

Report for Fiscal 1994

(Year ended March 31, 1995)

The Toyota Foundation
Tokyo, Japan

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THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Internationalization of Grant-Making Foundation Activities

In 1994, the Toyota Foundation celebrated its 20th anniversary of establishment. In honor of this event, the Foundation held two international events, the Champa Kingdom ruins and culture exhibition *The Maritime Silk Road: Artifacts and Culture of the Champa Kingdom—Conserving the Cultural Heritage of Vietnam* and a symposium, *Cultural Issues in Asia and the Pacific in the Twenty-First Century: Prospects for International Cooperation*.

The Cham were a minority who lived in a region that today covers parts of Vietnam and Cambodia. From the late second century into the third century, the Champa kingdom asserted its independence from Chinese rule, and in the ninth century established a royal court, Indravarman II, that prospered on Vietnam's central eastern seaboard. The city fell into ruin in the 17th century, but many superb works of art and architecture based on the Hindu and Buddhist religions remain.

Through pictures and models accompanied by lectures, the Champa Kingdom Ruins and Culture Exhibition introduced the kingdom, traveling to Nagoya, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Osaka and Tokyo, where it was well attended by interested residents. This exhibition was highly successful in its efforts to encourage an understanding of Vietnamese history and culture.

The Toyota Foundation also held *Cultural Issues in Asia and the Pacific in the Twenty-First Century: Prospects for International Cooperation*, an international symposium conducted in Hanoi, Vietnam; Nongkhai, Thailand and Tokyo, Japan, in cooperation with the Ford Foundation, the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership and International House of Japan. The symposium explored cultures and developments in the Asia-Pacific region, and discussed the roles of advanced nations from a global point of view, both now and in the future. The details of this symposium are discussed more fully in a report that is currently being prepared for publication. Overall, the symposium was very fulfilling, and was a source of numerous suggestions.

The decision to plan these types of activities in commemoration of the Foundation's 20th anniversary was based on the experiences and achievements the Toyota Foundation has gained through its efforts, which focus on the indigenous cultures of Southeast Asian countries and independent research relating to these countries. As a Japanese grant-making foundation, we feel most strongly that we should enhance our levels of international exchange and other contributions. On top of these efforts in the International Grant Program, we are planning to intensify our emphasis on projects that have an international scope in our Research Grant Program and Foundation Initiative Grant Program.

At the same time, proposals from overseas grant-making foundations in the form of joint projects, cooperative efforts and exchanges of information, have been increasing. Not only the Toyota Foundation but other Japanese foundations are facing similar situations, and I believe it is time for us to seriously study how to respond to these requests and to promote the internationalization of our activities.

American and Australian foundations are well known for their active roles through Asia. In addition, European foundations are increasing their focus on Asia, and the seeds of foundation-type activities have been planted and are beginning to take root in Southeast Asian nations, as well as in China and Korea. I believe the role grant-making foundations play in international exchanges and cooperation will prove increasingly important. Accordingly, Japanese foundations must also expand cooperative activities among themselves. It is to be hoped that the government agencies that are in a position to supervise foundations will understand the need for Japanese grant foundations' activities to take on a more international flavor and will support such efforts.

The Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1993 expressed Hideo Yamaguchi's intent to step down from his position as managing director of the Toyota Foundation and assume a position at the Foundation Library Center of Japan. During the year, Chimaki Kurokawa was appointed as Mr. Yamaguchi's successor.

Mr. Kurokawa has gained a great deal of experience during his many years conducting business activities overseas for Toyota Motor Corp., and he has participated in numerous scholarly and cultural activities. This international background, together with his deep interest in and extensive knowledge of cultural and academic matters, will suit him particularly well as the helmsman of the Toyota Foundation in its efforts toward expanding its international focus. In addition, the recruitment of a new staff member, Mr. Shiro Honda, to our existing team of veteran program officers should further enhance the Foundation's capacity to upgrade its activities.

Finally, it is worth noting that the present era of extremely low interest rates is causing difficulties for all grant-making foundations. We intend to maintain a positive attitude and persevere despite this situation.

Soichi Iijima
President

THE PROGRAM OFFICER'S REPORT

Activities to Commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the Foundation

The Toyota Foundation celebrated its 20th anniversary on October 15, 1994, and this report provides an account of the activities conducted between September 1994 and February 1995 to commemorate this milestone.

For its fifth anniversary, the Foundation held two commemorative events, a traveling symposium on the theme *Cities and Architecture: Western-Style Architecture in Japan During the Meiji, Taisho and Early Showa Eras (1868–1941)* and the *International Workshop on Living Children's Theater in Asia*, and for its 10th, it organized the international symposium, *The Future of Private Grant-Making Foundations*. With the arrival of its 20th anniversary, the Foundation's staff members began by discussing the question of whether it was appropriate to conduct specific commemorative activities in the first place. As a result of these deliberations, our 20th anniversary commemorative activities were planned along the lines of the Foundation's regular programs, rather than taking place as unrelated one-time events. After examining the Foundation's main programs, we decided to focus on the Foundation's International Grant Program.

International Grant Program—The Viewpoint of International Cultural Cooperation

The International Grant Program has a long history within the Foundation. It was inaugurated in 1976, only a year after the Foundation's establishment and, in contrast to the Foundation's other programs, for which applications are publicly solicited, the program staff were made primarily responsible for finding suitable projects. While this process was commonplace in private grant-making foundations in the United States, in Japan this method was unique, putting the Toyota Foundation in a quite distinctive position.

After the trial-and-error period of the first few years, we initiated the theme of *Preserving and Revitalizing Southeast Asian Indigenous Cultures*, and, based on this theme, the Foundation has been consistently supporting research and related projects by indigenous researchers of Southeast Asian countries ever since. Southeast Asian countries were originally diverse in culture and religion and, in the period since the Toyota Foundation was established, have achieved rapid economic growth and undergone the social changes that accompany such growth. Accordingly, while the International Grant Program has sought to maintain continuity and coherence within the program for almost 20 years, it has also tried to cover a wide variety of projects in order to respond flexibly to the diverse and changing needs of the times.

