist University and subsequently became a monk. He is also well versed in classical Buddhist literature. His project will culminate in the publication of a translation of the northern Thai version of the *Mahavessantara Jataka*, which recounts the story of one of the Buddha's lives, and an analysis of northern Thai cultural elements in the story. The accompanying glossary, which contains a wealth of information, should be especially helpful to scholars studying northern Thai culture in the future. The other publication project this year concerns writing systems of Shan, a Tai language related to Thai, and their development in Myanmar. This project is led by Sai Kham Mong, himself a Shan. He has been working since 1992 to clarify the origins and development of different Shan scripts. The work involves studying palm-leaf manuscripts and other ancient documents now scattered throughout the Shan state in Myanmar. Partly because of their status as a minority Tai-speaking people, the Shan have historically held an unstable position in Myanmar, and the publication of this work should help to promote Shan culture.

Another continuing project, focusing on female folk dancers in central Thailand, is led by Paritta Koanantakool, an anthropologist from Thammasat University. Koanantakool is collecting video images and personal histories of female folk dancers in order to analyze social relationships that play a role in the process by which knowledge about dance is passed on from teacher to student.

One of the new projects for which a grant was awarded is a preliminary planning study with a view to establishing a doctoral program in anthropology at Thammasat University. Such a program would help to train a new generation of anthropologists to tackle such problems as those faced by marginalized ethnic minority groups coping with the effects of globalization. The other new project is led by a professor at Chiang Mai University and aims to organize a conference of scholars studying the history and literature of Tai ethnic groups in northern Thailand, Laos, the Shan state in Myanmar, and Yunnan Province in China. The project participants are all scholars who have previously received grants from the Toyota Foundation for work in Tai studies. The conference is expected to provide an opportunity to

take stock of the state of Tai studies and to help to develop the field in the future. (Shiro Honda)

*Vietnam*

Grants were awarded for nine continuing projects and eight new projects this year. In keeping with previous trends, many of the projects involve preservation and documentation of research materials or primary historical or literary documents; developing research methods; and other activities that will aid and encourage future research. Projects of this sort include a document-preservation program at the Han-Nom Research Institute, a study of old Vietnamese documents and literature found in Hue, an exploration of Japan's image in Vietnam, preparation of a bibliography on the Metal Age in Vietnam, a short training course on research methodologies related to intangible cultural properties, a study of the epic poetry of the Cham people, a study of Thai orthography, a study of medieval literature, and a project concerned with the elderly in Vietnam.

Grants were approved for a number of projects related to archaeology and ethnology. Three projects involve archaeological research—one research project on the Metal Age in the Ma and Chu Basins, another on the Metal Age in Hoa Binh Province, and one study of Buddhist and Brahman art in the Cuulong (Mekong) Delta. Two projects, one a study of the customs of the Yao peoples in Thanh Hoa and one focusing on coconut-producing villages, are ethnographic studies. These projects are expected to provide valuable resource materials for future researchers and to help develop the fields of archaeology and anthropology.

The three remaining projects focus on the impact of social change. One will look at changes in rural society in the Song Hong (Red River) Delta during the modern era. Another will examine the impact of resettlement necessitated by the construction of a hydroelectric plant. The third will explore gender relations in families during the French colonial period. (Kyoichi Tanaka)



## Report for Fiscal 2000

### SEANRP

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
<i>Cambodia</i>		
1	00-I-001 A Dictionary of Ancient Khmer Inscriptions from the Ninth to the Tenth Century Long Seam, Professor, Royal University of Phnom Penh	9,200
2	00-I-002 The Heritage of Khmer Music Keo Narom, Lecturer, Royal University of Fine Arts	5,800
3	00-I-003 Preservation of Documents in the National Archives Chhem Neang, Director, National Archives of Cambodia	24,500
4	00-I-004 Forms of Khmer Drama Pich Tum Kravel, Under Secretary, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	10,100
5	00-I-005 The Practice of Believing: Representations of Death and Rebirth in Cambodian Culture Ang Choulean, Director, Department of Culture and Monuments, APSARA Authority	12,500
6	00-I-006 An Inventory of Ancient Arts and Temples in Northern Border Provinces Michel Tranet, Under Secretary, Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts	8,000
7	00-I-007 Cities of the Modern Period of Cambodia Vann Molyvann, President, APSARA Authority	9,200
<i>Indonesia</i>		
8	00-I-008 Publication of a Descriptive Catalog of Manuscripts from Buton, Southeast Sulawesi Achadiati Ikram, Chair, Committee for Manuscripts of Nusantara (MANASSA)	3,600
9	00-I-009 Struggle and Change in West Kalimantan: The Sintang Kingdom, 1822-1942 Hellus Sjamsuddin, Professor, Indonesian Teacher Training Institute, Bandung	6,600

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Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
10	00-I-010 The Transliteration, Translation, and Publication of Javanese Manuscripts Relating to Social and Political Affairs in the Principalities of Central Java in the Nineteenth Century Sri Margana, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	6,400
11	00-I-011 Contemporary <i>Wayang</i> Performances: Their Development and Spread in Java Faruk, Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	14,900
12	00-I-012 Publication of the Journal <i>Antropologi Indonesia</i> M.A. Yunita T. Winarto, Editor-in-Chief, <i>Antropologi Indonesia</i>	7,000
13	00-I-013 The Java Sea Region in an Age of Change, 1870–1970 A.M. Djuliaty Suroyo, Senior Lecturer, Diponegoro University	8,000
14	00-I-014 Research on Using Vocabulary and Compilation of an Using-Indonesian Dictionary Hasan Ali, Advisor, Blambangan Art Council	1,900
15	00-I-015 Publication of the Old Javanese Poem <i>Kalantaka</i> with Indonesian Translation Fransisca Tjandrasih Adji, Lecturer, Sanata Dharma University	2,200
16	00-I-016 Revival of Old Javanese Literature at the Court of Yogyakarta in the Nineteenth Century Alex Sudewa, Senior Lecturer, Sanata Dharma University	8,200
17	00-I-017 An International Conference on Indonesian Socioeconomic History in the Twentieth Century: From the Ethical Policy to Welfare Policies Under the New Order Djoko Suryo, Professor, Gadjah Mada University	1,600
18	00-I-018 Social and Cultural Dynamics in the Border Areas of Kalimantan, Sabah, and Sarawak Riwanto Tirtosudarmo, Director, Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	24,100
19	00-I-019 Social Protest and Local Political Reform in Three Regions of Java, Indonesia Heru Nugroho, Codirector, Graduate Sociology Program, Gadjah Mada University	8,100

## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
20	00-I-020 Integrated Archaeological Project in Gunung Kidul Daud Aris Tanudirjo, Senior Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University	8,300
21	00-I-021 Mamanda Theater: The Plays of Banjar Culture Ninuk Kleden-Probonegoro, Researcher, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	7,600
22	00-I-022 Gresik, East Java from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Century: A Multidisciplinary Study M.T. Naniek Harkantiningih, Researcher, National Research Center of Archaeology	7,000
23	00-I-023 The Social Life of Torajan Oral Texts Stanislaus Sandarupa, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University	4,800
24	00-I-024 Islamic Rulings on Music and Their Applications in Modern Indonesian Muslim Societies: A Study of Music in <i>Pesantren</i> Schools in Java, Bali, and Lombok Andre Indrawan Halim, Graduate Student, University of Melbourne	5,600
<i>Laos</i>		
25	00-I-025 Recording Lao Traditions and Customs Samrith Buasisavath, Independent Researcher	6,600
26	00-I-026 Translation and Annotation of Quy Hop Documents Houmphanh Rattavong, Director, Institute for Cultural Research, Ministry of Information and Culture	3,800
27	00-I-027 Publication of Photographs and Data on Ethnic and Subethnic Groups in Laos Khamphaeng Ketavong, Advisor, Institute for Cultural Research, Ministry of Information and Culture	7,500
28	00-I-028 Compilation of a Khmer-Lao Dictionary Kideng Phonkaseumsouk, Deputy Director, Institute of Research on Linguistics, Ministry of Information and Culture	9,000
29	00-I-029 Collection and Transcription of Lao Folk Songs Sayasinh Sikhotchoumaly, Chief, Department of Fine Arts, Ministry of Information and Culture	6,400

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Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
30	00-I-030 Classic Literature of the Late Lan Xang Period: Compilation, Translation, and Annotation of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts Nou Xayasithivong, Vice Director, Department of Lao Language and Literature, National University of Laos	3,900
31	00-I-031 <i>The Nidan Uranga Dhatu</i> : Annotated Translation and Analysis Souneth Phothisane, Director, Lao National Museum	5,700
<i>Malaysia</i>		
32	00-I-032 The Penghulu Papers: Constructing the Socioeconomic and Political History of the Mandailing in British Malaya, 1840–1940 Abdur-Razzaq Lubis, Malaysian Representative, Sumatra Heritage Trust	9,300
33	00-I-033 The Language of the <i>Bobohizan</i> Priestesses of Kadazan Rita Lasimbang, President, Kadazandusun Language Foundation	6,000
<i>Myanmar (Burma)</i>		
34	00-I-034 Preservation and Conservation of Traditional Manuscripts Ni Ni Myint, Director, Universities Historical Research Center	14,800
<i>Philippines</i>		
35	00-I-035 Unrecorded Dance Traditions of the Philippines Ramon Arevalo Obusan, President, Ramon Obusan Folkloric Group	7,700
36	00-I-036 Collection and Documentation of Materials on the Mangyan Quint Delgado Fansler, Director, Mangyan Research Center	6,300
37	00-I-037 Publication of Historical Tagalog-Spanish Dictionaries as a Resource for Cultural Studies Jose Mario C. Francisco, Director, East Asian Pastoral Institute, Ateneo de Manila University	10,200
38	00-I-038 Research on the Social and Cultural History of Quiapo Fernando N. Zalcita, Professor, Ateneo de Manila University	8,400

## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
39	00-I-039 Toward a Theory of Filipino Personality: Personality Profiles of Contemporary Filipino Culture-Bearers Felip M. de Leon Jr., President, Academy of Philippine Culture and Psychology, University of the Philippines	8,700
40	00-I-040 Self-Representation Workshops for the Lumad People Albert E. Alejo, Professor, Ateneo de Davao University	6,300
41	00-I-041 A Sociological and Anthropological Investigation of the Role of Culture in Scientific Practices in the Philippines Raul Pertierra, Visiting Researcher, Ateneo de Manila University	8,500
<i>Thailand</i>		
42	00-I-042 The <i>Mahavessantara Jataka</i> : A Sociocultural Analysis Sommai Premchit, Associate Professor, Mahamakut Buddhist University	2,200
43	00-I-043 Social Construction and Reproduction of a Communal Body of Knowledge About Dance in Central Thailand Paritta C. Koanantakool, Lecturer, Thammasat University	10,500
44	00-I-044 A History of Shan Scripts and Their Development in Myanmar Sai Kham Mong, Independent Researcher	13,600
45	00-I-045 History and Literature of Studies on Tai Ethnic Groups Udom Roongruangsri, Professor, Chiang Mai University	13,000
46	00-I-046 Curriculum Development for the Doctoral Program in Anthropology at Thammasat University Thirayuth Boonmi, Lecturer, Thammasat University	8,100
<i>Vietnam</i>		
47	00-I-047 A Study on the Development of a Document-Preservation Program at the Han-Nom Research Institute Chu Tuyet Lan, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	27,000
48	00-I-048 Research on Documents Written in Old Vietnamese Found in Hue Le Van Thuyen, Director, Hue Folk Culture Museum	4,700

 **The Toyota Foundation**

<b>Grant #</b>	<b>Title of project Project leader, position, organization</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
49	00-I-049 Publication of a University Textbook on Japanese History Phan Huy Le, Director, Center for Vietnamese and Intercultural Studies, National University of Hanoi	5,200
50	00-I-050 An Archeological Study on the Metal Age in the Ma and Chu Basins Pham Minh Huyen, Associate Professor, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	7,700
51	00-I-051 Creation of a Catalog of Research Papers on the Metal Age in Vietnam Nguyen Giang Hai, Research Archaeologist, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	7,300
52	00-I-052 Short Training Course on the Research, Preservation, Collection, and Presentation of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam Nguyen Van Cu, Representative Director, International Cooperation Department, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	17,000
53	00-I-053 Customs of the Yao Ethnic Minority in Thanh Hoa Dao Thi Vinh, Lecturer, Thanh Hoa Cultural and Art School	2,200
54	00-I-054 An Archaeological Study on Buddhist and Brahman Art in the Cuulong Delta Le Thi Lien, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	6,000
55	00-I-055 Research on Coconut-Producing Villages in Binh Dinh Province Diep Dinh Hoa, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	8,800
56	00-I-056 A Study of the Cham Epics in Vietnam Phu Tram, Researcher, Vietnam Ethnic Minorities' Literature-Arts Association	2,400
57	00-I-057 Research on the Orthography of Thai Scripts Cam Trong, Professor, Vietnam National University, Hanoi	5,000

## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
58	00-I-058 Social Changes in the Rural Society of the Song Hong Delta in Vietnam's Modern Period Nguyen Quang Ngoc, Deputy Director, Center for Rural Development Studies	5,000
59	00-I-059 The Metal Age and the History of Hoa Binh Province in Vietnam Trinh Sinh, Associate Professor, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	8,100
60	00-I-060 Socioeconomic Implications of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of People Affected by the Yaly Hydropower Project Dang Huu Luu, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	6,000
61	00-I-061 A Study of the Conception and Formation of Two Medieval Literary Schools from the Eighteenth to the Nineteenth Century Lai Van Hung, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	5,000
62	00-I-062 Gender Relations in the Vietnamese Family During the Period of French Colonialism Tran Han Giang, Research Director, Center for Family and Women Studies, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	5,000
63	00-I-063 Study of the Elderly in Vietnam Do Think, Researcher, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam	4,000

### SEANRP

#### CAMBODIA

**1** *A Dictionary of Ancient Khmer Inscriptions from the Ninth to the Tenth Century*

##### Long Seam

Since 1997 the Foundation has supported one of Cambodia's most distinguished linguists and epigraphers, Long Seam, who worked for many years at

the Institute of Oriental Studies in Moscow. He has been compiling vocabulary items from ancient stone inscriptions with the intention of publishing a comprehensive historical dictionary of the Old Khmer language. This will be completed in installments, with separate volumes covering different parts of the period when Old Khmer was used, roughly from the sixth to the fourteenth century. The previous project year saw publication of the first volume in the series, which covers the sixth to the eighth century. The dictionary sets out each entry as written in Old Khmer script, its modern Khmer equivalent in Khmer script and in romanized transliteration, a

gloss in French, and references to the inscriptions or texts in which the word was used. Since many new inscriptions have been found in recent years that were not recorded earlier, this work will become the most up-to-date dictionary of its kind. In the coming project year Long Seam hopes to publish the volume covering the ninth and tenth centuries.

## **2 *The Heritage of Khmer Music***

### **Keo Narom**

Keo Narom is a lecturer in music at the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh and an expert on Khmer music. Her project aims to document various types of traditional instrumental and vocal music from throughout Cambodia. In the first year of the project she collected valuable recordings, photographs, drawings, and interviews in communities in provinces in the northwest, central, and southeast regions of the country, including indigenous ethnic minority groups whose traditions have rarely been documented before. In this second year, she will carry out further fieldwork and, with research assistants, will describe the instruments in detail and analyze the music, providing transcriptions into staff notation. The end result of the research will be a monograph on Khmer music that will be used for teaching at the university; it should be of general interest as well.

## **3 *Preservation of Documents in the National Archives***

### **Chhem Neang**

The National Archives of Cambodia, established in 1917 during the French colonial period, houses official documents, maps, newspapers, and other materials in both Khmer and French from that era. The NAC suffered a major setback with the loss of important materials and its catalogue during the chaos of the Pol Pot era. Nevertheless, it remains an indispensable resource for research into modern Cambodian history. Since July 1995, the staff of the NAC, together with a visiting archivist from Australia, have been collating, classifying, and carrying out emergency physical treatment to preserve the NAC's disparate materials, and work has also begun on the creation of a computerized catalogue.

The Foundation has provided support for this

project for the past two years, during which notable progress has been made in improving the NAC and opening up access to its materials. In this coming year, with a Foundation grant and other funds raised for the purchase of microfilming equipment, the NAC will continue to classify and preserve documents and will begin to produce microfilm copies of some of the most important materials in the collection. It is hoped that through sales of the microfilms to libraries and scholars worldwide, the NAC will eventually be able to sustain its microfilming operations into the future.

## **4 *Forms of Khmer Drama***

### **Pich Tum Kravel**

Cambodia has an ancient performing arts tradition encompassing a rich variety of forms, from elaborate and refined genres patronized by the ruler and performed at court to vigorous rural ethnic minority genres. Despite the tragic deaths of many artists and performers during the recent decades of war and persecution, traditional performing arts are still a vital part of Cambodian life. Experts remain concerned about their future viability, however, and are working hard to document these arts and to spread knowledge about them through Khmer-language publications. Pich Tum Kravel and his fellow researchers have so far carried out research on two different forms of shadow-puppet theater and on masked-dance theater, the results of which were published as two separate monographs last year. In this coming year, the project will conclude with the publication of a book on Cambodian dance.

## **5 *The Practice of Believing: Representations of Death and Rebirth in Cambodian Culture***

### **Ang Choulean**

Anthropologist Ang Choulean, a university lecturer and director of the Department of Culture and Monuments at the government authority in charge of the monuments at Angkor, is leading a research team to study the beliefs, rituals, and representations associated with death and rebirth among Cambodians. The research has involved collecting, transcribing, and archiving hundreds of hours of interviews carried out since the late 1970s, including many with



Cambodian refugees and exiles abroad. The team, which includes an American anthropologist and a young Cambodian archaeologist, in this second project year will carry out new fieldwork in Cambodia and Vietnam, including documenting funeral ceremonies and other rituals. The team will also examine primary materials, such as palm-leaf manuscripts kept in monasteries, and secondary literature on art history, archaeology, religion, and ethnology, some of which must be consulted in libraries in France.

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

#### **Michel Tranet**

Michel Tranet is a specialist on Khmer culture who serves as under secretary in the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. With the help of Toyota Foundation grants from 1995 to 1998, he investigated the ruins at Sambor Prei Kuk (previously called Içanapura), in the province of Kampong Thom. These structures were originally erected in the early seventh century by Içanavarman I; the entire area is of tremendous importance for historical research of the pre-Angkor period. The results of the field research are to be published in three volumes; two volumes were published last year. This year the final volume will be published, bringing the project to conclusion.

### **7 *Cities of the Modern Period of Cambodia***

#### **Vann Molyvann**

Vann Molyvann, the most distinguished contemporary Cambodian architect, in recent years has served as a state minister in the Cambodian government, a post he continues to hold. He also heads the authority to preserve the cultural assets of the Siem Reap-Angkor area. He received Toyota Foundation grants in 1994, 1995, and 1998 to carry out research on the history of cities in Cambodia, providing detailed analysis of the urban complexes of the pre-Angkor and Angkor periods. That research was published last year as an illustrated monograph in French, *Les Anciennes Cités Khmères*, with a special preface by King Sihanouk.

Vann Molyvann is now embarking on a follow-up project focusing on the modern period from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. Carrying out

fieldwork in Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville, a port city founded in the 1950s, and Siem Reap, the gateway to the World Heritage sites around Angkor, the research team—which includes recent alumni of the Royal University of Fine Arts Faculty of Architecture—will also carry out extensive library and archival research. Given the project leader's own role in Cambodia's urban planning and architecture, and the need for a holistic understanding of the history of urban design in the country, the eventual book, to be published in English, promises to be an important one for scholars, architects, and government planners alike.

## **INDONESIA**

### **8 *Publication of a Descriptive Catalog of Manuscripts from Buton, Southeast Sulawesi***

#### **Achadiati Ikram**

Located southeast of the island of Sulawesi, Buton is believed to have become a kingdom at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Following the conversion to Islam of the region's population in the sixteenth century, a large number of texts were written in the Arabic, Wolio, and Malay languages. The aim of this project is to compile a catalog of manuscripts on such themes as literature, law, architecture, history, and religion written from the seventeenth to twentieth centuries and housed in the National Archives in Jakarta, the Royal Archives on Buton, and private collections. In 1998 a study was made of the nature of the documents, their construction, and their physical condition. Their contents were summarized and they were checked to determine whether any had previously been cataloged. This year a catalog compiled on the basis of these findings will be published by Yayasan Obor Indonesia.

The project leader heads the Committee for Manuscripts of Nusantara, which is currently working to preserve Indonesian manuscripts found across the archipelago by creating a database, cataloging the manuscripts, and making copies of them on microfilm. As the first catalog of manuscripts from ancient Buton and one put together by such an experienced team, this is expected to be a valuable contribution to the field.