Geographically, at first the program's development centered on Thailand and Malaysia. The focus then gradually shifted to Indonesia and the Philippines. By the latter half of the 1980s, we had refocused on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and grants to these three Indo-chinese countries have become a major constituent of the International Grant Program as it is today. The program's budget, too, has increased in tandem with the expansion of its operations, standing at the ¥100 million level since the latter half of the 1980s. In addition, yen appreciation during this period has boosted the effective value of the budget two or three times.

It is difficult to aptly summarize in one phrase every aspect of the International Grant Program, which has encompassed activities in many regions with varying cultural backgrounds over a period of nearly 20 years. However, after much deliberation, we hit up on the term “international cultural cooperation” to mark our commemorative activities. This phrase encapsulates a basic objective of the International Grant Program, which lies between the two main types of international programs run by governments and NGOs: namely, development assistance and cultural exchange. Specifically, we are aiming to bring cultural activities within the scope of development assistance, and to update the concept of cultural exchange in the contemporary context, thereby challenging the traditional tendency to treat these two kinds of international philanthropic activities exclusively.

Champa Kingdom Ruins and Culture Exhibition

The first of our commemorative activities involved a traveling exhibition entitled *The Maritime Silk Road: Artifacts and Culture of the Champa Kingdom—Conserving the Cultural Heritage of Vietnam*. This kingdom, which was heavily influenced by Hindu culture, stretched from central to southern Vietnam, and prospered between the fourth and 17th centuries, mainly through trade on the South China Sea. The descendants of this kingdom, the Cham people, form a minority group with a population of 150,000, living in Vietnam and Cambodia. Champa relics are one of the three major remnants of ancient Hindu-Buddhist kingdoms in Southeast Asia, ranking with the Angkor relics of Cambodia's Angkor kingdom and the Borobodur relics of the Sailendra kingdom in Java, Indonesia. Although among the three largest Hindu and Buddhist archaeological sites in Southeast Asia, the Champa ruins are almost unknown when compared with the worldwide renown of the other two sites. One reason for this is the subjugation of the Champa Kingdom by the Viet, the majority group of present-day Vietnam, another is the wars that arose in Vietnam, which halted research for a considerable period.

We began grant-making activities in Vietnam in 1985, putting us among the few foreign aid agencies to undertake such operations. Partly for this reason, the Toyota Foundation's activities are highly regarded in Vietnam. In addition, Japanese interest in Vietnam has recently begun to increase rapidly. In light of these factors, the Foundation chose Vietnam as a focus for this commemorative activity, and planned an exhibition on the Champa ruins to introduce these activities. Between September 1994 and February 1995, exhibitions were held in five locations—Nagoya, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Tokyo and Osaka—for a total of 50 days, altogether attracting some 16,200 people.

The Foundation has provided an international grant to Tran Ky Phuong, an art historian and curator of the Museum of Champa Sculpture in Danang, and Yutaka Shigeeda, a researcher of architectural history, of Nihon University, to jointly research the Champa's monuments. The basic idea and materials for the exhibition were a result of the research funded by this international grant. Although still relatively young, Mr. Phuong and Mr. Shigeeda have spent several years studying the Champa ruins, and are currently the world's leading experts on the subject of Champa sculptures and monuments. They were joined in the creation of the exhibition by Shiro Momoki, a researcher of Vietnamese history at Osaka University.

The exhibition consisted of more than 100 photographs of the ruins, taken by Tsuneho Asada, as well as drawings of the monuments and the sites and classifications by Mr. Shigeeda. In addition, it included works of art in their own right; a gypsum model of Tower A1 of Myson, the holy city of Champa that collapsed under U.S. bombing raids of North Vietnam, created by Sogawa Molding; and Cham looms and clothing. Through these artifacts, the exhibition became the world's first full-scale introduction of the Champa kingdom. In addition to the exhibits themselves, the catalog (edited by Mr. Shigeeda and Mr. Momoki) of the Champa ruins that was created for the exhibition is very comprehensive, and is the world's first in its class.

The exhibition was a significant cultural event, recalling for Japan, Vietnam, and the rest of the world a great and ancient civilization that had been nearly forgotten. After opening, the exhibition received extensive press and media coverage.

Behind the Foundation's decision to hold the exhibition was its goal of promoting a general understanding of cultural projects in Southeast Asia that are supported by grants under the International Grant Program. We hoped to give the general populace, not merely specialists, a concrete example of the meaning of international cultural cooperation engendered by the Program. Because this type of activity, addressed to the general public, was new for the Foundation, it was something of an experiment. However it allowed us to illustrate the Foundation's activities to a wider strata of society directly, and the success of this approach can be measured by the fact that from collection boxes at the exhibition the Foundation was able to raise approximately ¥2 million to preserve the Champa ruins. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by international exchange organizations and by local newspaper companies in the regions it visited. Particularly outside Tokyo, logistics dictate that it would have been difficult to stage the exhibition without this support, and the Foundation is taking a proactive approach to collaborative activities with such institutions. In the past few years regional societies have internationalized rapidly, and there have been a growing number of local institutions aimed at international exchange and cooperation. While private grant-making foundations enjoy the freedom of having no direct link with regional society, which allows them to make decisions independently, the lack of direct contact can make communication difficult. For this reason, the Foundation believes that forming cooperative relationships with local institutions that have direct access to the region will become an increasingly important issue.

According to a survey of exhibition attendees, 87% of the people were unaware that the Toyota Foundation was involved in this type of activity. In addition, a large majority of the attendees indicated that they regarded such cultural cooperation activities highly, and many people noted that grant-making activities by the Foundation should be more widely publicized, which may indicate that the Foundation's activities should be conducted with the support of public opinion. It was clear that such concrete cultural cooperation activities as the preservation of monuments can win general support and understanding.

A Series of Symposia on Culture

The starting point of our planning the traveling exhibition described above was whether international cooperation in the cultural field, which we term as international cultural cooperation, is able to win general support and understanding in present day Japan. Our

second commemorative activity, on the other hand, a series of symposia, sought to illuminate how activities that take place through our international grants, or international cooperation activities in general, position themselves in the wider context of the current situation of Southeast Asian countries.

On November 15 and 16, 1994, we held the first symposium, entitled *Thailand in Cultural Change*, in Nongkhai, Thailand, near the Laotian border. Between November 23 and November 25, 1994, we held the second symposium in Hanoi, Vietnam, titled *Social and Cultural Development in the Context of Rapid Economic Growth in Asia*. Finally, between January 9 and January 11, 1995, we held a symposium in Tokyo, entitled *Cultural Issues in the Asia-Pacific Region for the 21st Century: Prospects for International Cooperation*.

Jointly sponsored by Thammasat University and the Foundation for the Promotion of Social Sciences and Humanities Textbooks Project, the first symposium, held in Nongkhai, drew approximately 40 local Thai researchers and five researchers from neighboring Laos as speakers and panelists. In addition, the symposium also attracted participants from local universities, teachers colleges and NGOs in northeast Thailand, bringing the total to 200 attendees.

Topics of discussion at the symposium centered around the fact that Thailand's rapid economic growth over the past ten years, to one of the fastest-developing countries in Southeast Asia, has created numerous urban and environmental problems. The country now faces serious social problems such as AIDS, traffic congestion and urban hazards; environmental questions such as the depletion of the nation's forests; and other social problems that were not issues in the past—problems that have largely arisen from Thailand's rapid conversion from a traditional, agriculture-based society. While Thai people gain material wealth, they are beginning to lose touch with old, positive values and morals, the concept of family and community is being destroyed and regional cultures are dying out, indicating that people's cultures, in a broader sense, are changing rapidly. However, the merits of economic growth are upheld by groups who, while they were in a minority at the symposium, are evidently in the majority in the society. A lively debate and dialog took place among attendees as to how they evaluated this situation as a whole.

The Hanoi symposium, held jointly with the National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, attracted Vietnamese researchers and researchers from other Asian nations and focused on the cultural and social developmental issues that accompany economic development. Among others, the issues of gender and ethnic minorities were discussed in sessions entitled *Gender and Sociocultural Development in Asia* and *Ethnic Minorities in Asia: Their Cultures and Natural Environment*. As in Thailand, Vietnam's progress toward an open door and a market economy under the *Doi Moi* (renovation) policy, has led it to begin experiencing such cultural problems as the breakdown of traditional order and morals, family issues, and the onset of economic disparity.

Of particular note at this symposium was the uniformity of opinions of researchers from different Asian nations that the preservation of Southeast Asia's forests, which are being rapidly destroyed, is inseparable from the question of how to preserve the culture and lifestyles of the so-called "mountain minorities" who dwell in the endangered regions. It was felt that no matter how much governments in faraway capitals attempt to refine

development plans on paper to take into consideration the regions in which the mountain minorities live, in actuality the situation merely worsens. Human development problems can only be solved by the affected people searching out methods themselves. For this purpose, an increasing amount of dialog and discussion among the mountain minorities themselves will be required, and sometimes this must transcend national boundaries.

The final symposium took place in Tokyo with support from the Ford Foundation, the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership and the International House of Japan. On the first day of the symposium, Junzo Kawada gave the keynote speech and chairman Yoneo Ishii led panel discussions. On the second day, participants split into two groups. Three sections—*Monument Conservation and Tourism Development*, *The Preservation, Dissemination and Transmission of Intangible Cultural Heritage*, and *NGOs and Cultural Cooperation*—operated under the theme of *Development and Culture*. The remaining two sections—*Transnational Pop Culture and Migrant Culture*, *Displaced Culture*—focused on the theme *Globalization and Culture*.

The first theme, *Development and Culture*, was closely related to *Preserving and Revitalizing Southeast Asian Indigenous Cultures*, a theme of the Foundation's International Grant Program. The central goal of the International Grant Program is the preservation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage that is being lost in the rapid social changes that accompany development, as well as society's understanding of this necessity. The types of things that should be preserved through grant-making activities include, among others, the written histories of certain ethnic groups, as well as their intangible cultural heritage, such as customs and oral traditions, and even the artistic treasures inscribed upon the walls of temples that are scheduled for renovation.

The theme *Development and Culture* encompassed a variety of perspectives on culture and cultural heritage. One outline might be as follows:

- Regional people, the concerned parties themselves, must play a leading role in the development and preservation of indigenous cultures. Participants from the outside who cooperate should act only as supporters.
- Culture is ever changing. Today, tourism and other such external influences are factors that must be weighed heavily. This can include the total disappearance of a culture, a negative change, but can also include positive change, such as that which leads to the revitalization of a local society. However, it is a matter of concern that negative changes tend to outweigh positive ones in the process of the global homogenization of different cultures. We should make efforts to bring about positive changes of culture in more places in the world.
- A basic method of preserving traditional culture is to record and store it in a museum-like institution. While this method serves as a place to begin, by itself it is insufficient, and activities must proceed beyond this point. Economic mechanisms to ensure its self financing must be considered, and other devices and strategies become necessary.

This theme raised numerous suggestions, exemplified by those indicated above, that could be explored in the future operations of the International Grant Program.

The second theme, *Globalization and Culture*, was considered a more important topic for the future than the present. Nowadays, capital, technology and people freely transcend

national borders, in a manner that is called "latter capitalism." In line with the decreasing importance of economic borders, media transcending national borders and the movement of people across borders is inevitable. These movements have a great impact on people's lifestyles, or in other words, culture. The issue of this globalization and culture also constitutes an extremely important theme for the future of the present nation-state system. We are not sufficiently aware of this phenomenon, and the symposium held two sessions on this theme.