**9 *Struggle and Change in West Kalimantan: The Sintang Kingdom, 1822-1942***

**Helius Sjamsuddin**

Located in the interior of western Kalimantan, the Sintang kingdom existed as an independent Islamic state for several centuries until the early 1800s. Its inhabitants resisted colonization by the Dutch and fought several wars against them in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The aim of this research project is to shed light on the conflicts between Sintang, which was trying to preserve its independence, and the Netherlands, which sought to impose political domination and pursue its own economic interests in the region. Subsequent political, social, and cultural changes will also be investigated. This work is expected to be a valuable contribution to the field, given the dearth of historical research on Kalimantan. Helius Sjamsuddin is a historian at the Indonesian Teacher Training Institute in Bandung. Fluent in Dutch, in 1998 he gathered materials in the Netherlands, and the following year he collected information in Jakarta and conducted field surveys in West Kalimantan. This year he plans to undertake further study and write up the results as a book.

**10 *The Transliteration, Translation, and Publication of Javanese Manuscripts Relating to Social and Political Affairs in the Principalities of Central Java in the Nineteenth Century***

**Sri Margana**

There is a vast amount of archival and historical material on Indonesia written in indigenous languages stored in libraries and archives in Indonesia and abroad, mostly in the Netherlands and Britain. This material often goes unused by scholars of Indonesian history because it has for the most part never been edited and published and is written in indigenous scripts that have fallen out of general use. The result is that historiography about Indonesia is often based on European-language sources alone. The tendency of Indonesian historians to focus on the recent past may also be due to the difficulty of accessing these indigenous-language sources. To address this situation, this project aims to identify important Javanese-language documents relating to the social and political situation in Central Java in the nineteenth

century, to transliterate them, to translate them into Indonesian with contextual annotations, and to make them available as a commercially published sourcebook. In the previous grant year the project team—under the leadership of young historian Sri Margana and including several young Javanese philology graduates of Gadjah Mada University—identified materials in the archives of the royal courts of Surakarta and Yogyakarta and in Dutch libraries and began transliterating them. This year the transliteration, translation, and annotation will continue, with publication planned for the third project year.

**11 *Contemporary Wayang Performances: Their Development and Spread in Java***

**Faruk**

The *wayang*, or shadow puppet dramas, of Java have traditionally been performed in conjunction with planting and harvesting rituals—which originally embodied the Javanese worldview—and at ceremonies pertaining to marriage, birth, and death. Even though modernization has greatly affected traditional Javanese attitudes, *wayang* are still widely performed. This study will reevaluate *wayang* in the context of modern society and elucidate the process by which they have become mere entertainment. It will also produce a map of regions where *wayang* are still performed. Grants received in 1993 and 1994 were used to interview spectators and *dalang* (puppeteers) and compile a record of performances.

The report to be produced will provide a detailed portrayal of shadow puppet dramas in contemporary Indonesian society from a variety of perspectives and is expected to become a standard resource in the field. This year the report is scheduled to be edited and published in Indonesian. Faruk, a member of the project team, will take over as leader in place of Umar Kayam, who is currently undergoing medical treatment.

**12 *Publication of the Journal Antropologi Indonesia***

**M.A. Yunita T. Winarto**

The journal *Antropologi Indonesia* plays an important role in Indonesia, where few scientific journals are published. In recent years, funding cuts, a lack of staff, and other factors have resulted in reductions in both the frequency of publication and the print run.

The aim of this project is to enhance the quality of Indonesia's only anthropological journal, ensure its regular publication, and increase the number of copies printed, so that information about anthropological research in Indonesia will be available to researchers and policymakers in Indonesia and overseas. The project is also expected to encourage the sharing of research. The grants received since 1998 have made it possible to increase circulation. This year, editors and prospective young authors will be trained to ensure the journal's quality and its continued survival over the long term.

**13 *The Java Sea Region in an Age of Change, 1870-1970***

**A.M. Djuliaty Suroyo**

In recent years, scholars have begun to recognize the importance in modern maritime history of the archipelagic region of Southeast Asia, an area containing a great many islands. 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 in the region as a whole. The period under study is 1870 to the modern 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 fourth year of this study, the grant will be used to cover the costs of investigations carried out by three of the young researchers now writing their dissertations.

**14 *Research on Using Vocabulary and Compilation of an Using-Indonesian Dictionary***

**Hasan Ali**

The aim of this project is the compilation of a dictionary of the Using language, which is spoken in the Banyuwangi region of East Java and in several neighboring areas: Puger and Kemiri in the district of Jember, Blendungan in the district of Bondowoso,

and Patoan in the district of Situbondo. Using has a lexicon that differs from other dialects of Javanese. It flourished from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century but is now in danger of extinction.

Hasan Ali, the project leader, is a scholar living in the Banyuwangi region who has played a central role in the movement to revive the Using language. His written works include an Using style manual and grammar text, as well as Using textbooks for use in elementary and middle schools in the Banyuwangi region, where the language has been taught since 1990. In carrying out research for his books, Hasan has compiled a 16,000-word vocabulary of Using, which will serve as the basis for compilation of the dictionary. During this, the third year of a three-year project, the work of accumulating vocabulary items will continue. The schedule also calls for computer data entry and beginning the work of compiling the dictionary, using various books on lexicography for reference.

**15 *Publication of the Old Javanese Poem Kalantaka with Indonesian Translation***

**Fransisca Tjandrasih Adji**

Much of the rich literature written in Old Javanese during the period of the ninth to the sixteenth century has been preserved in palm-leaf manuscripts, or *lontar*, recopied over the centuries on the island of Bali. The grantee used a 1996 Foundation grant to do research on the extant palm-leaf manuscript versions of the text of the Old Javanese poem *Kalantaka*, a story centering on the Hindu god Krishna. This tale is not found in any Indian sources and is thus assumed to be an original Javanese creation. In the coming year, the results of her research will be published as a critical edition of the original Old Javanese text in romanization together with a translation into Indonesian, annotations, and an introduction describing the work and its significance. The book will be published by the academic press associated with Sanata Dharma University, where the grant recipient is a lecturer.

**16 *Revival of Old Javanese Literature at the Court of Yogyakarta in the Nineteenth Century***

**Alex Sudewa**

While an extensive literature written in Old Javanese

flourished on Java in the pre-Islamic period before the sixteenth century, thereafter it fell to the literati of the courts of Bali and those of the priestly classes to preserve it. On Java itself, knowledge of Old Javanese literature seemed to languish. Colonial scholars, mostly Dutch, began to show an interest in this classical Javanese literature from the late eighteenth century and began philological work in the following century that uncovered and revealed many facets of the rich, ancient art. But knowledge of and interest in Old Javanese had not entirely disappeared among Javanese intellectuals and poets either, and some of the most famous names in Javanese literary history, most from the court at Surakarta, were actively involved in explicating and adapting Old Javanese literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The current project will study another center of indigenous literary study on Old Javanese, that of the court of the Sultan of Yogyakarta, which had a literary tradition distinct from nearby Surakarta. During the first project year the recipient, a well-known literary scholar, produced an edition of the *Serat Arjunasrabahu Karwi Miring*, an important text from Yogyakarta. The text, based on comparative research on two manuscripts, was also translated into Indonesian. In the coming year he will focus on the nineteenth-century Yogyakarta versions of the tale of Rama, comparing several manuscripts that have not been studied and comparing them in turn with a large body of other *Ramayana*-related texts composed on Java over the centuries.

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

**Djoko Suryo**

This project aims to publish the proceedings of the International Conference on Indonesian Socioeconomic History in the Twentieth Century, which was held in July 1999 in Yogyakarta. The project got underway in 1997. The gathering was designed to bring together the results of joint research projects undertaken in recent years by scholars around the world in the area of modern and contemporary Indonesian economic history and obtain new historical perspectives that could deepen understanding of

Indonesia's society and economy today and suggest directions for future research.

The conference provided 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 proceedings will be published in a special issue of *Lembaran Sejarah*, an academic journal issued by the history department of Gadjah Mada University. It is hoped that its inclusion will enhance interest abroad in the journal.

**18 *Social and Cultural Dynamics in the Border Areas of Kalimantan, Sabah, and Sarawak***

**Riwanto Tirtosudarmo**

The areas on either side of a national border are special places characterized by cultural commonality and unity within the same economic zone, traits that predate the establishment of the nations in which they are located. As the trend toward decentralization in Indonesia continues, links among different regions are likely to become more important than links between a given region and the nation's central authority. The aim of this project is to investigate the social and cultural changes that have occurred in the border regions in Indonesian territory in Kalimantan and in the Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak, with particular emphasis on population dynamics, economic activity, and human ecosystems. The project leader is a specialist in population studies at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. The study will be conducted on a multidisciplinary basis with the cooperation of other researchers. Most of the research will be carried out in Indonesia, with some fieldwork in Malaysia. This project will allow movements of people and goods on both sides of a border to be analyzed from multiple perspectives. This year, the second year of the project, studies will be undertaken in the border areas of Sabah.

**19 *Social Protest and Local Political Reform in Three Regions of Java, Indonesia***

**Heru Nugroho**

With the principal theme of "social science research

befitting a period of social change," this project will involve comparative studies of incidents that have occurred in the city of Banyuwangi, East Java, the Banyumas region in Central Java, and the town of Bantul near Yogyakarta amid the breakdown of the power structure following the collapse of the Suharto regime. It is essential to undertake an investigation of actual events taking place in regional cities, rather than an overview conducted at the national level, in order to clarify the true significance of the political upheavals of the post-Suharto era. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to democratization and the decentralization of authority in Indonesia. This year, the second year of the project, further research will be carried out in these areas, and the project leader, Heru Nugroho, is scheduled to travel to Singapore and undertake a survey of documents there.

### **20 *Integrated Archaeological Project in Gunung Kidul***

**Daud Aris Tanudirjo**

Gunung Kidul is an area in the southern part of the special autonomous district of Yogyakarta, Java, that encompasses many limestone hills. The region is said to have been used as a place of exile when the royal palace was located in Yogyakarta. This research project, launched in 1998 with grants from Gadjah Mada University and the National Research Center of Archaeology, is designed to (1) use the results of academic research for the benefit of the public; (2) undertake an interdisciplinary survey that incorporates elements of such fields as archaeology, anthropology, sociology, history, and environmental studies; (3) examine a long span of history from the prehistoric age through the age of the Hindu-Buddhist kingdoms, the Islamic era, and the colonial period; and (4) look at the more unusual geographic topography of Gunung Kidul. The Toyota Foundation grant will be used to implement the academic surveys carried out under this project.

To date, various artifacts dating from the Paleolithic period, the Bronze Age, the Hindu and Buddhist age, and the Kedu-Prambanan kingdom have been unearthed. So far in-depth research has been undertaken on the prehistoric eras. On the basis of the results of these surveys, interdisciplinary research will be carried out centering on archaeolog-

ical studies in the Playen and Wonosari districts of central Gunung Kidul.

### **21 *Mamanda Theater: The Plays of Banjar Culture***

**Ninuk Kleden-Probonegoro**

Mamanda theater is a traditional form of drama in the Banjar region of South Kalimantan. This project will highlight the relationship between Mamanda theater and Banjar culture by undertaking ethnological surveys including observation and interviews and examining the relationship between the theater and value systems, history, economy, and government. During the first year, the present-day geographical location of Mamanda theatrical performances will be charted and the distinguishing features of the performances recorded. In addition, quantitative data will be collected through surveys at libraries and government institutions. The grant recipient, Ninuk Kleden-Probonegoro, is a researcher at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences who has carried out numerous studies on theater.

### **22 *Gresik, East Java from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth Century: A Multidisciplinary Study***

**M. T. Naniek Harkantiningih**

The city of Gresik in East Java played an important role in the spread of Islam, which became widespread in Java in the fifteenth century through maritime trading and other networks among cities along the northern coast. Muslim cemeteries dating from the eleventh and fifteenth centuries can be found in Gresik; urban ruins, including fragments of foreign pottery, have been unearthed near the tombs; and references to Gresik as a trade center can be found in Chinese documents from the fourteenth century. Nevertheless, many points remain unclear. In this project, excavations and mapping operations will be undertaken to elucidate what the city was like as a whole and to understand Gresik's function, development, and transformation in regard to trade activities. The project will highlight a period of time that has not been the target of research until now—the eleventh to fifteenth centuries, during which Islam had yet to become deeply ingrained. The grant recipient is an expert on ceramic ware who serves as

a researcher at the National Research Center of Archaeology.

### **23 *The Social Life of Torajan Oral Texts***

#### **Stanislaus Sandarupa**

The Tana Toraja region, which is located in the mountainous terrain in the southern part of the Sulawesi islands, is famous for lavish funerals that have their basis in the people's unique view of life and death. A large number of oral texts are used in rituals and community life, but these texts are now being threatened with extinction as a result of rapid social change. This project will focus on Torajan oral texts used in a variety of contexts, such as rituals, community life, and politics. The specific objectives are to define the relationship between the texts evolving today and the traditional texts within the current social context; to characterize the ceremonial aspects of text transmission in Torajan culture through observation of their actual performance; and to elucidate the cultural consciousness that existed in the places where the oral texts were performed as they took shape during the colonial period, the age of Christian missionaries, and the time of Indonesia's emergence as a republic. Plans have been made to conduct local surveys and participatory observations in five locations with varying conditions. The research will be undertaken by Stanislaus Sandarupa, a native Torajan.

### **24 *Islamic Rulings on Music and Their Applications in Modern Indonesian Muslim Societies: A Study of Music in Pesantren Schools in Java, Bali, and Lombok***

#### **Andre Indrawan Halim**

The role of music in Islamic societies and its status under Islamic law have been a continuing source of controversy; meanwhile, a rich variety of traditional and popular music has flourished in the Islamic world. In Indonesia musical influences from the Middle East, and music that can be called Islamic in character, have interacted with indigenous forms for centuries. Recently, debates about the status of music in Islam have been going on within the two biggest Muslim organizations, the modernist Muhammadiyah and the traditionalist Nahdatul Ulama.

The aim of this project is to interview officials and make recordings of musical performances at gatherings of Nahdatul Ulama, Muhammadiyah, the State Islamic Institutes, and Islamic boarding schools. The field research will be based on a thorough review of the secondary literature on Islamic music in Indonesia. The grantee is a doctoral student at the University of Melbourne and a lecturer at the Indonesian Institute of the Arts, Yogyakarta.

## **LAOS**

### **25 *Recording Lao Traditions and Customs***

#### **Samrith Buasisavath**

Samrith Buasisavath, formerly engaged in Buddhist studies at Mahamakut Buddhist University in Bangkok, is widely known for his knowledge of classical Laotian customary law. From 1991 to 1996 he transcribed, translated, and annotated the contents of palm-leaf manuscripts dealing with customary law. The results of this work, which was supported by Toyota Foundation grants, have been published in six volumes. In the current project, which began in 1998, he studied copies of palm-leaf manuscripts and interviewed village elders over a two-year period for the purpose of compiling an almanac of Laotian traditions and customs. This year, a detailed description of rituals, customs, religious rites, and other events will be issued as the first in a series of volumes that bring together the results of his research. It is expected to be used by universities and research institutions as a textbook on Laotian culture.

### **26 *Translation and Annotation of Quy Hop Documents***

#### **Houmphanh Rattanavong**

Houmphanh Rattanavong is the director of the Institute for Cultural Research at the Laotian Ministry of Information and Culture. For three years starting in fiscal 1995, with the cooperation of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Hanoi and Vietnamese historians, he transcribed, made modern translations of, and annotated diplomatic documents (called Quy Hop, after the name of the location in Vietnam's Ha Tinh Province where the documents were discovered) exchanged between the

Lan Xang court of Laos and the Le, Tay Son, and Nguyen dynasties of Vietnam from the early seventeenth through the end of the nineteenth century. This year the results of research will be published. The publication of the documents, which record diplomatic relations, trade, and administrative affairs between the two sides over more than two centuries, will clarify certain aspects of historical exchanges that were until now clouded in uncertainty.

**27 *Publication of Photographs and Data on Ethnic and Subethnic Groups in Laos***

**Khamphaeng Ketavong**

The Laotian anthropologist Khamphaeng Ketavong is a researcher specializing in folklore who is employed by the Ministry of Information and Culture as an advisor to the Institute for Cultural Research. The aim of this project is to create a photographic record of the material culture, such as houses and clothing, of ethnic and subethnic groups found in Laos. Last year fieldwork was undertaken in the northern provinces of Luangphrabang, Luangnamtha, Xiengkhuang, Oudomxay, and elsewhere. This year similar field studies will be conducted in the southern part of the country, in Savannakhet, Champassack, and other provinces.

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

**Kideng Phonkaseumsouk**

For a five-year period starting in 1989, this project was led by Maha Khamphanh Virachith (then vice-president of the Committee for Social Sciences), who died in 1995. The work of compiling a dictionary has been proceeding under the leadership of Kideng Phonkaseumsouk, deputy director of the Institute of Research on Linguistics of the Ministry of Information and Culture. The final draft for publication has already been completed, and the volume is scheduled to be published this year. The dictionary will be sent to libraries, educational institutes, and temples in Laos and Cambodia.

**29 *Collection and Transcription of Lao Folk Songs***

**Sayasinh Sikhotchoumaly**

Sayasinh Sikhotchoumaly is a music researcher with

the Department of Fine Arts of the Laotian Ministry of Information and Culture. The aim of this two-year project is to transcribe and record Laotian folk songs. Although Laos is a country with a tremendous variety of folk songs, a systematic record describing the characteristics of the songs and the areas in which they are sung has not been made, and it is hoped that the results of this project will fill in this void. Last year fieldwork was carried out in the areas around Luangphrabang, Savannakhet, Phongsaly, Pakse, and other places. This year research will continue in Xayabury, Luangnamtha, Sekong, and other locations.

**30 *Classic Literature of the Late Lan Xang Period: Compilation, Translation, and Annotation of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts***

**Nou Xayasithivong**

Nou Xayasithivong serves as vice director of the Department of Lao Language and Literature, which was established in 1995 within the National University of Laos. In this project, which began in 1998, he transliterated, translated, and annotated the *Phun Wiang* (The Chronicle of Vientiane), *San Luppasun* (A Coded Message), and *Khap Muang Phuan* (Poem of the Phuan Country). Recorded on palm-leaf manuscripts, these are the most famous works of literature from the late Lan Xang period (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), considered the golden age of Laotian literature. This year the results of research on the *Khap Muang Phuan* are scheduled to be published.

**31 *The Nidan Uranga Dhatu: Annotated Translation and Analysis***

**Souneth Phothisane**

Souneth Phothisane, a rising historian in Laos, was appointed director of the Lao National Museum after receiving his Ph.D. at the University of Queensland in Australia. This project involves the transliteration, translation, and analysis of the *Nidan Uranga Dhatu*, which tells of the establishment of the Sikhottabong kingdom along the middle reaches of the Mekong River. Various versions of the *Nidan Uranga Dhatu* stored in the national libraries of Laos and Thailand will be collected, and a transliteration, translation, and analysis will be made for each ver-

sion. The project will clear a path to research on the little-studied period of Laotian history before the Lan Xang kingdom, which is said to have been founded in the middle of the fourteenth century. It is hoped that the results of the project will also clear up the many questions that surround the ancient history of this part of the Mekong River.

## MALAYSIA

### 32 *The Penghulu Papers: Constructing the Socioeconomic and Political History of the Mandailing in British Malaya, 1840-1940*

Abdur-Razzaq Lubis

The Mandailing Batak migrated from North Sumatra in the Dutch East Indies to British Malaya, first as refugees fleeing the Padri war in the early nineteenth century and later as economic refugees during the period leading up to the early twentieth century. Under British protection, they were assimilated into the Malay population. The principal purpose of this project is to examine family chronicles and letters written by Mandailing nobles from the 1870s to the 1940s, some of which are stored in Pahang in the library of one family whose members led the Mandailing in British Malaya for three generations.

It is hoped that these efforts will shed light on the events leading up to the migration of the Mandailing from Sumatra to Malaya, and the processes whereby the Mandailing Batak gave up the essential characteristics of their own communal society in order to assimilate into Malay society and benefit from the rights awarded under the British government's policies toward the Malays, including modern education and national autonomy. Research carried out in the first and second years of the project resulted in the discovery of a family chronicle recorded in Jawi (Malay written in Arabic script). During the current year this work will be transliterated into romanized Malay and published in book form. The publication of this book is expected to contribute to a reclassification of the various ethnic groups that have come to be regarded as indistinguishable from the Malays and will be welcomed by the research community.

### 33 *The Language of the Bobohizan Priestesses of Kadazan*

Rita Lasimbang

*Bobohizan* is the name for a priestess of the Kadazan tribe, the indigenous people of Sabah state. Priestesses once played an indispensable role in traditional Kadazan rituals, but rapid social change has caused a sharp drop in their number. This project involves the documentation and analysis of the ritualistic language used by the Kadazan priestesses. Rita Lasimbang, who heads the project, directs the Kadazandusun Language Foundation, which is active in the preservation and promotion of the use of the Kadazan language. Lasimbang brings to the project a wealth of experience gained as a result of an undertaking editing a Kadazan-Malay dictionary. In addition, her aunt was a *bobohizan*.

## MYANMAR (BURMA)

### 34 *Preservation and Conservation of Traditional Manuscripts*

Ni Ni Myint

The Universities Historical Research Center was established in 1991 as a central institution for the study of Myanmar history through the collection and publication of historical documents. Under this project, the center will collaborate with the University Central Library and other institutions to conduct a survey of *parabaik*, or handmade paper manuscripts, ancient palm-leaf manuscripts known as *peisa*, and others, which are housed in temples, libraries, and private collections. It will also create an inventory of them and preserve them on microfilm. This year surveys will be conducted in the Magwe and Minbu regions centering on the Irrawaddy River and the city of Yangon.