The session topic *Transnational Pop Culture: Creating a Common Asian Pop Culture?* arose from the fact that in the past 10 years media, of which satellite television has become symbolic, has begun transcending national borders at a rapid pace and music, food, fashion, cartoons and other components of popular culture have begun crossing boundaries in the Asia-Pacific region. For example, Japanese popular culture, including karaoke, sushi, television dramas and cartoons, have met with overwhelming popularity in other Asian countries. This popularity marks the rise of a middle class in those countries, created through economic growth. Members of this middle class have transcended the differences in their cultural backgrounds and share common lifestyles, sensibilities and susceptibilities.

Migrant Culture, Displaced Culture: Creation and Loss in the Diaspora discussed immigrants, refugees, foreign laborers and other people who cross national boundaries, and in the process create new cultures. Session panelists sought to apply the concept of diaspora, which emerged from the study of Jewish society, in an Asian context. Among numerous examples of this process, the second session focused on ethnic Korean residents of Japan and Asian-Americans. These groups lose something because of their physical separation from their motherland and cultures. At the same time, they create a new culture through their conflicts with the culture of the new land. These two sessions provoked many new ideas, the details of which I will leave to the symposium proceedings that are to be published.

The overriding theme of the symposia was that people in the Asia-Pacific region are currently experiencing changes in their lifestyles and cultures at an extremely rapid pace, and the content of these changes is remarkably similar. The age of nation states and the era of nationalism may soon come to an end. In the future, I believe that the field of international cultural cooperation will be dominated by multilateral cooperation rather than the present bilateral type. The joint sponsorship of the current symposia by organizations in different nations speaks of this reality.

Toichi Makita

Program Officer, International Division

RESEARCH GRANT PROGRAM

Overview

In 1994, the Toyota Foundation accepted applications for funding research on the basic theme of *Creating a Society with Pluralistic Values*. Between April 10 and May 31, the Foundation received 788 applications. After careful deliberation, the selection committees announced, on September 22, 1994, that funding would be provided to a total of 51 applicants.

This fiscal year, the Toyota Foundation reformed its 10-year-old research grant system by dividing it into two categories: individual research projects (Type A Grants) and joint research projects (Type B Grants). *Creating a Society with Pluralistic Values* is categorized into four topics:

1. *Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures*
2. *Proposals for a New Social System: Building a Civil Society*
3. *The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival*
4. *Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society*

The selection process centers on four selection committees. Individual projects (Type A Grants) were selected by an eight-member committee headed by Kinya Abe. For joint research projects (Type B Grants), Committee No. 1, consisting of five members and headed by Kinya Abe, selected the Topic 1 projects. Committee No. 2, a group of six headed by Kinhide Mushakoji, selected Topic 2 projects. The five members of Committee No. 3, headed by Ryo Tatsukawa, selected the projects for Topic 3 and Topic 4.

Selection Committee Members' Comments

Type A Grants

Among the 370 applications for individual research assistance, many of the applicants were Japanese women conducting research abroad, and research methods frequently included overseas field surveys. Of the 27 successful applications, five were projects by Japanese women overseas, and 11 of the project titles related to field surveys. While natural-sciences related research is relatively rare among applications to the Foundation, three such applications were successful this year. It should be stressed that, while the selection committee took these statistics to be noteworthy, it did not draw conclusions as to whether they represented particular trends.

The selection process began around the end of June, when the selection committee first met to examine and confirm selection policy. Next, based on this policy

each member carefully evaluated the projects before the committee. At the second committee meeting in early August, the committee held lengthy and vigorous discussions based on the results of those evaluations and examined the recommendations of the other committee members.

In human sciences, where research themes are often very specific, the selection committee chose five projects that focused on a broader topic or geographical region. While these projects might not bear immediate results, the committee felt they could return social dividends in the long term by suggesting concrete social policies. The Foundation sincerely hopes that the committee's visionary stance is rewarded.

This fiscal year was the first in which applications were accepted in English, and two such projects were chosen. It is to be hoped that the removal of the language barrier will remove a considerable obstacle to applications from overseas. In this regard, the Foundation will be watching trends from the next fiscal year with interest.

Finally, the selection committee chose three ongoing projects. It is more difficult for researchers to obtain grants for ongoing projects than for new project applications. These ongoing projects deserve special commendation for their success.

Type B Grants (Selection Committee No. 1)

The committee received 175 applications for joint research projects under the theme of *Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures*. To classify the applications by content: 32 were basic research on a specific culture, 29 pursued an understanding of cultural dynamics, 13 were concerned with preserving cultural assets, 12 were on intercultural and educational issues, and 12 addressed ethnic problems and intercultural coexistence. Less popular topics were traditional cultures and protection of the environment (three applications) and the arts and society (one application). Some 55 applications fell outside the specified theme, addressing such topics as intercultural communication, or corporate management and culture, though these applications remained within the sphere of "culture."

The selection process began with the first committee meeting around the beginning of July to investigate and confirm selection policy. Next, the committee members carefully evaluated the projects in accordance with selection policy. At a second committee meeting in early August, the members presented the results of their evaluations. The selection committee then began examining and screening applications from a broad range of viewpoints, according to members' individual recommendations. Finally, the selection

committee decided on eight successful candidates, who will receive a total of ¥50.7 million in research grants.

The successful applications can, perhaps, be classified as follows: research into multiethnic and multicultural problems in Japan (two projects); studies of a large cultural area (two projects); resolving issues of ethnic conflict and civil war resurgence (two projects); the relationship between universal values and individual cultures (one project); and preserving the cultural assets of developing countries (one project). Most of the research addressed contemporary issues, reflecting the preference of the selection committee for projects deemed appropriate to private foundation sponsorship. However, our principal selection criterion was not merely the appropriateness of the theme but also the quality of the research plan submitted.

Type B Grants (Selection Committee No. 2)

The selection committee received 111 applications for the theme of *Proposals for a New Social System: Building a Civil Society*. Perhaps because of the theme's relevance both to academic investigation and to social policy formation, applicants (and their representatives) ranged from academics and other researchers to representatives of nongovernmental organizations and civic groups. Presented by theme or content, 20 applications examined social welfare, 16 focused on reviewing or reorganizing the democratic process, 16 on building new international relations, 14 on growing and developing private nonprofit organizations, 12 on minority rights, seven on family and community norms, five on social systems from the viewpoint of women's or gender issues, four on local government and decentralization, and 17 on other topics.

The selection process began around the end of June with an initial meeting to examine and confirm selection policy. Next, the committee carefully evaluated the projects based on the selection policy decided earlier. Then, at a second meeting in late July, the selection committee held lengthy and energetic deliberations based on the results of those evaluations. Eventually, eight projects were chosen and granted ¥42 million.

Reviewing the successful projects, three were concerned with developing new social systems for the post-cold-war international arena, three involved the welfare of minorities and improved human rights and two sought new forms of multiculturalism and pluralism.

All of these topics urgently require solutions for today's international and regional societies. The Foundation has high expectations for future research in these areas and the diffusion of its results.

Type B Grants (Selection Committee No. 3)

Selection Committee No. 3 reviewed applications related to Topic 3 (*The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival*) and Topic 4 (*Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society*). The selection committee received 96 applications for Topic 3 and 36 applications for Topic 4. Agricultural issues featured prominently in applications related to Topic 3 (15 of the 96). Eight projects were finally selected, six for Topic 3 and two for Topic 4.

The selection process lasted from late June to August 1994. The selection policy was mainly determined at the first committee meeting, on June 28. The five members reviewed all of the applications for approximately one month and recommended five each. During this process, the selection committee also considered ongoing projects started prior to the past fiscal year by carefully examining interim reports. The second committee meeting was held on August 2, at which members reviewed the applications that they had initially recommended. Based on this second look, they chose the recipients of the grants.

Of the eight applications finally selected, six were international joint research projects, and while several applications were submitted in English, unfortunately none were chosen. Three ongoing projects received grants. The large number of applicants for grants for ongoing projects and our desire to promote new projects meant that the selection committee had to reject many excellent applications.

The selection committee chose one project related to agricultural issues, though the overall quality of agriculture-related applications was disappointing. Similarly, the selection committee received few noteworthy applications for Topic 4. It is to be hoped that the quality of applications for both of these topics will increase in the future.

Perhaps because of the ¥20 million ceiling on each grant, as outlined in the Information for Applicants pamphlet, many of applications were for large-scale projects. To accept as many applications as possible within our budgetary constraints, the selection committee judged the budget proposed in each application strictly.

Statistical Breakdown

Framework of Research Promotion for 1994

	Category A (Individual Research)	Category B (Joint Research)
Nature of Research	Creative research conducted by young researchers working individually	Joint research, with a particular emphasis on joint international research
Grant Amount	¥1.0 million–¥2.0 million per project	¥4.0 million–¥5.0 million per project Limited to ¥20 million over two years
Total Grant Amount	Approximately ¥40.0 million	Approximately ¥140.0 million
Anticipated Grant Period	One year, beginning November 1, 1994	One or two years, beginning November 1, 1993

Analysis of Fiscal 1994 Applications

		Type A				Type B ²		Total (B)
		Total	Total (A)	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	
Number of Applications	1994	788	370	175	111	96	36	418
	1993 ³	757	397					360
Value of Applications ¹	1994	4,174	711	1,390	857	961	255	3,463
	1993 ³	2,407	722					1,685
Average Value of Applications ¹		5.3	1.9	7.9	7.7	9.2		8.3
Average Age of Applicants		41.9	33.9	48.9	49.0	49.3		49.0
Gender of Applicants	(M)	605	250	144	89	122		355
	(F)	183	120	31	22	10		63
Applications in English		82	38	20	12	12		44
International Applications ⁴	a)	78	24	23	18	13		54
	b)	76	64	8	3	1		12
	c)	69	58	4	3	4		11
Total		223	146	35	24	18		77

Analysis of Fiscal 1994 Grants Awarded

		Type A				Type B ²		Total (B)
		Total	Total (A)	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4	
Number of Awards	1994	51	27	8	8	6	2	24
	1993 ³	53	25					28
Value of Awards ¹	1994	183	40	51	42	36	14	143
	1993 ³	190	40					150
Average Value of Awards ¹		3.6	1.5	6.3	5.3	6.3		6.0
Average Age of Recipients		40.7	32.6	50.5	45.3	53.4		49.7
Gender of Recipients	(M)	39	19	8	5	7		20
	(F)	12	8	0	3	1		4
International Recipients ⁴	a)	5	1	1	3	0		4
	b)	6	5	0	1	0		1
	c)	10	10	0	0	0		0
Total		21	16	1	4	0		5

Notes:

- The total and average values of applications and awards are given in millions of yen.
- The topics are as follows: Topic 1, *Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures*; Topic 2, *Proposals for a New Social System: Building a Civil Society*; Topic 3, *The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival*; Topic 4, *Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society*. Applications related to Topics 1 and 2 were reviewed by Selection Committees Nos. 1 and 2, respectively. Applications related to Topics 3 and 4 were reviewed by Selection Committee No. 3.
- In fiscal 1993, Type A Grant projects were classified as Category I grants; Type B Grant projects were classified as Category II and Category III grants.
- International projects are subdivided as follows: a) a non-Japanese research project leader based overseas; b) a non-Japanese research project leader based in Japan; c) a Japanese research project leader based overseas.