## PHILIPPINES

### 35 *Unrecorded Dance Traditions of the Philippines*

Ramon Arevalo Obusan

It is estimated that there are more than 100 un-



recorded 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. The project received its first grant in 1997 and its second this year.

**36 *Collection and Documentation of Materials on the Mangyan***

**Quint Delgado Fansler**

The Mangyan people are members of an indigenous group living in the hills of Mindoro Island. The Mangyan Research Center collects rare materials regarded as highly valuable for studies of the Mangyan. Many of these materials need to be preserved, and the center is also faced with the need to collect relevant materials that are currently in the hands of outside researchers. In this project, materials on the Mangyan collected by Antoon Postma were compiled and prepared for presentation to the general public with a grant received in 1999. At the same time, preparatory work was also undertaken to provide public access to related materials expected to be forthcoming from research institutions around the world. This year's grant will be used to translate from the Mangyan language into Filipino the poems in the materials.

**37 *Publication of Historical Tagalog-Spanish Dictionaries as a Resource for Cultural Studies***

**Jose Mario C. Francisco**

Many people see the culture of the Philippines as a mysterious entity, due in part to the tangled history that has produced it. While presenting a very Western face in many ways as a result of the deep influences of the nation's colonial past, this culture

is also closely tied to those of its Asia neighbors.

The purpose of this project is to collate and publish historical materials regarded as highly valuable for research into Philippine culture. Specifically, the aim is to produce both printed and electronic versions of a number of Tagalog-Spanish dictionaries that were compiled by Spanish Christian missionaries in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with content derived from their own verbal interaction with the indigenous inhabitants. The work on compiling and editing the materials required for publication has already been completed. This year a dictionary titled *Vienna Codex* will be published.

**38 *Research on the Social and Cultural History of Quiapo***

**Fernando N. Zialcita**

Located in the northern part of Manila, Quiapo has been a prosperous residential district for wealthy people since the early years of the twentieth century. Adorned with distinctive architecture and home to many noted artists in fields ranging from music to sculpture, Quiapo has also been regarded as a cultural community. Today, however, the district is losing its cultural significance and is in decline.

The purpose of this project is to carry out research into the social and cultural history of Quiapo. Specifically, the project will involve compiling works by artists who resided in the district from the 1920s to the 1950s, recording interviews with present-day artists, and investigating the external factors that have led to Quiapo's decline. The research will be conducted in cooperation with an undergraduate educational program at Ateneo de Manila University devoted to the preservation of cultural heritage. This year further research will be conducted on the basis of the results obtained from interviews that were undertaken with a grant received in 1999.

**39 *Toward a Theory of Filipino Personality: Personality Profiles of Contemporary Filipino Culture-Bearers***

**Felip M. de Leon Jr.**

In the 1980s Dr. Virgilio Enriquez proposed a theory of Filipino personality. Representing a departure from theories rooted in Western psychology, which tend to analyze personality from an individualistic

perspective, the methodology favored by Dr. Enriquez approaches personality in the context of connections with one's immediate family members and other relatives, ancestors, and ethnic group.

The aim of this project is to reevaluate the Filipino personality from the standpoint of this new analytical methodology. Western methodologies are predicated on maintaining distance between researchers and informants. This project, on the other hand, will be a joint effort conducted in cooperation with the informants, artists who live in the midst of a trend toward modernization but have held fast to the worldview and lifestyles of their ancestors. Basic research undertaken with a 1999 grant has been completed. This year's grant will be used to carry out a small number of supplementary surveys and publish the findings in book form.

#### **40 Self-Representation Workshops for the Lumad People**

**Albert E. Alejo**

The island of Mindanao is home to an aboriginal

tribe known as the Lumad, who are neither Christian nor Muslim. About 12 or 13 groups of Lumad are found there, and their total population is believed to be more than 100,000. The Lumad tribe has maintained its indigenous culture, but until now it has been introduced to the outside world by outsiders rather than by members of the tribe itself.

This project is designed to provide the Lumad people with an opportunity for creative, critical, and logical self-expression. Expressivity workshops will be held on such themes as creative writing, the visual arts, and dramatic arts, which are believed to be necessary for self-expression.

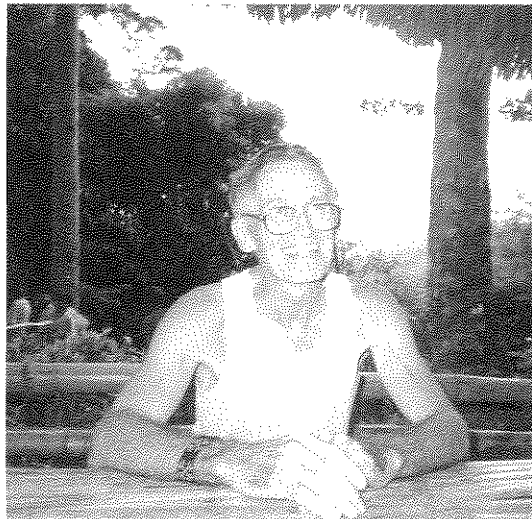
#### **41 A Sociological and Anthropological Investigation of the Role of Culture in Scientific Practices in the Philippines**

**Raul Pertierra**

The advent of globalism poses serious problems for the Philippines, particularly the need to train technical specialists. Though the government makes pronouncements about this need, in reality it directs

### **An Encounter with the Indigenous Mangyan of Mindoro Island**

After leaving Makati—the central Manila business district dotted with high-class hotels and shopping centers—at six in the morning, we journeyed for 12 hours by bus, ferry, jeepny, and tricycle before arriving in



Dr. Antoon Postma in the village of Panaytayan.

Mansalay in southern Mindoro island. It was already near dusk by this time, and darkness fell quickly as we began walking up the mountain; it became so dark that we could barely see the ground where we were walking. We kept climbing for about an hour along the steep slope when suddenly we heard the howling of dogs and the beautiful voices of people singing. Seemingly out of nowhere, a fairy-tale-like village appeared before our eyes. This was Panaytayan, the village where the indigenous Mangyan people live, seemingly cut off from the outside world. The singing came from the village church, where a mass was being held. All around were children's smiling faces and the pleasant chatter of adults, perched under the dim storefront lights. This was completely unlike the lifestyles found in the towns at the base of the mountain, where children seemed to work all day under the burning sun. The village is home to Dr. Antoon Postma and the Mangyan Research Center, which received a fiscal 2000 Toyota Foundation grant under the Southeast

virtually no money toward this end. In the realm of higher education, meanwhile, large numbers of women can be found in relatively high positions. But is academia regarded as a prestigious field in which to work? In other words, do indigenous cultural elements play a role in scientific practices, research, and other fields in the Philippines?

This research will elucidate the role played by cultural elements in the formation of knowledge in Philippine society. Interviews will be conducted with marine biologists and mathematicians, and a study will be made of the factors that obstruct or promote scientific inquiries.

## THAILAND

### 42 *The Mahavessantara Jataka: A Sociocultural Analysis*

#### Sommaï Premchit

Sommaï Premchit is an expert in folklore in northern Thailand who specializes in studies of local cul-

Asian National Research Program. This is a grant project with no direct access to a telephone, fax, or e-mail address.

We were invited to dine with Dr. Postma, an anthropologist who has lived with the Mangyans for half a century, and his family. Dr. Postma, a Foundation grant recipient, spoke at length of the minority tribe that he has committed his life work to and about the activities of the center. He also shared with us his knowledge about the Laguna copperplate inscription—the oldest written document found in the Philippines (bearing a Sanskrit date of 822, or 900 A.D., predating Hispanic colonization), which he largely succeeded in deciphering. Dr. Postma is a renowned scholar and is extremely knowledgeable not only about the Mangyans but also about Philippine languages and history. He is a deeply committed activist and, quite simply, a truly wonderful man.

Historically, the Mangyans retreated to the mountainside after being attacked by Muslims from Mindanao and driven off their land due to development. They were also affected by the activities of the New People's

Army, a mountain-based communist guerrilla group. They have been discriminated against by those who moved in from other islands as lowland settlers. Dr. Postma noted that teachers would scold students who did something dirty or wrong by saying, "That's something only a Mangyan would do." One day, a Mangyan schoolgirl asked the teacher, "I'm a Mangyan, and what's wrong with that?" Only then did the teacher realize just how terribly prejudiced the admonition had been. The work that Dr. Postma has been doing—understanding the Mangyan culture, interpreting it, and presenting it to the public—is extremely important under conditions where the Mangyans have very little in which they can take pride. It is our hope that grants from foreign organizations like the Toyota Foundation will help enhance the Mangyans' social recognition in the Philippines. The trip to Mindoro was an eye-opening one that provided many fresh insights into how assistance can be provided to achieve a culturally diverse civil society in the face of economic development, globalization, ethnic discrimination, and pressures for assimilation. (Reiko Ogawa)

### 43 *Social Construction and Reproduction of a Communal Body of Knowledge About Dance in Central Thailand*

#### Paritta C. Koanantakool

Paritta Koanantakool is a lecturer in the Faculty of Sociology and Anthropology at Thammasat University and one of Thailand's leading experts on cultural anthropology. For this project, which began last year, she has studied and videotaped the performances of groups of women folk dancers in

Army, a mountain-based communist guerrilla group. They have been discriminated against by those who moved in from other islands as lowland settlers. Dr. Postma noted that teachers would scold students who did something dirty or wrong by saying, "That's something only a Mangyan would do." One day, a Mangyan schoolgirl asked the teacher, "I'm a Mangyan, and what's wrong with that?" Only then did the teacher realize just how terribly prejudiced the admonition had been. The work that Dr. Postma has been doing—understanding the Mangyan culture, interpreting it, and presenting it to the public—is extremely important under conditions where the Mangyans have very little in which they can take pride. It is our hope that grants from foreign organizations like the Toyota Foundation will help enhance the Mangyans' social recognition in the Philippines. The trip to Mindoro was an eye-opening one that provided many fresh insights into how assistance can be provided to achieve a culturally diverse civil society in the face of economic development, globalization, ethnic discrimination, and pressures for assimilation. (Reiko Ogawa)

Ayutthaya, whose members are generally known as *lakhon chao ban*, with the aim of elucidating the transmission of knowledge that takes the form of physical movements. In 2000 she videotaped and collected data on the daily lives of the dancers, their social relationships and rituals, and texts relating to their dances. This year she will analyze the data from three perspectives: the "community of practice," a new concept in cultural anthropology concerning the social relationships that exist to reproduce knowledge and practice of performances; embodied knowledge; and gender and knowledge. It is hoped that the data obtained will deepen the discussion on "indigenous knowledge" in Thai society and serve as a bridge between practitioners who seek to preserve traditional culture and academics.

**44 *A History of Shan Scripts and Their Development in Myanmar***

**Sai Kham Mong**

Sai Kham Mong is a researcher at a private research institution who is knowledgeable about the history and culture of the Shan people, one of Myanmar's Tai tribes. In 1992, he instituted a study on the history of the Shan scripts during his stay in Thailand. Over a seven-year period, he conducted difficult fieldwork with the aim of investigating palm-leaf and other ancient manuscripts housed in temples located on the outskirts of the Shan state, and this year the results of his research will be published. Silkworm Books, a Thai publishing house specializing in academic volumes, will handle the editorial and publishing work. The release of this volume is expected to herald a new age of research on Shan culture, which has been largely neglected until now.

**45 *History and Literature of Studies on Tai Ethnic Groups***

**Udom Roongruangsri**

For more than two decades, the Toyota Foundation has provided support for research on the history and literature of Tai ethnic groups scattered across Indochina. In this project a forum will be organized that will enable the sharing of the results of research and encourage the activities of young researchers. Specialists in Tai studies from the neighboring countries of Laos and Myanmar, as well as from

Japan, the United States, and Europe, will be invited to attend. The forum will provide an opportunity to summarize the current state of historical and cultural research on the Tai peoples, who are spread from the northern part of Thailand to the Yunnan district of China, and to explore potential future areas of research.

**46 *Curriculum Development for the Doctoral Program in Anthropology at Thammasat University***

**Thirayuth Boonmi**

Thirayuth Boonmi is an anthropologist who has devoted himself to the study of current issues in Thai society and is a well-known public figure in Thailand. Thammasat University, with which he is affiliated, plans to establish a doctoral program to actively cultivate the upcoming generation of anthropologists in Thailand as well as train people from neighboring countries in the field. This project will contribute to the creation of a blueprint for the doctoral program. This year, assistance will be given primarily for the purpose of holding workshops on curriculum development and purchasing basic references on anthropology.

**VIETNAM**

**47 *A Study on the Development of a Document-Preservation Program at the Han-Nom Research Institute***

**Chu Tuyet Lan**

Many experts point out that the documents written in old Vietnamese kept at the Han-Nom Research Institute of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam are invaluable materials for Vietnamese studies. These documents have been considerably damaged over the years, however, and are in dire need of repair. The aim of this project is to repair those documents under the technical guidance of an expert from the United States. Specifically, this will involve preparation of the facilities necessary to conduct this repair work. In the first year of the project in 1998, work was undertaken on documents in need of emergency repair. This year,

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repair work on rubbings of more than 35,000 monuments will be undertaken.

### **48 *Research on Documents Written in Old Vietnamese Found in Hue***

**Le Van Thuyen**

Many governmental documents written in ancient scripts are found in Thua Thien-Hue, which flourished as a center of learning during the Tay Son and Nguyen dynasties (1788–1945). These documents cover a wide range of topics, including history, culture, economics, geography, pharmacology, education, belief systems, and customs. Approximately half of these documents are stored in public archives in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The remaining ones, however, are maintained under private ownership and are therefore not accessible to the public, even though they probably contain important information.

The aim of this project is to make public these privately owned governmental documents, which came to light during an independent study by the Hue Folk Culture Museum. Specifically, this project entails the collection and classification of these documents, as well as their comparison with those already publicly available. After proofreading the results of this research will be made public. In 1998 the existing documents were made public in the form of reports under the grant. The project will receive its second grant this year.

### **49 *Publication of a University Textbook on Japanese History***

**Phan Huy Le**

Publication of books on Japan has been increasing in Vietnam in recent years. Most of these books concern economic relations between the two countries, however, while books with historical or cultural themes are very rare. In particular, there are no books at all today that provide a comprehensive view of Japanese history from ancient times through to the modern era. The aim of this project is to compile a comprehensive textbook on Japanese history. Studies will be undertaken from the points of view of both teaching and learning about Japanese studies. This project will start with a comparative study of textbooks in English, Japanese, and Russian concern-

ing each period of Japanese history. A 1998 Foundation grant enabled the completion of basic surveys, and this year's grant will be used to issue the volume.

### **50 *An Archeological Study on the Metal Age in the Ma and Chu Basins***

**Pham Minh Huyen**

Many ruins thought to date from the Paleolithic Era to the Metal Age have been discovered in the Ma and Chu river basins of northern Vietnam's Thanh Hoa Province. In particular, ruins thought to be from the Dong Son period (late Bronze Age) or even earlier are concentrated in the region where the Ma and Chu rivers join. This project entails an archeological study of the region. Almost no theoretical or scientific analysis has been conducted on the developmental processes leading from Vietnam's pre-Dong Son culture to Dong Son culture. As basic archeological information on the above-mentioned region is lacking, the results of this project will contribute to an understanding of the transition between these two cultures. Excavation work was carried out in 1998. This year similar work will be conducted in another location.

### **51 *Creation of a Catalog of Research Papers on the Metal Age in Vietnam***

**Nguyen Giang Hai**

Archaeological research on the Metal Age in Vietnam has been underway for roughly a century, and a considerable volume of findings has accumulated. Excavations have been conducted at more than 200 sites, and most of the artifacts discovered are preserved in national or provincial museums. More than 700 books and magazine articles dealing with these research activities have been published in Vietnam and elsewhere. The goal of this project is to compile all the available data on artifacts and archaeological research related to the Metal Age in Vietnam and present the results in the form of a catalog. Thus far, few attempts have been made to systematically organize the vast body of archeological literature on this subject, and it is hoped that the catalog will contribute to further developments in the field. In 1999 basic research necessary for compilation was conducted, and this year the catalog will be drafted.

**52 Short Training Course on the Research, Preservation, Collection, and Presentation of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam**

**Nguyen Van Cu**

For a long time, the prevailing influence of the Soviet Union conferred a strong Marxist-Leninist orientation on social sciences in Vietnam. As a result, there is an insufficient understanding of the methodologies employed in social sciences and the humanities in the West, and this has proved to be a major stumbling block in Vietnam's active attempt to incorporate Western learning, one of the goals of its *doi moi* policy. The main aim of this project is to hold a short training course on research methods in history, ethnology, sociology, and other fields, with the participation of Japanese scholars in the social sciences and humanities who are well versed in Western methodologies and the support of the International Cooperation Department of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam. Researchers not only from Hanoi but from throughout the country will be invited to participate. This year's course, the fifth held to date, will focus on the intangible cultural assets of minority groups.

**53 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 becoming the target of "corrective" government policy. During the first two years of the project, which began in 1997, all necessary basic research was undertaken, and this year the results will be published in book form.

**54 An Archaeological Study on Buddhist and Brahman Art in the Cuulong Delta**

**Le Thi Lien**

Painting, sculptures, and other art unearthed in the Cuulong (Mekong) River Delta, thought to date from the seventh through tenth centuries, find their origins in Buddhism and Brahmanism. The excavated objects, of which there are a considerable number, indicate high technical, aesthetic, and religious standards.

This project entails the collection of information on these unearthed pieces of artwork and the comparative study of their style, era, and features from the historical point of view of the transmission of Buddhism and Brahmanism. A comparison of the same features will also be made with objects from the same period unearthed in Thailand, India, and China to shed light on the cultural exchange and relationships that existed within the Southeast Asian and South Asian regions during that time. The project received its first grant in 1998.

**55 Research on Coconut-Producing Villages in Binh Dinh Province**

**Diep Dinh Hoa**

The Viet and Bahnar peoples live together in the Vinh Thanh district of Binh Dinh Province, central Vietnam, where they cultivate coconut palms for their livelihood. Formerly called Cay Dua Village, the district served as a base of operations for French troops during the early colonial period, when the region was designated the Binh Quang commune and divided into several small villages for administrative purposes. In recognition of its residents' heroic record of military action during the Vietnam War, the region is today accorded the prestigious status of a district.

This project entails the comprehensive ethnological study (including archeological research) of this region, which was elevated from a single village to a district. The study will also focus on how peoples of two different cultures have been able to coexist. The ecological conditions of and medicines used by each ethnic group will also be examined. This year three volumes bringing together the basic research conducted with the 1998 grant are scheduled for publication.

**56 A Study of the Cham Epics in Vietnam**

**Phu Tram**

The southern Vietnamese provinces of Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan are home to about 65,000 Cham people. Even today, the Cham maintain their traditional culture and possess a number of texts written on palm leaves. Most of these are epic poems written from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth century on such themes as history, religion, and love.

An investigation of 23 epic poems discovered by the head of this project in 1992 has revealed that many of the manuscripts have been damaged, and measures for their prompt restoration are seen as necessary. In this project these important cultural assets will be organized, categorized, and published with a Vietnamese translation.

**57 Research on the Orthography of Thai Scripts**

**Cam Trong**

The Tai people living in Vietnam are estimated to number as many as 3 million. Most are located in the northwestern part of the country and have used Thai as their common language since the 1950s. Unfortunately, the members of this group use seven different writing systems, depending on where they live. Though the Vietnamese government initially sought to bring about the use of a single script, the plan was abandoned before it could be implemented fully.

This project aims to finish up work on the plan and enhance the environment among the Tai people for studying the Thai language by computerizing a unified writing system. If possible, workshops will also be held for the purpose of disseminating the Thai language.

**58 Social Changes in the Rural Society of the Song Hong Delta in Vietnam's Modern Period**

**Nguyen Quang Ngoc**

The farming lands around the Song Hong (Red River) Delta in Vietnam are known as one of the country's best rice-growing regions. But socio-economic change in the nation is having a profound impact on the lives of the people there. Population

pressure from other regions is particularly strong in the delta, and change is even occurring in the composition of the traditional social classes, which were once viewed as immutable.

In this project, a study will be undertaken of rural districts around the Song Hong Delta where rapid social change is particularly evident. Based on the findings, measures appropriate to local conditions will be formulated to deal with this change. The project theme is one that is both important and urgent.

**59 The Metal Age and the History of Hoa Binh Province in Vietnam**

**Trinh Sinh**

Hoa Binh Province in the mountainous part of northern Vietnam is home to a number of ethnic minorities, including the Tai, Yao, and Muong people. A large number of archaeologically valuable artifacts that are believed to date from the Metal Age have been unearthed in this region. Many pieces with research value have been discovered as a result of the robbery of Muong tombs. However, they have not been sufficiently organized.

This project encompasses an archaeological study of those pieces that are believed to date from the Metal Age. They will be organized chronologically and according to other classifications. At the same time, the history of Hoa Binh Province will be reconsidered from the perspective of multiethnic coexistence. For this reason, the project will focus not only on the existing pieces but will involve field research including archaeological digs of Tai tombs and other sites.