**Awards under the Research Grant Program
Type A Grants**

**Topic 1: Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of
Diverse Cultures**

**The Meaning of Owning Books in the Feudal Period
in Japan: the Meaning and Influence of Searching,
Collecting and Compiling History Books by the
Tokugawa Bakufu**

Kumiko Fujizane
Fellowship of the Japan Society for the Promotion
of Science
¥1,400,000

**Ethno-Archaeological Studies on Traditional Cultures
of the Northern Cook Islands, Eastern Polynesia, on
the Basis of an Explanation of Meanings Involved in
Ritual Sites**

Toru Yamaguchi
Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology,
University of Auckland, New Zealand
¥1,500,000

**The National Art System in the Caribbean: Establishment
of National Museums and Art Education**

Mayako Ishikawa
Graduate Student, Department of International and
Interdisciplinary Studies, University of Tokyo
¥1,500,000

**An Archaeological Comparative Study between the
Center (Maya Culture) and the Periphery (Non-Maya
Cultures) in the Crossroads of the Ancient Cultures in
Honduras: Reconstruction of the Process of the Rise
and Fall of the Ancient Maya Civilization in View of
the Peripheral Society**

Seiichi Nakamura
Research Member of the Copán Association, Honduras
¥1,600,000

**A Study of the Educational Problems of Korean Resi-
dents in Japan during the Occupation Period; the
Policies of the Japanese Government and GHQ/SCAP**

Taeki Kin
Special Student, Graduate School of Law,
Hitotsubashi University
¥1,200,000

**A Descriptive Study of Tibetan Minority Languages
around the Six Rivers in Southwest China**

Takumi Ikeda
Lecturer, Yamanashi Women's Junior College
¥1,600,000

**A Positive Study on Town-Making (*Machizukuri*) and
Local Autonomy in Japan: Preservation of Traditional
Milieu and the Process of Making Identity**

Kyung Taek Yim
Graduate Student, Department of Cultural
Anthropology, University of Tokyo
¥1,000,000

**Cultural Anthropological Study of the Social Roles
of Religions in the Immigrant Cities of West Africa;
Continuity and Change of Ethnicity: A Case Study of
the Acceptance of a Japanese New Religion in Côte
d'Ivoire**

Naoki Kashio
Graduate Student, Department of Humanities,
University of Tokyo
¥1,600,000

**An Anthropological Study of the Aspiration for Public
Welfare among the National Minorities in South
China from an Analysis of Voluntary Activity for
Public Welfare and Public Equipment of the Dong
People.**

Tsutomu Kaneshige
Visiting Researcher, Academy of Social Sciences,
Guang Xi Zhanang Autonomous District, P.R.C.
¥1,600,000

**A Study of Hotels in Colonial Countries from the
Viewpoint of Urban Planning**

Eiji Keyamura
Instructor, School of Architecture, Kyoto University
¥1,200,000

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

Yeong Ae Yamashita
Visiting Professor, Department of History, Dongguk
University, R.O.K.
¥1,700,000

Kim Il Sung and the Korean Communist Movement in Manchuria: The Colonial Origins of the DPRK

Hongkoo Han

Graduate Student, Department of History, University of Washington, U.S.A.

¥1,600,000

A Medical-Anthropological Study of Paje Lança: An Analysis of the Relationship between Healer and Patient

Hideaki Matsuoka

Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, U.S.A.

¥1,500,000

The Creation of Cham Ethnic Identity

Rie Nakamura

Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, U.S.A.

¥1,300,000

Topic 2: Proposals for a New Social System: Building a Civil Society

The Effects of Caring for and Losing Children on Mothers' Perceptions and Attitudes about Life: A Comparative Study of Japan and the U.S.

Shigeo Saiki

Graduate Student, University of California, San Francisco, U.S.A.

¥1,400,000

Economic Development, Work Sharing and Foreign Aid

Yukihiro Torikai

Assistant Professor, School of Humanities and Culture, Tokai University

¥1,500,000

Obligations of State Parties to Human Rights Treaties: Normative Significance of the Concept of Human Rights in Treaty Interpretation

Hae Bong Shin

Graduate Student, Department of Law and Politics, University of Tokyo

¥1,000,000

Fair International Labor Standards and Sustainable Development of the World Economy

Takeshi Yonezu

Research Fellow of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

¥1,500,000

A New Phase of the Social Movement in the Philippines: A Study of Democratization of Asian Developing Countries

Kazuhiro Ota

Graduate Student, Faculty of Social Studies, Hitotsubashi University

¥1,400,000

A Study on NGOs' Work in Participatory Development and Democratization and Northern Aid Agencies Cofinancing: A Case Study of the CIDA's Partnership Programs in the Philippines and Indonesia

Akio Takayanagi

Lecturer, Faculty of Foreign Studies, Kitakyushu University

¥1,500,000

Institutionally Induced Health Care Policy in Japan and the United States

Mikitaka Masuyama

Graduate Student, Department of Political Science, University of Michigan, U.S.A.

¥1,000,000

Topic 3: The Global Environment and the Potential for Human Survival

Research on the Prevention of Internal Exposure in Areas Severely Contaminated by the Chernobyl Accident: An Epidemic Study of the Radionuclides' Transfer from Contaminated Food to Human Bodies

Kazumi Takano

Graduate Student, Department of Medicine, Shinshu University

¥2,000,000

Exploring Indigenous Natural Products for Resistance Management/Control of Storage Pests of Rice and Corn

Ebenezer Oduro Owusu

Graduate Student, Department of Entomology, Ehime University, Ghana

¥1,900,000

A Study of Changes in Food Culture and Domestic Demand for Agricultural Products in China: A Comparison with Japan

Jinhu Shen
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Horticulture,
Minami-Kyushu University
¥1,600,000

Contribution of Magmatic Volatiles (Especially Halogens) from Explosive Volcanic Eruptions into the Atmosphere

Mari Sumita
Visiting Fellow, Research Center for Maritime
Earth Sciences, Kiel University, Germany
¥1,600,000

Topic 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society

The Role of Traditional Medicine in Present Sri Lankan Society: A Medical Anthropology Field Research on Ancient Historical and Medical Scriptures and Their Effect on Different Ethnic and Religious Groups of Society

Machiko Higuchi
Graduate Student, University of Colombo, Sri
Lanka
¥1,700,000

Structural Changes and Economies of Scale in Japanese Agriculture: An Empirical Approach to Development Strategy of East Asian Agriculture