**60 Socioeconomic Implications of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation of People Affected by the Yaly Hydropower Project**

**Dang Huu Luu**

When developmental projects are undertaken resettlement schemes are introduced to help people uprooted from their homes. In general, however, priority is given to the interests of the businesses involved in the undertaking. In Thai Nguyen Province in central Vietnam, the construction of a hydropower plant has resulted in the resettlement of a

large number of ethnic minorities, who have been forced to live together with people of the Kinh tribe; many problems have occurred as a result.

This project will elucidate the conditions of people who were forced to move when the dam was built. It will pay particular attention to the problems they face as they attempt to maintain their traditional lifestyles in a new environment shaped by rapid social and economic change. It is hoped that the findings will be used when future development projects are implemented.

**61 *A Study of the Conception and Formation of Two Medieval Literary Schools from the Eighteenth to the Nineteenth Century***

**Lai Van Hung**

Because of the Vietnamese Communist Party's cultural policies, Vietnam's medieval literature has not been a target for research until recently. In-depth introductions to medieval literature are not contained in surveys of literature. Many years have passed since the introduction of the *doi moi* reforms, and today the subject is becoming the object of growing interest, with publications of contemporary Vietnamese versions of the medieval classics appearing.

This project will consider the evolution of literary forms by looking at two representative schools of literature, the Ngo Thi and Nguyen Huy, which were active in the medieval period from the eighteenth century to the nineteenth century. The knowledge acquired in the process will enable a reconstruction of Vietnam's literary history. In addition, representative works of the two schools will be introduced with modern Vietnamese translations.

**62 *Gender Relations in the Vietnamese Family During the Period of French Colonialism***

**Tran Han Giang**

Research into the family in Vietnam is an extremely important part of studies on Vietnamese society. Despite this, the subject has not been a focus of much investigation. Traditional Vietnamese society and the family have come under the strong influence of foreign cultures, but studies from this perspective have not been conducted. In addition, little research has been carried out on changes in gender relations

in the family. This project will try to fill this gap.

The project will clarify the influence of French culture on the Vietnamese family during the colonial period from the perspective of gender. An examination will be made of the effect on gender relations in the family by French economic and educational policies through a comparison of traditional Vietnamese society with its modern counterpart.

**63 *Study of the Elderly in Vietnam***

**Do Think**

There are a significant number of people in Vietnam aged 100 or older. Though data was collected from a medical survey of about 700 centenarians, which was conducted in 1994 and 1995 with a grant from a French institution, information is nonetheless insufficient.

In this project people in this age group will be interviewed, and a detailed examination will be made of their individual life histories. The Institute of Human Studies of the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities, with which the head of the project is affiliated, was established fairly recently, and it wishes to operate with grants from international and private-sector institutions rather than research grants from the government for the sake of research neutrality and the maintenance of strict scientific standards. It is hoped that the findings from the project will be employed in the formulation of future policies for older people.



## Young Indonesian Researchers Program

### OVERVIEW

In fiscal 2000, 460 applications were received (compared with 457 the previous year) for grants to support M.A. and Ph.D. research focusing on the general themes of "Reevaluation of Indigenous Culture and History" and "Scholarly Analysis of Rapidly Changing Society." The Toyota Foundation's liaison desk at the Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial (Foundation for Social Sciences) in Jakarta processed all the applications. After preliminary screening at the Yayasan, applications that did not meet the eligibility criteria or were considered sub-standard were excluded from further consideration. The Yayasan then passed on 153 applications (124 for M.A. research grants and 29 for Ph.D. research grants) to the selection committee, which comprised five prominent senior Indonesian scholars and one Japanese scholar. On August 5, 2000, the selection committee met to consider the applications and, after careful deliberation, approved 27 applications for M.A. research grants and 14 applications for Ph.D. research grants, a total of 41.

### TRENDS IN FISCAL 2000

More than two-thirds of this year's grant recipients are working as lecturers or teaching assistants at universities or schools throughout the country while simultaneously enrolled in M.A. or Ph.D. programs, mainly on Java. This implies that they have several years of work experience after their initial undergraduate training and that they are looking to advance their careers. Their projects cover a broad range of fields, including history, religion, linguistics, economics, sociology, law, political science, and cultural anthropology. Most of these projects involve field work in provincial areas.

The research supported this year seems to fall into three major categories, the first of which concerns the rapid social changes that have occurred since the fall of the Suharto regime. Among projects in this category is an analysis of ethnic and religious conflict on Ambon. Meanwhile, as Indonesia's population is over 80% Muslim, research on Islam continues to receive prominent attention. This year a number of projects on the relationship between Islam and politics were funded. One examines the voting patterns of Muslims in the 1999 general elections. Another looks into the revival of Islam in politics. These projects seem to reflect the resurgence of Muslim politicians in the nation's political life, at the local and national level, as witnessed by the election of President Abdurrachman Wahid, a Muslim cleric and head of the largest Muslim group, the Nahdatul Ulama.

The second category revolves around economic and social development policies. One project looks at communication between the mining companies on Sumbawa and the local communities there. Another is examining the impact that the development of new farmland in Bandung, West Java, has had on farmers. While these projects deal with the social transformation wrought by large-scale development, others aim to reevaluate traditional values and knowledge systems in the midst of economic development. Projects in this vein include research on how traditional knowledge is applied in Baduy society in West Java, a look into the various ways that medicinal plants are used traditionally, and an examination of efforts to protect mangrove forests.

The third category involves examining history anew. Projects include work on the history of the kingdom of Gowa (1603-99), an examination of the history of trade in Makassar

in the final stages of Dutch colonial rule, and constructing a history of the port of Pekalongan. One project that is attracting a great deal of attention is a study on the independence and separatist movements in West Papua (Irian Jaya). This project looks at West Papua and the negotiations between Indonesia and Holland in the 1960s from a local perspective.

As Indonesia goes through a period of great social change, what kind of new society will take shape is an important question. It is hoped that these young researchers will carry out free and creative research that can help meet the challenge of answering that question.

*HIROYOSHI KANO*  
*MEMBER, SELECTION COMMITTEE*

## Young Indonesian Researchers Program

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
<i>M.A. Candidates</i>		
1	00-YI-001 A Study of the Syntax and Semantics of Personal Pronoun Affixes in Banggai Syamsuddin R. Koida, Lecturer, Tadulako University	9,470,000
2	00-YI-002 The Relationship Between the Attitude of the Local Community Toward Newmont Nusa Tenggara, a Mining Company in Batu Hijau, Sumbawa, and Factory Public Relations Agus Purbatnln Hadi, Research Assistant, University of Mataram	7,450,000
3	00-YI-003 The Jama'ah Mujahidin Fisabilillah Movement in Lampung Abdul Syukur, Reporter, Majalah Dharmasena TNI (Indonesian Army Magazine)	5,960,000
4	00-YI-004 Children's Understanding of the Norms and Social Structure of Their Society Through Symbolization in Fables Ratnayu Sitaresmi, Researcher, P.T. Sigi Data Presisi	8,150,000
5	00-YI-005 Union Split Asunder: An Analysis of Ethnic and Religious Conflict in Ambon Kusuma, Officer, Pattimura Division, Indonesian Army	9,500,000
6	00-YI-006 The Influence of the Conversion of Agricultural Land in Lembang, Bandung, on the Socioeconomic Condition of Farmers: Implications for Regional Development Plans Siti Fadjarajani, Lecturer, Siliwangi University	9,000,000
7	00-YI-007 Green Again! The Case of Mangrove Conservation in Tongke-Tongke, Sinjai Timur, South Sulawesi Burhanuddin Gala, Graduate Student, University of Indonesia	8,430,000
8	00-YI-008 Islam and Elections: A Study of Muslim Voters in Jakarta in the 1999 General Election Burhan Niode, Lecturer, Sam Ratulangi University	6,410,000
9	00-YI-009 Contemporary Muhammadiyah Theology: A Study of Theory and Social Practice, 1985-2000 Bahrus Surur, Graduate Student, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute	6,450,000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
10 00-YI-010	Ethical Concepts in the Tale of Hang Tuah Nurhayati, Assistant Lecturer, Sulthan Syarif Qasim State Islamic Institute	7,280,000
11 00-YI-011	Agricultural Development in a Frontier Region of Java: Besuki, 1870 to the Early 1990s Nawiyanto, Lecturer, Jember University	9,000,000
12 00-YI-012	West Papua During the 1961–63 Negotiations Between Indonesia and the Netherlands Ester Yambeyapdi, Lecturer, Cenderawasih University	6,450,000
13 00-YI-013	Legal Protection for Juvenile Offenders in Indonesian Criminal Trials R. Ismala Dewi, Lecturer, University of Indonesia	7,450,000
14 00-YI-014	The Utilization of Traditional Knowledge as a Basis for Development Planning in Agricultural Regions: A Case Study of the Baduy Community in Lebak, West Java lin Solihin, Assistant Lecturer, Bogor Agricultural University	7,260,000
15 00-YI-015	A Crescent over the Isle of Phinisi: A Study of the Influence of Islam on Social Systems in the Kingdom of Gowa, 1603–99 Irwan Abbas, Graduate Student, Gadjah Mada University	8,000,000
16 00-YI-016	Islamicization and the Bengkulu Economy, Mid-Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Centuries Endang Rochmiatun, Lecturer, Raden Fatah State Islamic Institute	7,250,000
17 00-YI-017	Towards a Concept of Participatory Renovation of the State-Operated Market in Lubuk Alung, West Sumatra: Aspirations and Perceptions of Stakeholders Ardi Abbas, Lecturer, Andalas University	9,450,000
18 00-YI-018	The Movement for the Political Neutrality of the Indonesian Bureaucracy Syafuan Rozi, Research Assistant, Indonesian Institute of Sciences	6,670,000
19 00-YI-019	Coastal Cities in Southeast Sulawesi, 1904–45 La Ode Rabani, Lecturer, PGRI Sidoarjo Teachers' Training College	8,250,000

## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
20	00-YI-020 Structural Change in the Economy of the West Sumatra Region Nizam Ul Muluk, Graduate Student, Andalas University	<i>8,370,000</i>
21	00-YI-021 The Confucian Ethical Paradigm as a Basis for Constructing a Civil Society: The Prospects for a More Civilized Indonesia Fahrur Rozi, Research Assistant, Imam Ghazali State Islamic Institute	<i>7,180,000</i>
22	00-YI-022 A Formulaic and Ethnographic Study of Black Magic Mantras in the Culture of Using: Case Studies in Sabuk Mangkir and Jaran Goyang, Banyuwangi Heru Setya Puji Saputra, Lecturer, Jember University	<i>8,500,000</i>
23	00-YI-023 Ketoprak Siswo Budoyo as Popular Drama: A Study of Structure and Style Trisakti, Lecturer, Surabaya State University	<i>7,950,000</i>
24	00-YI-024 The Indigo Industry and the Social and Economic Life of Farmers in Cirebon, 1830-70 Awaludin Nugraha, Lecturer, Padjadjaran University	<i>7,190,000</i>
25	00-YI-025 A Reconsideration of Mitsuo Nakamura's Theory of Cultural Transformation in Kotagede, Yogyakarta Nasiwan, Lecturer, Yogyakarta State University	<i>6,500,000</i>
26	00-YI-026 The Balia Ritual: The Interaction of Music and Magical Practice in Kaili Society, Central Sulawesi Gunadi Aman Purba, Lecturer, Taman Budaya, Central Sulawesi Province	<i>7,800,000</i>
27	00-YI-027 Nutritional Adaptation by the Destitute During the Economic Crisis: An Anthropological Study of Changes in the Mode of Food Intake by Infants in Jakarta Mery Rosalin Bako, Graduate Student, University of Indonesia	<i>5,670,000</i>
28	00-YI-028 Neo-Revivalism of Political Islam in Indonesia: An Analysis of the Political Power of Islam in the Discourse of Civil Society Mutla Nur Aini, Graduate Student, Airlangga University	<i>6,370,000</i>

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
<i>Ph.D. Candidates</i>		
29	00-YI-029 The Sunan Gunung Jati Legend—Between Fact and Myth: A Philological Study of Cirebon, Sunda, and Malay Traditions Dadan Wildan, Lecturer, Galuh Ciamis University	8,430,000
30	00-YI-030 Aspect in Javanese: A Morpho-Syntactic Study Sumarlam, Lecturer, Sebelas Maret University	6,200,000
31	00-YI-031 The Position of the Victim in Criminal Trials: An Approach to the Victimology of Rape Victims Angkasa, Lecturer, Jenderal Soedirman University	7,500,000
32	00-YI-032 Changes in National Education Policy on the Teaching of Islam, 1942–94 Abd. Rachman Assegaf, Lecturer, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic Institute	7,610,000
33	00-YI-033 The Implications of the Attitude of Tengger Society to Crimes Against Conservation of Ecological Diversity Saifullah, Lecturer, Malang State Islamic Institute	9,000,000
34	00-YI-034 The Construction in Indonesia of a Non-Litigious Paradigm for the Efficient and Effective Resolution of Commercial Disputes Adi Sulistiyono, Lecturer, Sebelas Maret University	8,650,000
35	00-YI-035 The Failure to Institutionalize Due Process Procedures in Police Investigations: A Case Study of Police in Central Java Indah Sri Utari, Lecturer, University of 17 August 1945	7,850,000
36	00-YI-036 A Historical Study of the Port of Pekalongan, 1900–90: From Multi-Purpose Port to Fishing Port Sutejo K. Widodo, Lecturer, Diponegoro University	8,000,000
37	00-YI-037 Economic Characteristics (Macro Variables) Relating to the Evaluation of Capital Recovery and Continuity of Annual Return Nur Fadrih Asyik, Research Assistant, Indonesian College of Economics, Surabaya (STIESIA)	9,250,000
38	00-YI-038 Traditional Knowledge of Medicinal Plants of the Kubu in Bukit Duabelas, Sarko, Jambi Province Ellyzarti, Lecturer, Lampung University	7,000,000

## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant #	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (Rp)
39	00-YI-039 Liberation Theology—Between Action and Reflection: A Study of the Theologies of Gustavo Gutierrez and Hasan Hanafi Indo Santalia, Lecturer, Manado State Islamic Institute	<i>7,130,000</i>
40	00-YI-040 Trade at Makassar during the Late Colonial Period (1896–1958): The Rise of Capitalism and Competition in World Commerce Abdul Rasyid Asba, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University	<i>7,370,000</i>
41	00-YI-041 The Politics of Mass Mobilization: Studies of the Labor Movement in the Plantation Areas of West Java Andi Achdian, Staff, Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation	<i>8,850,000</i>

## Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program

### OVERVIEW

Since 1995 the Toyota Foundation and the Japan Foundation Asia Center have cofunded the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP) with the goal of promoting Southeast Asian studies carried out by Southeast Asian researchers in Southeast Asia. The program encourages research in the humanities and social sciences about the countries of the region, and research that is either comparative or looks at the region as a whole.

Under four subprograms SEASREP provides support for: (a) language training to allow graduate students or university teachers to study formally and in situ the languages of neighboring Southeast Asian countries; (b) visiting professorship grants, to allow university departments in the region to invite a visiting Southeast Asian expert to give a series of lectures, either short- or medium-term; (c) research fellowships for those enrolled in M.A. or Ph.D. programs to do library or field research on a Southeast Asian country other than their own or on a comparative topic involving two or more Southeast Asian countries; and (d) regional collaboration grants for international collaborative research, for comparative research, and for other activities that contribute to strengthening Southeast Asian studies in Southeast Asia.

From its inception the program has been advised by a group of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars, who form the SEASREP Council. The two Japanese foundations have the goal of helping the SEASREP Council, which is incorporated as a nonprofit foundation in the Philippines, to eventually become autonomous and self-sustaining. To this end, in fiscal 2000 the management of the first three of the above four subprograms was handed over to the Manila Secretariat of the Council. Eventually, the fourth subprogram—Regional Collaboration Project Grants—will also fall under the management of the SEASREP Council. In the meantime it is administered by the Toyota Foundation, whose staff help solicit project applications and develop new projects, making use of the wide network the Foundation has built up over the years. Funding for the operating costs of the Manila Secretariat of the SEASREP Council, including costs of hiring program staff and of convening the six-member selection committee, are supplied by both Japanese foundations, and funding for some extraordinary initiatives of the Council is covered by Council-Initiated Project Grants from the Toyota Foundation.

### GRANTS IN FISCAL 2000

Because there was a gap between the fiscal year of SEASREP and the academic year of several Southeast Asian universities, it was decided this year to align the two schedules. Therefore, in fiscal 2000 two rounds of project applications were received, and decisions made on them in May 2000 and again in February 2001. These two groups will be described separately below; some projects are listed twice since they fall under two discrete *project years*. Please note that we are only referring below to the subprogram for Regional Collaboration Project Grants. Since the other projects for language training, visiting professorships, and the Luisa Mallari Fellowship for M.A./Ph.D. Research are now under the administrative control of the SEASREP Council, full descriptions of the projects funded under those subprograms and analysis of the program trends can be found in the SEASREP



## Report for Fiscal 2000

*Annual Report* or at its website (The SEASREP Council, Manila Secretariat, 20F Escaler Street, Loyola Heights, Quezon City 1108, Philippines; e-mail: seasrep@maynila.com.ph; website: <www.seasrep.org>).

### *Round One*

The Selection Committee—five leading young scholars from Southeast Asia and two senior advisers, one Japanese and one American—met in Bangkok, Thailand on May 9–10, 2000 to discuss 41 applications for Regional Collaboration Project Grants; that compared with 38 applications the previous year. Ten of the 41 were recommended for grants to the Foundation's Board of Directors, which ratified them at its meeting on June 20, 2000 (project numbers 00-EC-01 to 00-EC-10). Of the grants awarded, five are for continuing projects and five are for new projects.

Good progress is being made among the continuing projects, several of which were noteworthy: For example, a project to publish the results of a conference on seventeenth-century Southeast Asia will contribute many new ideas to the debate on what is an "autonomous history" of the region; another exciting project examines across a wide range of countries the continuum between the traditional and the modern in Southeast Asian performing and visual arts; and a comparative study of modern political discourse in Thailand and the Philippines is raising many questions of potentially wide-reaching theoretical interest.

Of the new projects, two involved examining a topic from the diverse perspectives of different Southeast Asian nations: one, a workshop and conference in Malaysia to discuss the role of religion in the modernization process in five Southeast Asian countries; the second, an examination by a Filipino art historian of the art of the colonial period in Southeast Asia.

Cultural and historical borders do not necessarily coincide with modern political borders, and there are many subregions in Southeast Asia where close relationships and extensive interactions between peoples and cultures have taken place across what are now national borders. Two new projects focus on such subregions: One looks at the oral traditions of the indigenous peoples on the borders between West Kalimantan in Indonesia and Sarawak in East Malaysia; the other project examines the textile traditions in northern Thailand and Myanmar (Burma), looking at how Burmese and Thai textiles have been exchanged across this subregion over time.

### *Round Two*

The selection committee—membership of which is decided on a rotating basis—met again from February 14–15, 2001, this time in Pulau Bintan, Indonesia, to discuss 34 applications for Regional Collaboration Project Grants. This represented a decrease from the 41 applications in the previous round, it will be noted, but the 14 projects recommended among those 34 represented an increase in both real and percentage terms over the previous year's grants (10 out of 41). Of the 14 grants (from 00-EC-11 to 00-EC-24), 6 were for continuing projects, while 8 were for new projects.

Accounting for the increase in grant projects, there were, first of all, a number of applications for publication support among the continuing projects, and, secondly, it was judged that the best way to invigorate the program was to support a greater proportion of projects, even if this meant cutting the requested budgets of several of them.

Of the six continuing projects, two received funds to publish the results of their work. One of these, to publish a thesaurus and dictionary of dialects of the Khmu language, which is spoken in Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Yunnan in southern China, represented the culmination of five years of painstaking work. The books will not only be useful to Khmu speakers, but it is hoped they will stimulate a rethinking of the development and survival of minority languages, and add to the field of Southeast Asian historical linguistics more generally.

As for the new projects, for the first time SEASREP grants were awarded to projects from Vietnam and Myanmar. As the program becomes better known, it can be expected that there will be more such applications of comparable quality, and this will require strengthening constructive relationships with scholars in those countries. There continues to be a large number of successful proposals from Malaysia and Thailand, which is probably a natural result of the relatively healthy educational infrastructure and the relatively greater interest in researching their neighbors in those two countries.

Analysis of the new projects reveals research along four main lines: 1) studying the assorted problems that arise when peoples move across national borders; 2) comparative examination of common issues in differing social circumstances in various countries; 3) examining schemes for regional, cross-national cooperation; and 4) documentation of orally transmitted cultural traditions of ethnolinguistic groups that cross national borders. The last-mentioned documentation projects require long-term commitments and usually need considerable sums of money; how and whether such projects can continue to draw SEASREP support will have to be considered further in the future.

#### SEASREP COUNCIL-INITIATED PROJECT GRANTS

These projects, which were conceived and developed by the SEASREP Council itself, fall outside the lines of the main four subprograms. In the past, they have included research on how textbooks including information on Southeast Asia are used in the region's schools and the initiation of a "Traveling Classroom" program that allows undergraduate and graduate students and faculty advisors to travel as a group on short-term intensive study-tours to other Southeast Asian countries (Thailand in 1999; Thailand and Malaysia in 2000), complete with lectures by local and visiting professors. This year one proposal, to carry out a Traveling Classroom project in the Philippines, was put forth by the Council and was approved at a meeting of the Board of Directors in June 2000.

#### CONCLUSION

More than five years since SEASREP began, we are very pleased that the research already supported has gradually begun to bear fruit and meaningful publications are beginning to be produced. We are also hopeful for the "indigenization" of the program as an autonomously run and sustained program. Many challenges and problems remain, especially in the current economic environment, but we have high hopes for the future development and success of the program.

*YUMIKO HIMEMOTO*

*PROGRAM OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SEASREP*

## Report for Fiscal 2000

### SEASREP

#### *Regional Collaboration Project Grants*

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
1  (Malaysia)	00-EC-01  Workshop/Conference on "Religion, Community, and State in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Reexamination (Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Thailand)"  Vejai Balasubramaniam, Lecturer, University of Malaya	<i>10,000</i>
2  (Malaysia)	00-EC-02  A Comparative Study of Identity and Political Empowerment of Indigenous Tribal Minorities in Southeast Asian Nation-States: Malaysian and Indonesian Case Studies  Wan Zawawi Ibrahim, Professor, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak	<i>24,000</i>
3  (Malaysia)	00-EC-03  Identity, Ethnicity, and Unity in Western Borneo: The Oral Traditions of Contemporary Kalimantan Barat and Sarawak  Shamsul Amri Baharuddin, Director, Institute of Malay World and Civilization, National University of Malaysia	<i>27,000</i>
4  (Philippines)	00-EC-04  State-Civil Society Relations in Selected Rural Communities of Thailand and the Philippines  Glenda S. Lopez, Researcher, University of the Philippines	<i>26,400</i>
5  (Philippines)	00-EC-05  Colonial Art in Southeast Asia  Patrick D. Flores, Associate Professor, University of the Philippines	<i>13,800</i>
6  (Singapore)	00-EC-06  Roots, Reinvention, and Continuity in Changing Times: Tracing the Continuum Between Traditional and Contemporary Southeast Asian Performing Arts  Ong Keng Sen, Artistic Director, Theatre Works (Singapore) Limited	<i>27,000</i>
7  (Thailand)	00-EC-07  Publication of Articles Presented at the "Seventeenth-Century Southeast Asia in the Context of Autonomous History" Conference  Supang Chantavanich, Director, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University	<i>10,000</i>
8  (Thailand)	00-EC-08  A Comparative Study of Modern Political Discourse in Thailand and the Philippines  Thanet Aphornsuvan, Associate Professor, Thammasat University	<i>13,200</i>
9  (Thailand)	00-EC-09  Strategies for Women's Economic Empowerment in Indochina: Promoting Women's Micro-enterprises and Micro-credits in the Transitional Economies of Indochina  Darunee Tantiwramanond, Director, WARI (Women's Action and Resource Initiatives)	<i>27,200</i>

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
10	00-EC-10  (Thailand) A Historical and Sociocultural Study of <i>Zinme</i> and <i>Luntaya Acheik</i> Cloths: A Regional Cultural Exchange Across Time and Space Naruemol Teerwat, Associate Professor, Chiang Mai University	11,400
11	00-EC-11  (Indonesia) Southeast Asian Land Tenure in Transition: Cases from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand (Publication) Yonariza, Visiting Researcher, Andalas University	5,000
12	00-EC-12  (Malaysia) Identity, Ethnicity, and Unity in Western Borneo: The Oral Traditions of Contemporary Kalimantan Barat and Sarawak (continuation of grant 3) Shamsul Amri Baharuddin, Director, Institute of Malay World and Civilization, National University of Malaysia	25,000
13	00-EC-13  (Malaysia) A Comparative Study of Identity and Political Empowerment of Indigenous Tribal Minorities in Southeast Asian Nation-States: Malaysian and Indonesian Case Studies (continuation of grant 2) Wan Zawawi Ibrahim, Professor, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak	18,000
14	00-EC-14  (Malaysia) Harnessing Economic Potential and Regional Cooperation: The Case of Bengkalis Regency in Riau, Indonesia, and Malaysia's Johor-Malacca Region Sadono Sukirno, Associate Professor, University of Malaya	15,000
15	00-EC-15  (Malaysia) Islamic Law and the Shariah Courts in Southeast Asia: Reform and Future Prospects Ahmad Hidayat Buang, Associate Professor, University of Malaya	10,000
16	00-EC-16  (Malaysia) The Cham People After 1975: A Case Study in Malaysia Mohamad Zain Bin Musa, Lecturer, National University of Malaysia	10,000
17	00-EC-17  (Myanmar) An Exploratory Collaborative Project on a Compact Encyclopedia of Southeast Asian Cultural History Tun Aung Chain, Secretary, SEAMEO Regional Centre for History and Tradition	10,000
18	00-EC-18  (Philippines) Ethnicity, State Policy, and Women's Issues in Southeast Asia: Focus on Indigenous Women in Indonesia and the Philippines Myrthena L. Fianza, Associate Professor, Mindanao State University	15,000

## Report for Fiscal 2000

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
19	00-EC-19  (Singapore)	20,000
	Roots, Reinvention, and Continuity in Changing Times: Tracing the Continuum Between Traditional and Contemporary Southeast Asian Performing Arts (continuation of grant 6)  Ong Keng Sen, Artistic Director, Theatre Works (Singapore) Limited	
20	00-EC-20  (Thailand)	12,700
	Publication of a Thesaurus and Dictionaries of Khmu Dialects in Southeast Asia  Suwilai Preamsirat, Chair, Institute of Language and Culture for Rural Development, Indochinese Studies Committee, Mahidol University	
21	00-EC-21  (Thailand)	20,000
	Strategies for Women's Economic Empowerment in Indochina: Women in Export-Oriented Food and Garment Industries in the Transitional Economies of Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia) (continuation of grant 9)  Darunee Tantiwiranonond, Director, WARI	
22	00-EC-22  (Thailand)	10,000
	Documentation and Research to Safeguard Traditional Knowledge of the Akha  Leo G.M. Alfing von Geusau, Director, Mountain People's Culture and Development Education Foundation	
23	00-EC-23  (Thailand)	10,000
	A Survey of Vietnamese Historical Documents from the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries  Pornpen Hantrakool, Associate Professor, Silpakorn University	
24	00-EC-24  (Vietnam)	15,000
	Female Migrants to Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, and Bangkok, Thailand: A Comparative Study of Circumstances, Consequences, and Solutions  Huynh Thi Ngoc Tuyet, Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City	

### *SEASREP Council-Initiated Project Grants*

Grant # (Country)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
25	00-ER-01  (Philippines)	38,000
	The SEASREP Council Secretariat Operating Costs  Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat	
26	00-ER-02  (Philippines)	30,000
	A Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom  Maria Serena I. Diokno, Director, SEASREP Council Secretariat	

## SEASREP

### REGIONAL COLLABORATION PROJECT GRANTS

- 1 *Workshop/Conference on "Religion, Community, and State in Southeast Asia: A Comparative Reexamination (Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Thailand)"*

#### Vejai Balasubramaniam

Most of the research on the modernization of Southeast Asia to date has considered the effects of colonization on the area. While there has been some excellent research focusing on religion, most of it deals with the relation of the main religion of a given state to the process of modernization. This workshop, however, aims to discuss the roles that different religions have played in the creation of modern states in Southeast Asia. The topics of discussion are: (1) how religion defines the community; (2) how religion contributes to majority-minority disputes; and (3) how religion influences relations among countries in the region. The workshop, scheduled to be held in Malaysia in December 2000, will focus on Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, and Thailand. Many researchers from these countries have been invited, and they will present the results of their work for discussion.

- 2 *A Comparative Study of Identity and Political Empowerment of Indigenous Tribal Minorities in Southeast Asian Nation-States: Malaysian and Indonesian Case Studies*

#### Wan Zawawi Ibrahim

During colonization and after independence, the indigenous tribal minorities of Southeast Asian countries found themselves on the fringes of many areas of society, including government, the economy, and culture. The recent trend toward globalization has shaken existing frameworks in these countries, however, and tribal minorities are seizing the opportunity to reexamine their own cultural identities and are seeking freedom from economic subservience to a central government.

In light of this situation, the objective of this

project is to carry out comparative research on minorities in Malaysia and Indonesia. In Malaysia, the project participants will study the Dayaks of Sarawak in East Malaysia as well as a minority group situated in Peninsular Malaysia. In Indonesia, the participants will study the Dayaks of West Kalimantan. Research will focus on the different circumstances facing these minority groups under colonization and at present, and the researchers will look for commonalities among the various ways different indigenous minorities have resisted the nation-state and struggled to control their own destinies.

The project will also study the ways in which the Malaysian and Indonesian governments have responded to these efforts, and the project will include a comparative study of the kinds of political power minority groups have acquired in light of historical differences and the present circumstances of these two countries. This project will be conducted jointly over a period of two years by a Malaysian researcher based in Kuching and an Indonesian researcher working in Pontianak.

- 3 *Identity, Ethnicity, and Unity in Western Borneo: The Oral Traditions of Contemporary Kalimantan Barat and Sarawak*

#### Shamsul Amri Baharuddin

The Sekadau, Embau, and Saribas tributary systems of western Borneo, which includes Sarawak in Malaysia and Kalimantan in Indonesia, are the focus of this project, which is devoted to gathering data on the languages and oral traditions of the peoples inhabiting these areas. Data on various local populations will also be compiled, and the overall findings will be collected and published in order to provide other researchers with access to this information.

The field research for this project will entail preparing audio and video recordings of performers demonstrating oral traditions, with particular attention to accounts of the origins of various peoples, as well as recording personal histories and documenting indigenous technologies. After the data has been classified, it will be analyzed from the perspectives of folklore, comparative linguistics, and social anthropology. These efforts will help to clarify differences among the peoples and the languages of the three areas under study. Historical connections and

other points of commonality will also be considered.

A joint team led by a researcher from National University of Malaysia and a researcher from Tanjungpura University in Indonesia will survey population statistics from the colonial era and from the present, and their findings will be added to the results of the fieldwork. The project is scheduled to be completed in three years.

#### **4 *State-Civil Society Relations in Selected Rural Communities of Thailand and the Philippines***

**Glenda S. Lopez**

The growing presence of citizens' groups has been instrumental in promoting the democratization of communities in Southeast Asia. This three-year project involves case studies of six rural communities, three in the Philippines and three in Thailand, where the development of nongovernmental organizations and citizens' groups has had an especially strong impact on democratization. Relations between citizens' groups and local governments in these communities will be elucidated through an analysis of (1) the roles citizens' groups play in identifying problems to be addressed on the local level, (2) their strategies and tactics in negotiating with local governments, (3) the relative effectiveness of the mechanisms they have employed, and (4) the factors underlying the success or failure of their negotiations. A comparative study of local democratization in the Philippines and Thailand will be made with the aim of identifying better methodologies.

The project is expected to provide valuable guidelines for citizens' groups and local governments pursuing democratization in other rural communities. During the preceding fiscal year, a framework for a comparative study of communities in the Philippines and Thailand was formulated on the basis of the results of similar studies previously undertaken in the two countries, and the subjects for the study were determined. This year, three case studies will be conducted in each country, and next year a final report, which is expected to be published in both Thai and English, will be prepared.

#### **5 *Colonial Art in Southeast Asia***

**Patrick D. Flores**

This project seeks to examine the dual nature of

colonial art in Southeast Asia. On the one hand, colonial art helped perpetuate colonialism by subordinating itself to the civilization and culture preferred by colonial rulers. It is recognized, however, that colonial art can be seen in a different context, as a force for change that played a role in the struggle to break free from colonialism. The purpose of this project is to catalog the art, primarily visual art, of Southeast Asia's colonial period, with the aim of developing materials that will serve to deepen the debate over colonial art.

The scope of the project encompasses the Spanish Philippines, British Malaya and Burma, French Indochina, the Dutch East Indies, and Thailand. It is considered appropriate to include Thailand, despite the fact that it was never colonized, because Thailand's monarchy sought to modernize the country's culture in order to establish a modern state. The project will produce a catalog of colonial artwork classified on the basis of form (two- and three-dimensional artwork and works of architecture), language (matrices of images in visual art), and modes of production (in relation to the roles played by patrons, local communities, the artists, and their audiences). It is hoped that this catalog will contribute to further research on the experience of colonialism and representations of that experience.

#### **6 *Roots, Reinvention, and Continuity in Changing Times: Tracing the Continuum Between Traditional and Contemporary Southeast Asian Performing Arts***

**Ong Keng Sen**

Traditional and contemporary performing arts in Southeast Asia are often considered to be completely incompatible. The leader of this project, however, believes that as the arts survive and endure, they undergo internal and external changes and evolve, and that there is continuous interaction between traditional and contemporary arts. As a means of exploring this notion, this three-year project is devoted to producing a CD-ROM of major traditional and contemporary performing arts in various Southeast Asian countries. The CD-ROM will offer a record of strategies for training and education favored by the artists covered; rehearsals; performances; the sociocultural contexts of traditional performing arts (performance venues, the history of the art form and the myths associated with it, performers' world-

views, and so on); comparisons between the development of a particular art form and that of the culture from which it emerged; and ways in which artists communicate with cultures and art forms.

In-depth interviews will be conducted with performers and others involved in the performing arts, and this will help determine the scope of the work to be produced. Then the actual filming and editing will be done. This is a three-year project, the first year of which was devoted to field studies in six countries. These efforts successfully yielded subjects that will be analyzed in detail. This year the filming and detailed analyses will be done, and the CD-ROM is expected to be produced next year.

**7** *Publication of Articles Presented at the "Seventeenth-Century Southeast Asia in the Context of Autonomous History" Conference*

**Supang Chantavanich**

In the past, the history of precolonial Southeast Asia has been studied primarily from the viewpoint of colonial governments. Based on a historical ideology that revolves around the centralization of power, the history of the whole of Southeast Asia has been portrayed through the actions of the kings and ministers of giant kingdoms in which power was centralized. This project, however, takes an independent view of history, focusing on peripheral cities and communities in various parts of Southeast Asia. These have been virtually ignored by historians until now, but this project treats them as essential components of Southeast Asian history. The aim is to rewrite the history of seventeenth-century Southeast Asia from the standpoint of those who wielded power in peripheral outlying areas.

Last year a workshop was held at which six researchers presented papers on the following topics: Mergui and Tenasserim as leading port cities in the context of autonomous history; an autonomous history of seventeenth-century Phuket; Pegu's role in political and commercial activity from the ninth through the seventeenth century; Arakan during the Mrauk U period; a seventeenth-century port city in Vietnam; and the power relationship between the Orang Laut and the Malay kingdoms of Malacca and Johor from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century. This year's plan calls for the papers to be collected and published in book form.

**8** *A Comparative Study of Modern Political Discourse in Thailand and the Philippines*

**Thanet Aphornsuvan**

This ongoing project, focusing on Thailand and the Philippines, is devoted to a comparative study of the roles played by the major religions in both nations from the time of their emergence as modern states in the nineteenth century through their development as nations with coherent ethnic identities in the twentieth century.

Because Southeast Asia did not undergo a scientific revolution of the same sort that occurred in the West, which was symbolized by secularization, Southeast Asia did not develop a distinctive regional political philosophy. Instead, religion functioned as a wellspring of political thought, resulting in the formulation of a particular sense of national identity and nationalism. But in Thailand, where Buddhism had long had a large following, and in the Philippines, where colonization by Spain resulted in the dissemination of Christianity, religion was incorporated into the political domain in different ways.

During the first year of this project, efforts were made to show how, as both countries attained modern statehood, in Thailand Buddhist concepts came to provide a basis for notions of power and authority that were fundamental to the emergence of a modern state, while in the Philippines an antagonistic relationship between the colonial Christian hierarchy and an aspiring indigenous elite encouraged the development of republican ideals. This year, the focus of study will be the ways in which religion has been incorporated into the nation-state in relation to the cultivation of a sense of nationalism among the peoples of Thailand and the Philippines during each country's formation as a nation-state.

**9** *Strategies for Women's Economic Empowerment in Indochina: Promoting Women's Micro-enterprises and Micro-credits in the Transitional Economies of Indochina*

**Darunee Tantiwiranond**

From 50 to 70 percent of women in Southeast Asia are engaged in economic activities, many of them running small businesses despite having received little or no vocational training. In addition to con-



tributing greatly to national economies, women who run small businesses play an important role in internationalizing economic activity. In the wake of recent economic crises, their activities have provided a buffer zone for employment.

This three-year project, focusing on female entrepreneurs in the transitional economies of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, has a number of aims: (1) to study the business activities of women in both traditional and modern sectors, as well as gender issues; (2) to provide information on opportunities for and obstacles to women's participation in economic activity in relation to such factors as status, education, vocational training, and systems for the provision of legal and financial assistance to businesses in each country; (3) to analyze the results of governmental and nongovernmental programs; and (4) to formulate policy recommendations for improving conditions for women entrepreneurs based on the findings of all the above activities.

During the first year of this ongoing project, meetings were held with participating researchers in each country to coordinate various field studies focusing on female entrepreneurs. Next, statistical data was compiled and questionnaires and interviews were conducted. Participating researchers from all three countries gathered for a meeting in Bangkok, and their reports were compiled. This year, similar fieldwork will be carried out focusing on a greater number of female entrepreneurs who operate small businesses.

#### **10 A Historical and Sociocultural Study of Zinme and Luntaya Acheik Cloths: A Regional Cultural Exchange Across Time and Space**

**Naruemol Teerwat**

The word *zinme* comes from the Burmese pronunciation of Chiang Mai. Shirts made from a silk fabric called *zinme* are woven by the Intha people, who live along Inle Lake in Myanmar. Production of this cloth is said to have begun there in the 1930s, when the relevant technology was introduced to the area from Chiang Mai in an effort to revive the declining local textile industry. The techniques used to produce the famous *luntaya acheik* silk fabric, which comes from Amarapura, Myanmar, were allegedly brought there from Manipur, India, by weavers who accompanied attacking armies that besieged the area

in 1758, 1764, and 1810. Both types of fabric were highly valued, even among royalty in Thailand; princesses of Chiang Mai used these fabrics to make costumes for ceremonial dances.

This project is devoted to studying *zinme* and *luntaya acheik* and to clarifying the historical connections linking Manipur, Amarapura, Inle Lake, and Chiang Mai. It will also shed light on sociocultural contexts in the four areas where these fabrics are produced and ascertain the effects of modernization and revitalization on textile production there.

#### **11 Southeast Asian Land Tenure in Transition: Cases from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand (Publication)**

**Yonariza**

This project is devoted to publishing the results of two years of research supported by this program. Rapid economic growth and the introduction of modern laws in Southeast Asia in the 1960s and thereafter led to conflict over land ownership in the 1980s and 1990s. In examining this situation, the project focused on three countries—Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand—in an effort to (1) elucidate traditional systems governing land ownership, (2) clarify ways in which public policies have altered these systems and reveal the impact on land users, and (3) evaluate present land ownership systems in these three countries.

The specific areas under study were West Sumatra in Indonesia, southern Mindanao and the Cordillera Central hinterland in northern Luzon in the Philippines, and Sisaket and Nakhon Ratchasima (Khorat) in Thailand. One factor common to land-related conflicts in all three countries was the existence of conflicting assertions of authority based on different conceptions of land ownership—tradition, on the one hand, and laws governing the nation's land, on the other—by individuals long in possession of the land and newly arrived business interests introduced under the aegis of the government and the like. In the past, individual landholders were always forced out in bitter struggles, but the situation has changed somewhat amid the economic crises that began in 1997. The emergence of more democratic governments has given rise to demands for the creation of a fairer system allowing common ownership of land.

Systems of land ownership in Southeast Asia

have become a major issue in recent years, and it is essential that case studies be compiled in this area. This report, based on comparative research utilizing case studies in these three countries, reveals aspects of the issue that are specific to each country as well as aspects common to all. It deserves to be read by large numbers of scholars and government officials concerned with land policy.

**12 *Identity, Ethnicity, and Unity in Western Borneo: The Oral Traditions of Contemporary Kalimantan Barat and Sarawak***

**Shamsul Amri Baharuddin**

The Sekadau, Laur, and Saribas tributary systems of western Borneo, which includes Sarawak in Malaysia and Kalimantan in Indonesia, are the focus of this project, which is devoted to gathering data on the languages and oral traditions of the peoples inhabiting these areas. Data on various local populations will also be compiled, and the overall findings will be collected and published in order to provide other researchers with access to this potentially valuable information.

The field research for this project will entail preparing audio and video recordings of performers demonstrating oral traditions, with particular attention to accounts of the origins of various peoples, as well as recording personal histories and documenting indigenous technologies. After the data has been classified, it will be analyzed from the perspectives of folklore, comparative linguistics, and social anthropology. These efforts will help to clarify differences among the peoples and the languages of the three areas under study. Historical connections and other points of commonality will also be considered in this project.

A joint team led by a researcher from National University of Malaysia and a researcher from Tanjungpura University in Indonesia will survey population statistics from the colonial era and from the present, and their findings will be added to the results of the fieldwork. The project, which is already underway, is scheduled to be completed in three years. Research conducted during the first year of the project focused on the Sekadau tributary area, where preliminary fieldwork was conducted in 36 villages. Eight of these villages were selected for intensive research, and the research findings will be posted on a newly created website. During the sec-

ond year of the project similar fieldwork will be conducted in the Laur tributary area.