Hu Bai
Associate Professor, College of Horticulture,
Minami-Kyushu University
¥1,600,000

Type B Grants

Topic 1: Mutual Understanding and Coexistence of Diverse Cultures

New Strategies for Curbing Ethnic and Religious Conflict in Nigeria

Okafor Fidelis Uzochukwu
Professor, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria
¥3,000,000

International Joint Research on the Basic Structure of Hunting Cultures and Its Acculturation around the Sea of Japan*

Shinpei Kato
Professor, Faculty of Letters, Kokugakuin University
¥9,500,000

An Interdisciplinary Research on the Functions of Traditional Cultural Elements in the Process of Reconstruction of Rural Communities in Cambodia*

Masaki Onozawa
Associate Professor, Institute of History and
Anthropology, Tsukuba University
¥9,000,000

Research Concerning Psychosocial Stress Occurring through the Multinationalization of Society and a Model for the Psychiatric Support System for Multinational Society with Less Stress*

Norihiko Kuwaya
Psychiatrist, School of Medicine, Yamagata
University
¥5,200,000

Movement of Population and the Network of Information in Disintegration and Reintegration: A Comparative Study of the Mediterranean World and the Circumpacific World, on Refuge, Manpower and Language*

Ryoji Motomura
Professor, College of Arts and Sciences, University of
Tokyo
¥7,000,000

A Transcultural Study on Ethical Orientations in the Asia-Pacific Region: Ethical Decisions Involved in Phase III of the AIDS Vaccination Program

Gen Ohi
Professor, School of International Health, University
of Tokyo
¥5,000,000

Study of Language Minority Students' Adaptation in Japanese Elementary and Middle Schools*

Masao Takahashi
Professor, Faculty of Education, Niigata University
¥4,100,000

**An Investigation into the Past, Present and Future of
Nha Nhac Court Music in Vietnam**

Yoshihiko Tokumaru
Professor, Ochanomizu University
¥7,900,000

**Topic 2: Proposals for a New Social System: Building
a Civil Society**

**The Creation of a Market Economy and Civil Society
in Russia***

Serguey Braguinski
Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics
and Business Administration, Yokohama City
University
¥7,000,000
Russia

**Prospects for Southern China's Economic Sphere
Toward the 21st Century***

Jin Hong Fan
Professor, Institute of Asia-Pacific Economic
Studies under Fujian Academy of Social Sciences,
P.R.C.
¥8,000,000
P.R.C.

**A Study on Japanese Wives in South Korea: Minority
Culture and Welfare in South Korea and Japan***

Ritsuko Nakamura
Associate Professor, Department of Sociology,
Chukyo University
¥4,000,000

**Action Research on the Formation of Support Networks
for Foreign Residents in the Komoro Region of Nagano
Prefecture**

Nozomi Tanaka
Professor, International Students Center, Osaka
University
¥3,000,000

**The Prospect of Socioeconomic Change and Sustain-
able Development in Post-Apartheid South Africa: A
Search for Democratization and a Nonracial Strategy
as a Universal Model of Development**

Ken Sasaki
Faculty of Business, Osaka City University
¥4,000,000

**A Comprehensive Study on the Prospects of Develop-
ment Compatible with Human Rights in Thailand, with
Special Reference to Gender-Based Discrimination of
Labor***

Seiko Hanochi
Secretary General of the East Asian Women's Forum
¥6,000,000

**Managing Differences in Multicultural Societies:
Australia and Japan***

Tessa Suzuki
Senior Fellow, Research School of Pacific and Asian
Studies, Australian National University, Australia
¥6,000,000

**Pluralism in Community Development Practices: Can
New Information Technology Build and Maintain a
Civil Society?***

John T. Pierce
Director, Community Development Center, Simon
Fraser University, Canada
¥4,000,000

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

**International Joint Study of Environmental Issues
towards the Preparation of "The State of the
Environment in Asia"***

Toshiko Akiyama
Professor, Women's College, Aoyama Gakuin
University
¥10,000,000

**A Fundamental Study on Bioremediation of
Organically Enriched Sediment by a Deposit-
Feeding Polychaete**

Shigeru Montani
Associate Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, Kagawa
University
¥4,000,000

**Investigation of Functional Aspects and the Cause of
Extinction of the Woolly Mammoth, Using Soft Tissue
and DNA from Samples Excavated in the Siberian
Permafrost**

Naoki Suzuki
Lecturer, Jikei University School of Medicine
¥4,800,000

A Feasibility Study for the Establishment of a Modified and Locally Fitted Buffer Zone in a Broad Sense for the Coexistence between the African Elephant and Local People Based on Preliminary Studies*

Hideo Obara
Professor, Department of Humanology and Zoology,
Kagawa Nutrition University
¥6,000,000

A Study on Converting Economical Agriculture to Agriculture for Life*

Osamu Nakamura
Research Student, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu
University
¥5,000,000

Microbial Ecological Study on Hydrocarbon Strata in Russia*

Makoto Ishimoto
Professor, Tokyo Kaseigakuin University
¥6,200,000

Topic 4: Science and Technology in the Age of Civil Society

Evolution of Science and Technology in Japan: Building a Database on Major Primary Sources

Chikayoshi Kamatani
Professor, Faculty of Management, Toyo University
¥4,000,000

Development, Validation and Field Application of Patient Satisfaction Measurement in Japan*

Sakai Iwasaki
Professor, Nippon Medical School
¥10,000,000

Note: All Type A Grant projects are for one year only. Type B Grant projects for two years are indicated by an asterisk after the project title. All other Type B Grant projects are for one year only.

PROGRAMS RELATED TO CITIZEN ACTIVITIES

Overview

The Two Programs Related to Citizen Activities

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

Grant Program for Citizen Activities

The primary objective of this grant program is to help citizens develop self-government by addressing issues through the grass-roots efforts of local communities and individuals, with priority given to providing grants for far-reaching plans and activities.