**13 *A Comparative Study of Identity and Political Empowerment of Indigenous Tribal Minorities in Southeast Asian Nation-States: Malaysian and Indonesian Case Studies***

**Wan Zawawi Ibrahim**

During colonization and after independence, the indigenous tribal minorities of Southeast Asian countries found themselves on the fringes of many areas of society, including government, the economy, and culture. The recent trend toward globalization has shaken existing frameworks in these countries, however, and tribal minorities are seizing the opportunity to reexamine their own cultural identities and are seeking freedom from economic subservience to a central government.

In light of this situation, the objective of this project is to carry out comparative research on minorities in Malaysia and Indonesia. In Malaysia, the project participants will study the Dayaks of Sarawak in East Malaysia as well as a minority group situated in Peninsular Malaysia. In Indonesia, the participants will study the Dayaks of West Kalimantan. Research will focus on the different circumstances facing these minority groups under colonization and at present, and the researchers will look for commonalities among the various ways different indigenous minorities have resisted the nation-state and struggled to control their own destinies. The project will also study the ways in which the Malaysian and Indonesian governments have responded to these efforts, and the project will include a comparative study of the kinds of political power minority groups have acquired in light of historical differences and the present circumstances of these two countries.

This project will be conducted jointly over a period of two years by a Malaysian researcher based in Kuching and an Indonesian researcher working in Pontianak. During the first year, the participants surveyed the existing literature and conducted field research on indigenous minority groups in Peninsular Malaysia and in West Kalimantan. During the second year of the project, field research will be conducted in Sarawak, and a paper presenting the research findings will be compiled.

**14 *Harnessing Economic Potential and Regional Cooperation: The Case of Bengkalis Regency in Riau, Indonesia, and Malaysia's Johor-Malacca Region***

**Sadono Sukirno**

The area of Southeast Asia known as SIJORI (Singapore, Johor, Riau) is well known as an area of economic growth and regional cooperation. This project examines the prospects for cooperation between the Bengkalis regency in Indonesia's Riau Province and the respective neighboring countries. In keeping with a trend occurring throughout Indonesia in recent years, Riau Province has attained a certain degree of autonomy; the province is seeking to greatly increase its fiscal resources in the future and amass a sizable budget, free from central government control, to use as it sees fit. Nearby Malaysia would be an ideal market for exports from Riau Province, and hopes are high for a cooperative economic relationship.

This project is devoted to studying the latent economic and cultural power of Bengkalis society and examining existing economic cooperation between the Malaysian states of Malacca and Johor. The findings of this research should reveal one possible path to development available to Indonesia as it moves forward with its regional autonomy scheme, and should also help to illuminate Malaysia's potential role in development. This project is a collaborative effort by three Indonesian university researchers employed in Malaysia.

**15 *Islamic Law and the Shariah Courts in Southeast Asia: Reform and Future Prospects***

**Ahmad Hidayat Buang**

The project leader, who previously conducted research on Islamic law in Malaysia, is now expanding the scope of that work to include Brunei, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore. The goal of this project is to elucidate (1) problems in various countries arising from the mixing of different legal systems; (2) problems that arise when Islamic law and Islamic legal education are applied in countries where Muslims are in the minority; (3) demands that Islamic law be applied beyond the realm of family and interpersonal relations in countries where Muslims are in the majority; (4) social

and cultural implications of the application of traditional Islamic law in various countries as it relates to women.

This project will include an analysis of the nature of Islamic law as it is applied in various countries and of problems associated with its application, as well as an analysis of the role of the legal system, especially Islamic courts; an analysis of decisions handed down by Islamic courts in relation to family disputes and a consideration of the processes involved; an analysis of the movement to reform Islamic law as it relates to the promulgation of laws and court decisions, and a consideration of the influence of culture and customs on reform efforts; and research on prospects for and problems with Islamic legal education at the university level. The two-year project will be led by a Malaysian researcher, who will be advised by researchers from Indonesia and Brunei.

**16 *The Cham People After 1975: A Case Study in Malaysia***

**Mohamad Zain Bin Musa**

The Cham people have migrated numerous times in their long history, most recently from Indochina in 1975 following the establishment of communist regimes there. This study focuses on the Cham who migrated to Malaysia from Vietnam and Cambodia at that time and will examine how the government and the people of Malaysia accepted these immigrants. It also seeks to illuminate the effect that the settlement of the Cham in Malaysia had on relations between Malaysia and Vietnam and Cambodia, and to show how the Cham have preserved their language and customs.

The researcher himself is a Cham who migrated to Malaysia from Cambodia. The project will entail obtaining information on migrant Cham from the United States Library of Congress and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in Switzerland. It will also involve interviewing Cham who reside in Malaysia, Vietnam, and Cambodia. The project is scheduled to take two years.

**17 *An Exploratory Collaborative Project on a Compact Encyclopedia of Southeast Asian Cultural History***

**Tun Aung Chain**

This project is being carried out under the auspices

of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) Regional Centre for History and Tradition (CHAT), located in Yangon, Myanmar (Burma). A preparatory committee will meet twice, with the goal of compiling the scattered results of past research on Southeast Asian history and culture into a compact encyclopedic format for publication. The majority of research done in the past has focused on individual countries in the region, and an important feature of this encyclopedia will be presentations of regional relationships and comparisons. This project should provide the additional benefit of strengthening networks within the domain of the SEAMEO CHAT, which was established in February 2000. The assistance provided for this project should go a long way toward helping CHAT gain its footing. This grant covers only the first year of the project, which will be devoted to preparations for compiling the encyclopedia, and will not support the actual compilation.

**18 *Ethnicity, State Policy, and Women's Issues in Southeast Asia: Focus on Indigenous Women in Indonesia and the Philippines***

**Myrthena L. Fianza**

This project is devoted to illuminating the ways in which state policy regulates land rights, agricultural activities, and rights associated with agriculture in Indonesia and the Philippines. The project is also designed to elucidate the manner in which conceptions of ethnicity and gender affect women in relation to these rights and activities and provide women with opportunities for participation.

While Indonesia and the Philippines have been transformed by the influence of religion (Islam in Indonesia and Christianity in the Philippines), endured colonialism, and undergone a transition to market-driven economic systems, influences from indigenous culture remain in both societies. The influence of indigenous culture and societal change on the roles played by women will be studied in four indigenous societies. In Indonesia, research will focus on the Minangkabau of Sumatra and the Sundanese on Java. In the Philippines, researchers will study the Moro and Benguet Igorot societies. The project is led by a Filipino researcher residing in Baguio, who will be assisted by an Indonesian researcher in Padang and another in Jakarta.

**19 *Roots, Reinvention, and Continuity in Changing Times: Tracing the Continuum Between Traditional and Contemporary Southeast Asian Performing Arts***

**Ong Keng Sen**

Traditional and contemporary performing arts in Southeast Asia are often considered to be completely incompatible. The leader of this project, however, believes that as the arts survive and endure, they undergo internal and external changes and evolve, and that there is continuous interaction between traditional and contemporary arts. As a means of exploring this notion, this three-year project is devoted to producing a CD-ROM of major traditional and contemporary performing arts in various Southeast Asian countries. The CD-ROM will offer a record of strategies for training and education favored by the artists covered; rehearsals; performances; the sociocultural contexts of traditional performing arts (performance venues, the history of the art form and the myths associated with it, performers' world-views, and so on); comparisons between the development of a particular art form and that of the culture from which it emerged; and ways in which artists communicate with cultures and art forms.

In-depth interviews will be conducted with performers and others involved in the performing arts, and this will help determine the scope of the work to be produced. Then the actual filming and editing will be done. This is a three-year project. This year, based on the results of studies already conducted, filming will continue and the film will be edited. It will be necessary to engage in negotiations with publishing firms that may wish to market the finished CD-ROM.

**20 *Publication of a Thesaurus and Dictionaries of Khmu Dialects in Southeast Asia***

**Suwilai Premsrirat**

The aim of this project is to elucidate the nature of the respective lexicons of the Khmu dialects of northern Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and China's Yunnan Province, compare these lexicons, and compile a dictionary of these dialects by region, based on fieldwork in each country. Research was conducted in Vietnam in 1996 and Laos in 1997, and in 1998 literary research and fieldwork were carried out on

the Khmu dialects in China's Yunnan Province. Thereafter, dictionaries for these dialects were compiled, based on the findings of research and fieldwork in each location, and a Khmu thesaurus was prepared based on these dictionaries. This year, the dictionaries and thesaurus will be published.

This is a pioneering effort to study, within a cooperative framework transcending national borders, the language of an ethnic group residing in several Southeast Asian countries and southern China. The dictionaries will be used as educational resources for Khmu people residing in each of these countries, and the thesaurus will be highly useful for linguistic research in Southeast Asia.

**21 *Strategies for Women's Economic Empowerment in Indochina: Women in Export-Oriented Food and Garment Industries in the Transitional Economies of Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia)***

**Darunee Tantiwiranond**

From 50 to 70 percent of women in Southeast Asia are engaged in economic activities, many of them running small businesses despite having received little or no vocational training. In addition to contributing greatly to national economies, women who run small businesses play an important role in internationalizing economic activity. In the wake of recent economic crises, their activities have provided a buffer zone for employment.

This three-year project, focusing on female entrepreneurs in the transitional economies of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, has a number of aims: (1) to study the business activities of women in both traditional and modern sectors, as well as gender issues; (2) to provide information on opportunities for and obstacles to women's participation in economic activity in relation to such factors as status, education, vocational training, and systems for the provision of legal and financial assistance to businesses in each country; (3) to analyze the results of governmental and nongovernmental programs; and (4) to formulate policy recommendations for improving conditions for women entrepreneurs based on the findings of all the above activities.

During the first year of this ongoing project, meetings were held with participating researchers in each country to coordinate various field studies fo-

cus on female entrepreneurs. Next, statistical data was compiled and questionnaires and interviews were conducted. Participating researchers from all three countries gathered for a meeting in Bangkok, and their reports were compiled. During the second year, similar fieldwork was carried out focusing on a greater number of women engaged in household industries. During this, the final year, the project will focus on women working in export-oriented food and garment industries, which employ women on a massive scale.

**22 *Documentation and Research to Safeguard Traditional Knowledge of the Akha***

**Leo G.M. Alting von Geusau**

The Akha people inhabit four mountainous border areas: southwestern Yunnan, a province of China; eastern Myanmar; northern Laos; and northern Thailand along the Mekong river. They speak Akha, which is a Tibeto-Burman language. The history of the Akha, who number 12 million, goes back more than 1,500 years. Over the last 150 years the Akha have been driven into the mountains where they now reside, causing the respective groups to become isolated from one another, and this isolation has given rise to the development of differences in language, dress, and traditional knowledge among the groups in the various locations.

This project is devoted to recording the oral traditions, passed down by village elders known as *Pima*, of the Akha in all these locations. Research will focus both on similarities that spring from the common origin of these traditions and on the differences that developed in isolation. The project, while primarily based at the Mountain People's Culture and Development Education Foundation in Chiang Mai, Thailand, is a collaborative effort involving researchers from China's Yunnan Province, Laos, and Myanmar.

**23 *A Survey of Vietnamese Historical Documents from the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries***

**Pornpen Hantrakool**

The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were an important period in the history of Vietnam, one which saw important developments like the decline

of the Le Dynasty in the north, the emergence of the Nguyen and the establishment of their dynasty in the south, and the advent of French colonialism. The purpose of this project is to organize historical documents relating to this period of Vietnam's history in order to make them easily accessible for Thai students of Vietnamese history.

Most historical documents concerned with this period are either Vietnamese documents or records of the French colonial government. This project, focusing on the former, involves extensive reading of historical documents concerning this period found in the libraries and archives of major cities in Vietnam, and the cataloging of the relevant literature. Documents considered to be especially important will be copied, annotated, and published. It is hoped that the materials collected for this project, together with the catalog, will be used by people in Thailand who study Vietnam and incorporated into university-level history textbooks in Thailand.

**24 *Female Migrants to Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, and Bangkok, Thailand: A Comparative Study of Circumstances, Consequences, and Solutions***

**Huynh Thi Ngoc Tuyet**

The mass migration from rural to urban areas that accompanies industrialization is global in scale; Vietnam and Thailand are no exceptions. The flow of women to urban areas in both of these countries has become especially pronounced since the early 1990s. Little of the existing research on movement to urban areas, however, addresses the issue of gender. This project focuses on women who have migrated from the Thai countryside to Bangkok and from the Vietnamese countryside to Ho Chi Minh City. Migration to urban areas began earlier in Thailand, and it is hoped that the findings of research there will offer useful points of reference for efforts to deal with problems likely to arise in Vietnam.

The research will generate data on (1) the relative numbers of women and men in migrant populations and comparisons of the ages and educational levels of women and men who migrate to urban areas; (2) the circumstances and motives that lead women to migrate; (3) the relative success with which women have adapted to their new environments and their relative degrees of satisfaction, as indicated by em-

ployment rates, types of employment, and wages; (4) changes in women's family relationships, connections to hometowns, standards of living, and positions in the labor market; (5) state policies for dealing with migrant women; and (6) problems and issues confronted by these women and ways to solve them. This project will be conducted jointly by two female researchers, one from Thailand and the other from Vietnam. The project will run for one year, culminating in the publication of a survey of relevant literature and a report on the fieldwork involved.

**SEASREP COUNCIL-INITIATED PROJECT GRANTS**

**25 *The SEASREP Council Secretariat Operating Costs***

**Maria Serena I. Diokno**

In accordance with an agreement among the SEASREP Council, the Toyota Foundation, and the Japan Foundation Asia Center, operating expenses for the SEASREP Council Secretariat in Manila have been provided since 1998. These operating expenses pertain to the SEASREP Council Secretariat activities in 2000 noted below; because duties formerly discharged by the joint secretariat in Tokyo are being taken over by the Council Secretariat in Manila as of this fiscal year, funding for the Secretariat has increased to approximately twice the amount approved for the previous year (to cover such costs as the increased expense of renting a larger office and accompanying increases in personnel costs).

As of fiscal year 2000, the Council Secretariat will administer the Language Training grants, the Visiting Professorship grants, and the M.A./Ph.D. incentive grants subprograms. The Council Secretariat will also handle the monitoring of projects being funded and convene a SEASREP Council meeting in Bangkok in May (which will entail expenses for two advisors and two observers).

**26 *A Southeast Asian Traveling Classroom***

**Maria Serena I. Diokno**

In this project, undergraduates and graduate students from eight universities in four countries (6 students from each country, for a total of 24) will travel in a Southeast Asian country and attend lectures on

that country by local scholars. The universities involved are participating in an interscholastic program designed to promote interaction related to Southeast Asian studies, and the visitors will be accompanied by a faculty member from each country.

The aim of the "Traveling Classroom" is to provide undergraduates and graduate students with the opportunity for first-hand contact with the cultures, history, and societies of Southeast Asia and to offer a venue for interaction among students of various Southeast Asian nations. This is intended to stimulate interest in Southeast Asian studies and help motivate students to start forming regional networks for future research in Southeast Asia. During the first year of the program, fiscal 1999, the destination was Thailand. During that year the Traveling Classroom traveled from Thailand to the Malay peninsula.

This year's plan calls for 12 days of travel centered in the highlands of Luzon, an island in the Philippines. SEASREP Council members have taken the lead in formulating the curriculum, while the selection of students, communications, project accounting, and the preparation of reports will be handled by faculty coordinators from the universities involved, with the participation of the SEASREP Council Secretariat.

## “Know Our Neighbors” Programs

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

The selection committee received 13 applications and evaluated them based on the potential value of translating and publishing the proposed text, the track records of the translator and publisher, and the quality of the translation. Nine projects dealing with the cultural and social sciences or literature of Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, and Myanmar (Burma) were approved.

There were a number of projects concerning Indonesia that are worthy of recognition. One of these projects is *Militerisme di Indonesia Untuk Pemula* (Indonesian Militarism for Beginners), a work written by an Indonesian professor at the University of California, Berkeley that covers the period between national independence and the fall of the Suharto regime. This work was originally published in Indonesia in 1999, when democracy and freedom of the press began to take root there again. In this book, the militarism that was deeply ingrained in the fabric of Indonesian society is dealt with in plain language with the goal of fostering debate that will lead to a new political consciousness among the general population. This book is noteworthy for presenting the modern history of Indonesia from the perspective of ordinary people.

Another notable work is *Aku dan Toba: Tjataan dari Masa Kanak-kanak* (Toba and I: Notes from a Batak Childhood), an autobiographical work by a Toba Batak writer. The autobiography charts the changes brought to Sumatra by “modernity” in the form of Christianity and Dutch colonial rule through the perspective of the writer, who lived in North Sumatra in the 1920s and 1930s. Compared with the literature on Java and Bali, Japanese translations of books about Sumatra are limited, so this work will fill an important gap and be useful for those wishing to understand the process of modernization on Sumatra.

In the field of literature, timely translations of a number of books that have received critical acclaim in their respective countries—such as the novel *Saman*, by the young Indonesian author Ms. Ayu Utami—will be produced. These books are expected to be popular among Japanese readers and will provide them access to the works of new and emerging writers in Southeast Asia.

*Ne A Yon Ni Kyar Mon Ni* (Dawn’s Lotus) is a book from Myanmar that tells the story of a young boy who suffers from discrimination in that country. This work has won high acclaim in Myanmar. This is the first translation project involving Burmese literature in nearly 10 years, so the result is eagerly awaited.

This year, there are three translations of books on Asian topics published in Europe and America in English and French. *A History of Laos*, *The Politics of Bhutan*, and *Le Cambodge entre le Siam et le Vietnam* (Cambodia Between Siam and Vietnam), were published in Britain, the United States, and France respectively. Martin Stuart-Fox’s *A History of Laos*, which covers the period from the Lan Xang kingdom to the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, is one of the few comprehensive treatments of that nation’s history in any language.

*The Politics of Bhutan* was written by the well-known University of California, Berkeley political scientist Leo Rose. He was permitted by the former King of Bhutan to conduct field research there in the early 1970s, and the book is based on this first-hand research. Although more than 20 years have passed since the book’s publication in 1977, it remains an



invaluable resource for those who wish to know about the political background of Bhutan and the relationship between the monarchy and modernization. It is hoped that this book, along with *A History of Laos*, will succeed in deepening understanding of these two countries in Japan, where they are not well known.

*Le Cambodge entre le Siam et le Vietnam* was written by Khin Sok, a Cambodian scholar working in France. It covers the period of Cambodian history from 1775–1860, when Cambodia was somewhat at the mercy of its stronger neighbors. Books in Japanese on this period in Cambodian history are very scarce.

These books will enrich Japan's understanding of Southeast Asia, and the Foundation hopes to actively pursue similar projects in the future.

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

A total of 42 applications were submitted this year from Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam. Of the 19 projects that were approved for grants, 2 were from Indonesia, 1 from Malaysia, 1 from Mongolia, 1 from Myanmar, 4 from Nepal, 3 from Pakistan, 1 from Sri Lanka, and 6 from Thailand. The selected works cover the humanities, social sciences, and literature.

This year a Pakistani publishing company, Mashal Pakistan, is working to produce an Urdu translation of *Novel Without a Name*, written by a Vietnamese woman about the Vietnam War. In 1997 under this same program, Mashal Pakistan produced a translation of another Vietnamese novel entitled *The Sorrow of War*, a tragedy set in the aftermath of the Vietnam War. The former paints a detailed picture of the psychological impact of war on people. The latter novel draws upon the ruin in human terms left following the end of the war. As we reach the twenty-fifth anniversary of the end of the Vietnam War, it is hoped that these books will focus attention within Pakistan on the devastating human effects of war.

Kosaku Yoshino's *Cultural Nationalism in Contemporary Japan* is considered to be at the vanguard of cultural sociology. This year the English version of this book will be translated into Sinhalese. The book's usefulness is not limited to Sri Lankans studying Japan. It is hoped that this book will provide an opportunity to spark a healthy debate about the issues of integration and cultural nationalism in Sri Lanka.

The translation and publication projects from Thailand and Myanmar may shed new light on the hitherto largely unknown history of the hinterlands of Indochina. Silkworm Books, an academic publisher in northern Thailand, will publish two books translated into Thai on the kingdoms of Xishuangbanna in southern Yunnan Province in China and Muang Mao, which existed in the present-day Shan region in Myanmar and in Yunnan. Both of these books were originally published in Yunnan. Myanmar's Universities Historical Research Center is working to publish a translation into English of a Burmese-language chronicle of the kingdom of Chiang Mai. It is hoped that these three translations will enable researchers in other countries to gain access to valuable information that had been inaccessible due to borders and language barriers.

Along similar lines, an international team led by a historian from Thailand's Chiang Mai University is working to publish a translation from Thai into English of a book on the history of the northern Thai area of Lanna. This book has been highly praised as containing

the most up-to-date historical research on northern Thailand, but its readership has been limited to those able to read Thai. By translating it into English the fruits of the research, which was conducted by local researchers, can be shared internationally. Although this particular grant transcends the strict scope of this translation-publication program, the translation of Asian-language works into European languages may come to assume more importance in the future.

Another point worth mentioning is that of the eight funded projects from South Asia this year, four involve translations of books written by women. Women in South Asia have traditionally been relegated to an extremely low status, and it is hoped that through access to books written by women authors from East and Southeast Asia, South Asian women readers will also be encouraged and empowered by sharing the pains and hopes of their Asian contemporaries.

Finally, there is a matter of a technical nature concerning the selection of projects. For several years, it has been pointed out that it is often difficult for the committee members in Japan to access copies of the texts to be translated; Foundation staff have attempted to improve this situation by requiring copies from the applicants. Another continuing challenge is to determine how well the Foundation-supported publications are being received by local readers. It is hoped that some future evaluation exercise will shed light on this question and help us to improve the program.

*YONEO ISHII*  
*CHAIR, SELECTION COMMITTEE*

## Report for Fiscal 2000

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

Grant #	Title of project Publisher	Amount (¥)
1	00-B-01 Rabindranath Tagore, <i>Lipika</i> , trans. Mariko Uchiyama Dandansha	1,530,000
2	00-B-02 Ayu Utami, <i>Saman</i> , trans. Yayoi Takonai Mokuseisha Ltd.	1,810,000
3	00-B-03 P. Pospos, <i>Aku dan Toba: Tjataan dari Masa Kanak-kanak</i> , trans. Shigehiro Ikegami Gendaitosho Co.	1,100,000
4	00-B-04 Sylvia Tiwon et al., ed., <i>Militerisme di Indonesia Untuk Pemula</i> , trans. Yosuke Fuke et al. Commons Publishing Co.	1,240,000
5	00-B-05 Min Kyaw, <i>Ne A Yon Ni Kyar Mon Ni</i> , trans. Yoshimi Sugimoto Yonago Imai Bookstore	1,100,000
6	00-B-06 Khin Sok, <i>Le Cambodge entre le Siam et le Vietnam</i> , trans. Yoshiaki Ishizawa Mekong Publishing Co.	1,440,000
7	00-B-07 Martin Stuart-Fox, <i>A History of Laos</i> , trans. Yoko Kikuchi Mekong Publishing Co.	2,780,000
8	00-B-08 Leo E. Rose, <i>The Politics of Bhutan</i> , trans. Mayumi Yamamoto et al. Akashi Shoten Co.	1,810,000
9	00-B-09 Selo Soemardjan, ed., <i>Kisah Perjuangan Reformasi</i> , trans. Mitsuo Nakamura et al. Akashi Shoten Co.	2,930,000

## “Know Our Neighbors”

### Translation-Publication Program in Japan

#### 1 *Lipika, Rabindranath Tagore*

Tr. Mariko Uchiyama

Rabindranath Tagore was Asia's first recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature, awarded in 1913 for a collection of verse entitled *Gitanjali*. He left behind a wealth of richly detailed, deeply spiritual poems, novels, and plays, and abundantly lyrical songs. Tagore has long been a great favorite in India and Bangladesh. The beauty of his rhythmic symmetry and his steadfast concern with the nature of human existence have been especially captivating to native speakers of Bengali, many of whom find Tagore's work very moving. The book to be produced, a collection of Tagore's fables, presents allegorical works drawn from *Lipika* and from another work entitled *Galpaguccha*.

#### 2 *Saman, Ayu Utami*

Tr. Yayoi Takonai

Indonesia and New York City in the 1990s are the main settings for this novel, which deals with social issues and depicts women's lives through the experiences of Saman, a young Catholic priest who eventually becomes a human rights activist, and four Indonesian women living in the city. This Indonesian-language novel, which also addresses the elemental issues of sex and religious faith, was first published in 1998 and won the Indonesian Literary Competition the same year. The first work of fiction by Ayu Utami, a writer and journalist born in 1968, *Saman* has been widely praised for its vivid, taboo-shattering language and abundant creativity. Despite Indonesia's current economic hard times, the novel has sold at levels unprecedented for a work of serious fiction, injecting a breath of fresh air into the Indonesian literary world. Independent of this project, *Saman* will also be translated and subsequently published in both English and Dutch editions.

#### 3 *Aku dan Toba: Tjataan dari Masa Kanak-kanak, P. Pospos*

Tr. Shigehiro Ikegami

The author is a Toba Batak, and this book is an account of his early years, spent in Dutch-controlled northern Sumatra in the 1920s and 1930s. He recounts his experiences scaling the educational ladder from a village school to a Dutch-language middle school, interweaving his memories with descriptions of the Toba Batak way of life during that era. The first section offers an account of the author's elementary education, conducted in the Batak and Melayu languages, interspersed with memories of his family, of helping out with the family business, and of playing with friends. The middle section, depicting his daily life studying Dutch in preparation for admission to middle school, shows with particular clarity just how important it was for members of Toba Batak society to adapt to a new social setting in order to successfully undergo a modern Western-style education. The final section depicts the author's life at a dormitory while attending Dutch-language middle school and his adolescent days. This book provides deep insight into the ways in which the education system imposed by the Dutch colonial system affected the life of one indigenous citizen.

#### 4 *Milliterisme di Indonesia Untuk Pemula, Sylvia Tiwon et al., ed.*

Tr. Yosuke Fuke et al.

The fall of the Suharto regime left behind a society suffused with widespread corruption, cronyism, and nepotism, and an army that had propped up the regime for 32 years. A militaristic society, centering on the army and taking its justification from the pretexts of “stability” and “development,” skillfully controlled both information and people's lives. This book, written for the Indonesian general public, offers a unique introduction to Indonesian militarism, in the interest of helping people opposed to militarism find alternatives in order to overcome this burdensome mechanism. The many cartoons included effectively convey the urgency of the situation. The main editor is an associate professor in the Department of South and Southeast Asian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley.

**5 Ne A Yon Ni Kyar Mon Ni, *Min Kyaw***

**Tr. Yoshimi Sugimoto**

Cho, the protagonist of this novel, who was born into a beggar caste dating back to the Middle Ages, is taken in and raised by a wealthy family and grows up unaware of his true ancestry. He decides to become an instructor at Yangon (Rangoon) University, finds love, and lives happily, until one day the secret of his true ancestry is suddenly revealed. Anguished, he abandons home and sets off on a journey. Through encounters with the various people he meets along the way, his eyes are opened to a new world. He meets his real parents, comes to appreciate the plight of the members of the caste into which he was born, and ultimately becomes engaged in their struggle for freedom. This book should give hope and courage to those in Myanmar who seek to end discrimination and liberate outcast communities. The author, a well-established Burmese writer, has produced many other works in addition to this one.

**6 Le Cambodge entre le Siam et le Vietnam, *Khin Sok***

**Tr. Yoshiaki Ishizawa**

This book, written in French and based on the findings of research into the chronicles of the Cambodian dynasties, draws on a broad range of sources, including travel journals written by European visitors to Cambodia dating back to the sixteenth century, chronicles of the dynasties of Thailand, historical data from Vietnam, and classical Chinese historical sources. It deals with the years from 1775 to 1860, offering an extremely lucid, well-documented description of this period in Cambodian history, a period previously covered only in fragmentary fashion. Especially valuable is the elucidation of the historical chain of events linking the struggle between Thailand and Vietnam for dominion over Cambodia and the suffering of the Cambodian people in modern times. This volume will help satisfy the need for a deeper understanding of post-Angkor Cambodian history, about which little has been known.

**7 A History of Laos, *Martin Stuart-Fox***

**Tr. Yoko Kikuchi**

This book, written in English, relates the history of

Laos from the establishment of the Lan Xang Kingdom, around the middle of the fourteenth century, until the early twentieth century. The author is a scholar who has written many books and papers on the modern history of Laos and on Laotian politics following the socialist revolution. He wrote this work, which was published in 1997, in the interest of providing a national history of Laos. On the whole, there are few books on Laos available in Japan, either for the general reader or the specialist. This is an ideal introduction to the history of Laos, which not only will interest scholars but will also meet the needs of readers who merely want a deeper understanding of Laos.

**8 The Politics of Bhutan, *Leo E. Rose***

**Tr. Mayumi Yamamoto et al.**

The author of this book, a professor emeritus at the University of California, Berkeley, is regarded as the leading expert on political issues in South Asia, particularly the Himalayan region, where he has conducted research since 1956. This book discusses political activity in Bhutan in terms of historical and social contexts, international relations, the constitutional system and political organization, and public administration in an effort to provide an overall grasp of politics in Bhutan, with due attention to historical perspective.

Drawing on his study of Nepal, the author offers a number of highly illuminating comparisons between that nation and Bhutan. In addition, he offers a sweeping vision, encompassing Sikkim, Tibet, China, India, and Britain during the colonial era, and in so doing offers an analysis of the international relationships involved. The author's analysis of attitudes in Bhutan toward China in connection with the upheaval in Tibet, for example, carries an impact that transcends any single point of view. He also focuses attention on southern Nepal's refugee problem, an issue of growing importance in contemporary South Asia.

**9 Kisah Perjuangan Reformasi, *Selo Soemardjan, ed.***

**Tr. Mitsuo Nakamura et al.**

The rapidly worsening crisis that befell Indonesia's currency and economy in the latter half of 1997 gave

rise to a nationwide reform movement that sought to correct distortions in political and social structures brought about by the country's long-standing dictatorial government and development apparatus. The reform movement focused particularly on eliminating corruption and cronyism. In May 1998, the Suharto regime's 32-year reign came to an end. This book is a collection of descriptions and analyses of the reform movement and the accompanying societal changes that led to President Suharto's resignation. The editorial staff is made up of people from a research group attached to the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Indonesia. The chief editor is Selo Soemardjan, a leading figure in social science in Indonesia.

## Report for Fiscal 2000

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

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)
10  (Indonesia)	00-K-01  Translation and Publication of <i>Under the Banyan Tree</i> by R.K. Narayan in Indonesian  Cecep Syamsul Hari, Editor, Matra Media Foundation	3,100
11  (Indonesia)	00-K-02  Translation and Publication of <i>Hadashi no Gen</i> by Keiji Nakazawa in Indonesian  Mochtar Lubis, Director, Yayasan Obor Indonesia	17,100
12  (Malaysia)	00-K-03  Translation and Publication of <i>The God of Small Things</i> by Arundhati Roy in Malay  Abu Bakar Abd Hamid, Director, Yayasan Penataran Ilmu	12,200
13  (Mongolia)	00-K-04  Translation and Publication of <i>Roshia ni tsuite</i> by Ryotaro Shiba in Mongolian  Deleg Tumubaatar, Representative, Center of Japanese Culture and Literature in Mongolia	8,200
14  (Myanmar)	00-K-05  Translation and Publication of <i>Zinme Yazawin, the Myanmar Chronicle of Chiang Mai</i> by Sithu Gamani Thingyan in English  Daw Ni Ni Myint, Director, Universities Historical Research Center	6,100
15  (Nepal)	00-K-06  Translation and Publication of <i>Blasphemy</i> by Tehmina Durrani in Nepalese  Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature	1,800
16  (Nepal)	00-K-07  Translation and Publication of <i>Indigo</i> by Satyajit Ray in Nepalese  Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature	1,900
17  (Nepal)	00-K-08  Translation and Publication of <i>Best Loved Indian Stories of the Century</i> edited by Indira Shrinivasan and Chetna Bhatt in Nepalese  Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature	2,500
18  (Nepal)	00-K-09  Translation and Publication of <i>The Tale of the Old Fisherman</i> edited by Mohammad Umar Memon in Nepalese  Nirmal Man Tuladhar, Chair, Foundation for Literature	1,300
19  (Pakistan)	00-K-10  Translation and Publication of <i>Bamboo Shoots After the Rain</i> edited by Ann C. Carver and Sung-Sheng Yvonne Chang in Urdu  Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	3,800

 **The Toyota Foundation**

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (US\$)	
20	00-K-11  (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>Words of Farewell</i> by Kang Sok-kyong, Kim Chi-won, and O Chong-hui in Urdu  Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	4,000
21	00-K-12  (Pakistan)	Translation and Publication of <i>Novel Without a Name</i> by Duong Thu Huong in Urdu  Fizza Tawfique, Manager, Mashal Pakistan	4,100
22	00-K-13  (Sri Lanka)	Translation and Publication of <i>Cultural Nationalism in Contemporary Japan: A Sociological Enquiry</i> by Kosaku Yoshino in Sinhalese  Welligamage Don Lakshman, Professor, Ryukoku University	5,800
23	00-K-14  (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>Prawatsart Lanna (Lanna History)</i> by Sarasawadee Ongsakul in English  Chitraporn Tanratanakul, Lecturer, Chiang Mai University	5,600
24	00-K-15  (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>Phong Sawadan Muang Thai (The Shan Chronicle)</i> by Chao Phaya Thammate in Thai  Trasvin Jittidejarak, Representative, Silkworm Books	7,300
25	00-K-16  (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>Chura Kbrua Chao Sean-Wi Sip-Song Phanna (Lineage of the Sip-Song Phanna Rulers)</i> edited by Thao-Khwangsaeng and Ai-Kham in Thai  Trasvin Jittidejarak, Representative, Silkworm Books	4,700
26	00-K-17  (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>East Timor: The Price of Freedom</i> by John G. Taylor in Thai  Charnvit Kasetsiri, Representative, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	4,700
27	00-K-18  (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>A History of Laos</i> by Martin Stuart-Fox in Thai  Charnvit Kasetsiri, Representative, Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks	4,700
28	00-K-19  (Thailand)	Translation and Publication of <i>The Sacred Willow</i> by Duong Van Maiellott in Thai  Chaiwat Satha-Anand, Representative, Kobfai Publishing Project	7,700



## “Know Our Neighbors”

### Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries

#### 10 *Translation and Publication of Under the Banyan Tree in Indonesian*

Cecep Syamsul Hari

R.K. Narayan is among India's best-known writers, and this is a collection drawn from 28 volumes of his work. Although written in simple English, Narayan's works are richly ironic, and his depictions of daily life in India are infused with warmth. This book is held in high regard in many countries, and an Indonesian translation is expected to be a valuable contribution. The translator, Cecep Syamsul Hari, is an artist and journalist residing in Bandung.

#### 11 *Translation and Publication of Hadashi no Gen in Indonesian*

Mochtar Lubis

Keiji Nakazawa's *Hadashi no Gen* is a comic book series dealing with the experiences of a boy who survives the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. The series unfolded in 20 volumes, the first five of which were translated into Indonesian and published with the support of a Toyota Foundation grant in fiscal 1993. In response to continuing requests from readers for further installments of the series, this year's project will culminate in the publication of an Indonesian translation of volumes six through twelve. Yayasan Obor Indonesia, the recipient of this grant, is a private foundation established by leading Indonesian writer Mochtar Lubis. The foundation has published Indonesian translations of numerous literary works and volumes on the humanities and social sciences. The publication of this work will provide an excellent opportunity for young people in Indonesia to learn about the bombing of Hiroshima.

#### 12 *Translation and Publication of The God of Small Things in Malay*

Abu Bakar Abd Hamid

This debut novel by the female Indian writer

Arundhati Roy first aroused interest due to the unusually high advance paid to its author, a newcomer. It attracted even more attention upon being awarded the Booker Prize in 1997; it was the first work by a resident Indian author ever to win this distinction. The book went on to become a bestseller, primarily in Britain and the United States, and has been translated into a number of languages, including Japanese.

The novel concerns Estha and Rahel, twins who are taken by their mother, who has left their father, to her ancestral home. Through the twins' eyes, it tells the story of the collapse of their old household. As the story unfolds, the author highlights the various peculiarities of life in a small community in the Kerala region and touches on pervasive issues that have long affected modern India: the clash between the old and the new, the relationship between Britain and India, and the roles of local politics, religion, caste, and gender. The translation and publication of a Malaysian edition of this work will be of great value in Malaysia, which is home to many ethnic Indians. Not only will this offer access to a superior work of English-language literature, it will also help readers in Malaysia understand India's society and modern history.

#### 13 *Translation and Publication of Roshia ni tsuite in Mongolian*

Deleg Tumubaatar

In this book Ryotaro Shiba considers the prototypes of the Russian nation and the Russian people and tries to define Russia's true nature. One distinctive feature is his commentary on Russia's relationship with the Mongolian world, which he cites as a means of providing an understanding of Russia's eastward shift toward Siberia. By regarding Russia from the vantage point of a Mongolian history whipped up into a tempest by Russia's eastward shift, he reveals a new prototype of Russia that was not apparent from existing historical perspectives.

The book offers a description of Russia that is free from an ideological view of history, and offers important suggestions for Russia's neighbors. The translator, Orchirkhoo Jargalsaikhan, was involved in translating *Sogen no ki*, another work by the same author, into Mongolian. The organization that will publish this translation, the Center of Japanese Culture and Literature in Mongolia, has played a leading role in introducing Japanese culture to

Mongolia. In addition to publishing *Nihon News*, which provides information related to Japan, the organization has published numerous translations of Japanese literary works.

**14 Translation and Publication of Zinme Yazawin, the Myanmar Chronicle of Chiang Mai in English**

**Daw Ni Ni Myint**

The Universities Historical Research Center, established in 1991, is the foremost historical research organization in Myanmar (Burma), devoted to compiling, editing, and publishing historical materials. The Lanna Kingdom in northern Thailand, reportedly established in 1296, came under the rule of King Bayinnaung of the Burmese Toungoo Dynasty in 1558 and remained under Burmese rule for approximately two centuries. A Burmese-language version of the chronicles of Chiang Mai (known as *Zinme Yazawin*) dating back to this period has now been compiled, and this project is devoted to the translation and publication of an English-language edition. The source materials are said to have been written by Sithu Gamani Thingyan during the eighteenth century. The translation and editing will be done by U Thaw Kaung, a leading Burmese bibliographer, and the historian U Tun Aung Chain. The publication of this translation should make it easier for researchers elsewhere to study Burmese-language resources related to the Chiang Mai Kingdom.

**15 Translation and Publication of Blasphemy in Nepalese**

**Nirmal Man Tuladhar**

Set in southern Pakistan, this novel tells the tragic story of a girl who is married to an Islamic religious leader at the age of 15. She repeatedly undergoes inhuman treatment and acts of brutality committed in God's name, living in terror, and is ultimately deprived of her freedom, dignity, and even her humanity. This is the second work by Tehmina Durrani, who made a sensational literary debut in 1991 with the publication of *My Feudal Lord*. In this book she offers a realistic, forcefully written portrayal of a female protagonist caught in a living nightmare. This novel dares to deal with issues that have been regarded as taboo within the Islamic world, and this translation

should provide readers in Nepal, especially those struggling to improve women's lives, with more insight into and understanding of the rights of women.

**16 Translation and Publication of Indigo in Nepalese**

**Nirmal Man Tuladhar**

This book is a collection of 23 short stories by Satyajit Ray, the noted filmmaker, originally written in Bengali and translated into English by the author and Gopa Majumdar. The stories, dealing with fantastic or supernatural events occurring in the daily lives of ordinary Bengali people, are told with a light touch and contain unusual twists. The title story concerns a man who encounters a storm while traveling, loses his way, and is forced to spend the night in a nearby village. Indigo, the plant, was cultivated in abundance in the Indian states of Bengal and Bihar until the 19th century, but cultivation was scaled back under British colonial rule, amid the development of chemical dyes, and declined. In the story, it so happens that the traveler spends the night in the village on the 100th anniversary of the death of a British colonist who cultivated indigo there. Unaware of this, he awakens in the middle of the night . . .

The English collection, which will be translated into Nepalese, includes previously unpublished stories discovered after the author's death, as well as stories that had never been translated into English before its publication. This enjoyable book presents a fond look at the daily lives of ordinary people on the Indian subcontinent, where they coexist with the natural and the supernatural.

**17 Translation and Publication of Best Loved Indian Stories of the Century in Nepalese**

**Nirmal Man Tuladhar**

This is a collection of contemporary Indian short stories, all written in the twentieth century. The entire two-volume work consists of 43 stories about people living in various parts of India, dealing with subjects such as caste, gender, and the transformation of the traditional family. From the original 43 stories, 20 have been selected to be translated into Nepalese. These stories, revealing a variety of life-

styles among Indian people over the course of the twentieth century, should strike a chord with readers in Nepal who have lived through the same period.

**18 Translation and Publication of The Tale of the Old Fisherman in Nepalese**

**Nirmal Man Tuladhar**

This is a collection of 12 short stories originally written in Urdu from India and Pakistan, two nations that separated and became independent of one another. Although Urdu has a rich literary tradition, little progress has been made in translating Urdu works into English. This is one of the few works for which an English-language version exists, and it will now be translated into Nepalese. It is hoped that this work will provide readers in Nepal with a glimpse of the dreams and hopes, as well as the sorrows and fears of those whose native language is Urdu.

**19 Translation and Publication of Bamboo Shoots After the Rain in Urdu**

**Fizza Tawfique**

This is an anthology of short stories representing three generations of women writers from Taiwan, dating back to 1949. In traditional Chinese society, the role of women was extremely well defined, but the impact of Western culture and modernization has transformed the experience of being a woman entirely. This book, which is an English translation from the Chinese, presents works by representative women writers from each generation, offering stories of women caught between Chinese culture and the evolving history of Taiwan, depicting the lives of women of different economic classes, ethnic backgrounds, ages, and political orientations. The 14 stories include works by leading feminist writers such as Eileen Chang and Li Ang, as well as by women such as Lin Hai-yin and Ai Ya, who moved to Taiwan as teenagers.

The publisher, Mashal Pakistan, previously produced an Urdu translation of the Taiwanese novel *The Butcher's Wife* supported by a Toyota Foundation grant. That work attracted a great deal of interest among readers in Pakistan and led to the current project. It is hoped that this book will contribute to a deeper understanding of the lives of Taiwanese women and the society in which they live.

**20 Translation and Publication of Words of Farewell in Urdu**

**Fizza Tawfique**

This book is a collection of short stories by three emerging South Korean women writers: Kang Sok-kyong, Kim Chi-won, and O Chong-hui. Kang Sok-kyong deals with social issues that confront South Korea, from prostitutes working around U.S. army bases to students rebelling against the traditional value system, portraying their pain and despair in a unique light. In "A Room in the Woods," a story included in this collection that was highly popular in South Korea, she addresses the subject of aimlessness and despair among the young.

Kim Chi-won writes with great sensitivity and subtlety about the joys and sorrows of contemporary men and women born into literary households. O Chong-hui, despite her paucity of output, has steadily continued to write fiction and has become one of South Korea's leading writers. She has received prestigious literary awards, and her previous works have been translated into English, French, Spanish, German, and Japanese. It is hoped that these works by South Korean women who have been rendered obscure due to that country's Confucian traditions—works originally written in Korean, subsequently translated into English, and now to be translated into Urdu—will be warmly embraced by women readers in Pakistan.

**21 Translation and Publication of Novel Without a Name in Urdu**

**Fizza Tawfique**

The work of a leading Vietnamese woman writer, this is a novel of the Vietnam War. An English-language translation of the original Vietnamese by Phan Huy Duong and Nina McPherson will be used as the source for this Urdu translation. Duong Thu Huong is an internationally renowned author who has previously written grand-scale stories, told with great sensitivity, transcending space and time. One of her previous works, published in English under the title *Paradise of the Blind*, was the first Vietnamese novel translated in the United States after the Vietnam War. That work was translated and published in Japanese in 1994 with the support of a Toyota Foundation grant.

Quan, the protagonist of this story, has been fighting in the war for 10 years after enlisting while still a teenager. The novel concerns the conflict between his patriotism and idealism and brutal reality, vividly depicting the ways in which war affects society and the human spirit. Now, 25 years after the end of the Vietnam War, there is great interest in the conflict among readers in Pakistan, and it is hoped that this book will provide them with deeper insight into the impact of war on the human soul, for friend as well as foe.

**22 Translation and Publication of Cultural Nationalism in Contemporary Japan: A Sociological Enquiry in Sinhalese**

Weligamage Don Lakshman

Addressing the body of literature known as *nihon-jinron*, which has often been deployed in an effort to assert Japan's supposed uniqueness and which comprises a central component of Japan-related research, this book by Kosaku Yoshino examines the manifestations and potential expansion of Japanese identity and cultural nationalism in contemporary Japan.

Based on research focusing primarily on some of Japan's most influential educators and business figures, the author analyzes the findings in terms of sociological theory in an effort to determine the manner in which cultural nationalism is "produced" and "consumed" in education and business. This book has been widely read in the English-speaking world and has earned international acclaim for tying together Japanese studies to date and sociology, as well as anthropology and postmodern studies. The translation and publication of this work should prove valuable to Sri Lanka, which, in future efforts to unite its citizens and move forward, will not be able to ignore the issue of cultural nationalism.

**23 Translation and Publication of Prawatsart Lanna (Lanna History) in English**

Chitraporn Tanratanakul

This project is an experimental effort to share the fruits of some of the latest advances in Thai studies with the rest of the world in the form of an English-language translation. The work in question is a volume on the history of northern Thailand written by Sarawasdee Ongsakul, a historian from Chiang Mai University, and regarded as one of the best works to

emerge from research on the region. Because it was written in Thai, however, it has been difficult for scholars in other countries to benefit from this work. The job of translating and editing the book will be handled by a Thai translator and an American editor. The project is expected to take at least three years; the first year, fiscal 2000, is expected to yield a preliminary translation of the entire book.

**24 Translation and Publication of Phong Sawadan Muang Thai (The Shan Chronicle) in Thai**

Trasvin Jittidejarak

The book to be translated into Thai with Foundation support is a Chinese translation of a manuscript originally written in Tai, with copious footnotes in Chinese. It contains a history of Muang Mao and the surrounding areas covering the period up to the latter half of the eighteenth century, compiled by a Tai priest named Chao Phaya Thammate in 1778. It was subsequently translated into Chinese by a Tai, and edited by a Chinese, who added footnotes. The notes are highly detailed, referring to various historical sources and materials, including Chinese sources. Muang Mao was a Tai polity located in what is now the area where the Guande autonomous region in the Chinese province of Yunnan adjoins the Burmese Shan State. The publication of this book in Thai should stimulate interest in the history of Tai peoples living outside Thailand.

**25 Translation and Publication of Chura Khrua Chao Sean-Wi Sip-Song Phanna (Lineage of the Sip-Song Phanna Rulers) in Thai**

Trasvin Jittidejarak

This is a chronicle of the lineage of the Sip-Song Phanna rulers, originally written in Tai-lu and published by the Yunnan Nationality Research Institution of China. Sip-Song Phanna was a Tai (Tai-lu) kingdom located in what is now the Xishuangbanna autonomous region in the Chinese province of Yunnan, in the vicinity of China's border with Myanmar (Burma) and Laos. The publication of this book in Thai should stimulate interest among readers in Thailand in the history of Tai peoples living outside Thailand. It will also draw attention to the fact that there are aspects of the history of north-

ern Thailand that do not coincide with a Bangkok-centered single-kingdom view of history. Northern Thailand has a particularly deep connection to Sip-Song Phanna, and this book should play an important role in helping to reconstruct the history of northern Thailand from a broader perspective.

**26 Translation and Publication of East Timor: The Price of Freedom in Thai**

**Charnvit Kasetsiri**

This book deals with the recent history of East Timor, from Portuguese colonial rule, Portugal's 1974 socialist revolution, military invasion and annexation by Indonesia the following year, through the ensuing conflict, and up to the establishment of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor in 1999 following the fall of the Suharto regime. There is a great deal of concern in Thailand over the problems in East Timor, and the publication of this book will be very timely. John G. Taylor is a sociologist and the author of other books on East Timor. The translation and editing will be handled by the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks, an organization that has previously introduced numerous books on Southeast Asia to readers in Thailand.

**27 Translation and Publication of A History of Laos in Thai**

**Charnvit Kasetsiri**

*A History of Laos* covers the history of Laos from the establishment of the Lan Xang Kingdom in the latter half of the fourteenth century through the domination of Laos by Thailand, colonization by France, domestic conflict following the end of World War II, the socialist revolution of 1975, and up to the present. As such, it represents the fruits of recent research into contemporary Laotian history. In light of past events, such as the wartime destruction and pillaging of Vientiane, the capital of the Lan Xang Dynasty, by the Thai Ratanakosin Dynasty in 1828, relations between Thailand and Laos remain delicate even today, despite the fact that citizens of both countries are descendants of Tai peoples. The translation of this English-language work into Thai is expected to stimulate interest among Thai readers and encourage better understanding of the small neighboring nation of Laos.

**28 Translation and Publication of The Sacred Willow in Thai**

**Chaiwat Satha-Anand**

This novel deals with daily events in the lives of four generations of a single family amid the upheavals of modern Vietnamese history, from the end of the Nguyen Dynasty, through colonization by France, the Vietnam War, and life under the postwar socialist regime. The author is a Vietnamese citizen currently residing in the United States. Since the eighteenth century, Vietnam and Thailand have been involved in a variety of conflicts with one another, and the two nations have historically had a tense relationship. Since Vietnam joined the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1995, however, there has been growing interest in Vietnam among Thai readers. The publication of this book is expected to promote a deeper understanding of Vietnam within Thailand.

## 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 operational footing of other private, non-profit 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.

## Report for Fiscal 2000

### Foundation Initiative Grants

Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
1  (Japan)	00-P-001  Aichi International Women's Film Festival Soichi Iijima, Representative, Aichi International Women's Film Festival Management Committee	<i>2,000,000</i>
2  (Japan)	00-P-002  An Effort to Reform the Taxation and Corporation System as It Pertains to NGOs and NPOs Akira Matsubara, Coordinator, Coalition for the Reform of the Taxation and Corporation System as It Pertains to NGOs and NPOs	<i>5,500,000</i>
3  (Japan)	00-P-003  Preparation for the Opening of a Natural History Museum in Damascus, Syria Takeru Akazawa, Professor, International Research Center for Japanese Studies	<i>15,000,000</i>
4  (Japan)	00-P-004  Organization Building and Research for the Creation of a New, More Effective Emergency Assistance System—the Japan Platform Kensuke Onishi, Chairman of the Council, Japan Platform NGO Unit	<i>5,000,000</i>
5  (Philippines)	00-P-005  Sustaining Cultural Institutions in Asia: Four Case Studies Roberto R. Calingo, Executive Director, Philippine Business for Social Progress	<i>2,085,000</i>
6  (South Africa)	00-P-006  Workshop: Dialogue with CIVICUS—Civil Society in Japan and the Rest of the World Kumi Naidoo, Secretary General and CEO, CIVICUS	<i>3,120,000</i>
7  (Japan)	00-P-007  The Second CSO Forum: Creating a Cooperative Framework for Japanese and American Civil Society Organizations for Action on Global Issues Kaori Kuroda, Representative, Japan-U.S. Common Agenda NGO/NPO Forum	<i>3,000,000</i>
8  (Sri Lanka)	00-P-008  Establishment of an Internet-Based Japanese Information Service (Website) About IPS Articles Suvendrini Kakuchi, Tokyo Correspondent, Inter Press Service	<i>2,760,000</i>
9  (Japan)	00-P-009  Special Training for Staff Members at NPO Support Centers Yoshifumi Tajiri, Chairman, Committee for Training Programs for Staff Members of Intermediary Organizations	<i>2,200,000</i>

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	Grant # (Nationality)	Title of project Project leader, position, organization	Amount (¥)
10	00-P-010  (Japan)	Research on Japan's Image in Other Countries and Policies on Disseminating Japanese Culture Abroad  Tamotsu Aoki, Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	4,000,000
11	00-P-011  (Japan)	Research Project on Cyclical Economic and Social Systems in the Twenty-first Century: Achieving a Sustainable Asia  Makoto Taniguchi, Director, Research Institute of Current Chinese Affairs, Waseda University	3,500,000
12	00-P-012  (Japan)	Global Forum on Women's Culture in Kyoto: Exploring Women's Cultural Creativity and Constructing a Social Environment for Male-Female Coexistence Through Joint Participation  Atsuko Fujitani, Professor, Fukui Prefectural University	3,000,000



## Financial Report for Fiscal 2000

*Expenditures for Grants*

	1975-95	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Research Grant Program	4,770.6 1,395	169.4 56	200.4 67	200.0 73	200.0 78	193.6 76	5,734.1 1,745
Research Report Grant Program	512.6 357	16.9 10	15.3 5	19.1 13	17.4 10	16.5 9	597.8 404
Grant Program for Civil Society	342.4 207	24.3 15	32.0 15	36.3 19	45.5 33	46.8 32	527.3 321
Citizen Research Contest	372.6 198	(Through fiscal 1994)					372.6 198
SEANRP	1,815.0 942	72.6 59	66.7 59	55.7 63	58.0 64	57.0 63	2,125.1 1,250
SEASREP	20.3 25	29.3 31	35.3 28	41.3 39	40.8 44	51.0 26	218.1 193
Young Indonesian Researchers Program	90.6 369	11.5 56	12.2 59	3.6 46	3.4 30	3.9 41	125.2 601
International Conferences in Japan	60.3 30	(Through fiscal 1980)					60.3 30
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Japan)	408.9 197	5.6 2	15.3 6	14.4 5	14.8 7	15.7 9	474.6 226
"Know Our Neighbors" Program (Other)	416.8 148	11.3 9	12.3 14	12.7 19	12.3 21	12.0 19	477.3 230
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	448.2 160	41.0 18	49.8 10	55.0 19	30.8 14	51.2 12	676.0 233
Special Grants	68.3 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	68.3 7
<b>Total</b>	9,644.6 4,054	382.0 256	439.2 263	438.0 296	423.0 301	447.8 287	11,774.7 5,457

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

## Income and Expenditures

	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>INCOME</b>				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	¥5,121,756,563	¥190,561,480	¥34,291,942	¥44,349,955
Donations	5,000,000,000	5,025,000,000	5,000,000,000	—
Endowment income	829,099,973	741,597,837	715,090,448	1,032,552,849
Funds for Indochinese culture	1,225	—	—	—
Funds for Global 500 environmental activities project	—	—	—	9,481,536
Funds for Southeast Asian artisans project	—	—	—	20,816,260
Funds for SEASREP	13,746,388	18,045,345	16,816,905	—
Transfer from Research Grant fund	—	—	—	390,000,000
Transfer from reserve for grants	—	20,000,000	—	190,000,000
Transfer from secondary endowment	—	—	—	11,400,000,000
Miscellaneous income	32,926,746	41,275,609	40,231,231	25,281,952
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>¥10,997,530,895</b>	<b>¥6,036,480,271</b>	<b>¥5,806,430,526</b>	<b>¥13,112,482,552</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Grant and program expenses	¥610,085,582	¥627,534,332	¥583,844,799	¥627,058,010
Special event expenses	—	197,339,458	94,595	30,297,796
Administrative expenses	188,204,959	165,857,828	167,143,133	147,883,120
Purchase of fixed assets	87,990	859,254	—	—
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	8,590,884	10,597,457	10,998,044	11,353,636
Endowment	5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	—
Secondary endowment	5,000,000,000	—	2,000,000,000	—
Research Grant fund	—	—	—	11,590,000,000
Costs of depreciation of stocks held as working assets	—	—	—	698,400,000
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>¥10,806,969,415</b>	<b>¥6,002,188,329</b>	<b>¥5,762,080,571</b>	<b>¥13,104,992,562</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>¥190,561,480</b>	<b>¥34,291,942</b>	<b>¥44,349,955</b>	<b>¥7,489,990</b>

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

## Report for Fiscal 2000

### *Balance Sheet*

	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and bank deposits	¥21,568,661	¥12,046,200	¥10,090,079	¥21,507,195
Negotiable securities	22,139,701,915	26,945,774,390	31,931,498,888	31,496,254,224
Prepaid expenses	4,560,440	4,560,440	4,560,440	4,560,440
Advances (disbursements)	2,268,032	976,103	431,806	4,289,749
Temporary payments	612,250	723,750	863,158	332,090
Accounts receivable	-	-	240,769	2,674,235
Fixed assets	51,212,698	52,022,895	51,971,952	51,863,538
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>¥22,219,923,996</b>	<b>¥27,016,103,778</b>	<b>¥31,999,657,092</b>	<b>¥31,581,481,471</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	¥292,326,214	¥252,952,844	¥238,185,319	¥234,712,231
Deposits received	4,036,861	4,451,897	2,772,322	4,234,532
Reserve for retirement allowances	71,786,743	82,384,200	72,377,544	83,181,180
Reserve for grants	210,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	-
Net endowment	¥21,641,774,178	¥26,486,314,837	¥31,496,321,907	¥31,259,353,528
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>¥22,219,923,996</b>	<b>¥27,016,103,778</b>	<b>¥31,999,657,092</b>	<b>¥31,581,481,471</b>

### *Endowment Status*

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Principal endowment (1)	¥12,000,000,000	¥17,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000	¥20,000,000,000
Principal endowment (2)	9,641,774,178	9,486,314,837	11,496,321,907	11,259,353,528
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>¥21,641,774,178</b>	<b>¥26,486,314,837</b>	<b>¥31,496,321,907</b>	<b>¥31,259,353,528</b>

**Adjustments to Grant Budgets**  
**(April 1, 2000–March 31, 2001)**

Period (Fiscal Year)	Grantee Grant number	Type of Grant	Date grant approved	Amt. approved Amt. returned Final amount
1992	Nan'undo 92-B-17	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 28, 1992	¥2,090,000 <u>2,090,000</u> ¥0
1993	Shunjusha 93-B-08	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 21, 1993	¥5,530,000 <u>5,530,000</u> ¥0
1993	Heibonsha 93-B-10	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 21, 1993	¥2,520,000 <u>2,520,000</u> ¥0
1993	Sastrapratedja 93-K-01	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 21, 1993	¥872,231 <u>342,042</u> ¥530,189
1994	Heibonsha 94-B-01	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 22, 1994	¥2,520,000 <u>2,520,000</u> ¥0
1995	Heibonsha 95-B-06	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 26, 1995	¥3,920,000 <u>1,940,000</u> ¥1,980,000
1996	Heibonsha 96-B-01	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Oct. 7, 1996	¥3,920,000 <u>1,770,000</u> ¥2,150,000
1997	Sidin Ahmad Ishak 97-K-05	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Other Asian Countries	Sep. 19, 1997	¥1,528,251 <u>870,072</u> ¥658,179
1998	Akira Morita 98-B2-022	Research Grants	Sep. 22, 1998	¥4,000,000 <u>172,463</u> ¥3,827,537
1999	Kamal Prakash Malla 99-I-026	SEANRP	Sep. 17, 1999	¥774,895 <u>774,895</u> ¥0
1999	Zuraina Majid 99-EC-05	SEASREP	Sep. 17, 1999	¥1,210,100 <u>15,571</u> ¥1,194,429
1999	Mokuseisha 99-B-02	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 17, 1999	¥1,980,000 <u>20,000</u> ¥1,960,000
1999	Dandansha 99-B-07	"Know Our Neighbors" Translation- Publication Program in Japan	Sep. 17, 1999	¥1,400,000 <u>300,000</u> ¥1,100,000

## Chronological Data

### 2000

- APR. 1* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 2000 Research Grant Program
- APR. 10* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 91* (in Japanese)
- MAY 20* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 2000 Research Grant Program (1,016 applications received)
- JUNE 20* Ninety-first meeting of Board of Directors; approval of fiscal 1999 activity-program report and financial report; fiscal 2000 grants decided: for SEASREP, 11 recipients; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 1 recipient; fiscal 2000 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 2 recipients; approval of appointment of members of Board of Trustees; approval of appointment of members of selection committees; twenty-fifth meeting of Board of Trustees; explanation of fiscal 2000 activity program and budget; approval of appointment of members of Board of Directors
- JULY 1* Ninety-second meeting of Board of Directors; approval of appointment of Chairman, President, and Managing Director
- JULY 11* Publication of *Occasional Report No. 29* (in English)
- JULY 12* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 92* (in Japanese)
- AUG. 31* Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1999
- SEP. 20* Ninety-third meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 2000 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 76 recipients; for Grant Program for Projects on Civil Society, 1 recipient; for SEANRP, 63 recipients; for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, 41 recipients; for "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, 9 recipients for program in Japan, 19 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 11 recipients; approval of appointment of members of selection committees
- SEP. 30* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1999* (in English)
- OCT. 1* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 2000 Grant Program for Citizen Activities
- OCT. 27* Fiscal 2000 grant award ceremony
- NOV. 20* Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 2000 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (487 applications received); Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 93* (in Japanese)

### 2001

- JAN. 10* Publication of *Occasional Report No. 30* (in English)
- JAN. 25* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 94* (in Japanese)
- MAR. 20* Ninety-fourth meeting of Board of Directors; fiscal 2000 grants decided; for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 29 recipients; for SEASREP, 14 recipients; fiscal 2000 grants acknowledged: for Research Report Grant Program, 5 recipients; approval of establishment of Research Grant Program fund; approval of adjustments to fiscal 2000 budget; explanation and approval of fiscal 2000 financial statement estimates; approval of fiscal 2001 activity program and budget; approval of partial changes to acts of endowment; approval of partial changes to rules on asset use; fiscal 2001 grants decided: for Grant Program for Projects on Civil Society, 1 recipient, for SEASREP, 1 recipient, for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 1 recipient
- MAR. 27* Artisans of Southeast Asia symposium
- MAR. 28-29* Artisans of Southeast Asia forum and workshop



## Foundation Staff (as of March 31, 2001)

Managing Director, Secretary      Chimaki Kurokawa

### PROGRAM DIVISION

Masaaki Kusumi (Senior Program Officer)  
Alan Feinstein (Program Officer)  
Yumiko Himemoto (Program Officer)  
Shiro Honda (Program Officer)  
Toichi Makita (Program Officer)  
Reiko Ogawa (Program Officer)  
Kyoichi Tanaka (Program Officer)  
Gen Watanabe (Program Officer)  
Etsuko Kawasaki (Assistant Program Officer)  
Ryoko Kida (Program Assistant)  
Kahoru Hijikata (Program Supporting Staff)  
Mina Murai (Program Supporting Staff)  
Yoko Niide (Program Supporting Staff)  
Kaoru Sakamoto (Program Supporting Staff)

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Sueo Hoshino (General Manager)  
Haruhiko Kawashima (Assistant Manager)  
Masumi Narita (Supervisor)  
Aya Tajima (General Staff)

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