Grants are awarded for the following types of projects:

- Experiments that verge upon or propose new environmental or developmental methods
- Experiments that attempt to address new methods of increasing the autonomy of the disadvantaged or the elderly
- Experiments that attempt to propose new directions to Japanese society through the experience of support and cooperation among developing nations
- Experiments that attempt to recreate local communities by focusing on the problems that these communities encounter
- Experiments that offer assistance to immigrants and other people who are considered to be socially disadvantaged
- Experiments that, in a practical and concrete manner, support and promote citizen activities in general

A total of 117 applications were received during the first period for award application, from April 11 through June 20. These were screened in July and August. At the seventy-second Board of Directors' meeting, held in late September, nine projects, totaling ¥17.0 million in grants, were approved for a one-year period

beginning in November. In the second period, from October 15 through December 15, 151 applications were received. These applications were screened in January and February of 1995. At the seventy-third Board of Directors' meeting in March, ten projects, representing ¥18.0 million in grants, were approved for a one-year period beginning in April 1995.

Screening for the current fiscal year was conducted by the Grant Program for Citizen Activities Selection Committee, chaired by Yasuo Harima and comprising five other members.

Citizen Research Contest

The Citizen Research Contest, the theme of which is *Observing the Community Environment*, seeks to promote long-term research that is closely related to local communities.

Grant priority is placed on research that concentrate on the local environment, through groups focusing on the citizens of local communities. Moreover, projects should take a broad view of the environment, and the research themes, suggested by problems or issues encountered in daily life, should lead team members to observe their local community and reflect on their society. Through the Foundation, applications are publicly solicited every other year.

This fiscal year, the Foundation oversaw the progress of the seven groups selected in April 1993 for main research project grants in the sixth contest. In addition, selection committee members oversaw the progress of twelve groups selected to receive preliminary study grants in April 1994. Based upon these results, the selection committee, chaired by Toshitaka Hidaka, chose groups to receive main research project grants, according to the following schedule:

Initiation of preliminary research	April 1994–December 1994
Screening of candidates for main research project grants	January 1995–February 1995
Selection of candidates for main research project grants	March 1995 (seventy-third Board of Directors' meeting)

Main research project grants were awarded for a two-year period beginning in April 1995.

To encourage understanding of and support for citizen activity grants and citizen research grants, based on its experiences with these activities, the Foundation held its second Citizen Activity Link-up Forum, on July 2, 1994, at L-Park Sendai. The theme of the forum was *Citizen Experiments: Overcoming Boundaries, Encountering Different Values*.

Activities of the Grant Program for Citizen Activities

General Trends in Applications

This year, the Foundation began emphasizing projects that support a maturing civil society, distilling applications into those which shed light on specific problems and those which make policy proposals, with a focus on those pertaining to local communities. Owing partly to this emphasis, applications in the first application period numbered only 117—a relatively small number. However, the number of applications during the second period rose to 151, the largest number to date for a single application period, reflecting recent increases in the volume and the quality of citizen activities.

Geographically, this year, as in the past, most applications came from urban areas. In particular, there were 155 applications from Japan's Kanto region (primarily the Tokyo and Kanagawa regions), and 44 applications from the Kansai region (primarily Osaka). Although applications from Japan's Tohoku, Chugoku, Shikoku and Kyushu regions were relatively few, they are gradually increasing. This rise indicates that citizen activities outside urban areas are becoming more dynamic and that the capabilities of organizations in these areas are advancing.

Approximately half of the applications this year focused on relatively well-established themes, including environmental preservation and ecological topics, such welfare-related topics as elderly care and support for the autonomy of persons with disabilities, local community and village development, and topics related to overseas support and cooperation. However, the number of experiments focusing on needs engendered by changing societal values also grew. Themes of these experiments included human rights, children and education, medicine and health, and art and culture.

Comments on the Screening Process

In addition to continued emphasis on the quality and urgency of proposals, the selection committee's deliberations and examinations attempted to achieve a balance in projects awarded, in terms of geographical region, field of activity and age of members. As is further discussed below, nineteen grants, representing ¥35.0 million, were awarded on this basis. Plans for the majority of these experiments sought to address new societal developments, while closely relating to their communities. Each of these projects highlights problems that can be expected to extend into other fields and geographic regions, increasing the likelihood of their returning valuable research results.

Awards under the Grant Program for Citizen Activities

Promoting Mutual Understanding of Differences in Internationalizing Regions

Minoru Numao (and eleven associates)
Association for Discussing Foreign Pupils and their Guardians
¥1.8 million

Beginning with the establishment of the Keihin Industrial Site in the 1920s, the region in which this association is located has been a gathering place for workers of Korean and Okinawan origin. The former were forcibly brought to this area, and many of the latter arrived here after ground combat in Okinawa. Many of these people settled in the region following the war. In addition, in the 1990s, South American migrant workers of Japanese origin, often descended from post-war Japanese emigrants from Okinawa, began arriving with their families in increasing numbers.

Despite the region's increasing internationalization, deep-seated discrimination persists against people of Korean and Okinawan origin, and against foreign laborers. This project supports efforts to reestablish the identities of these people, and advocates the development of an educational movement for children disadvantaged through discrimination. For second-generation youth, the plan seeks to foster an understanding of their differences and the development of a region that supports mutual coexistence.

Creating an Environment that Promotes Citizen Participation in Educational Network Development

Ryo Mori, Director of Operations (and twenty-seven associates)
Eco-Communication Center (ECOM)
¥1.9 million

Resolving environmental and North-South problems requires not only global recognition that such problems exist, but also a self-sustaining program of citizen education that focuses on regional societies. In Japan, although these issues are recognized, citizen participation is extremely low, and an organization is needed that will provide instruction to potential volunteers to facilitate and encourage this participation.

This project aims to promote a network that offers environmental and developmental education in various regions from a global standpoint. Its primary activities include (1) holding regional workshops to educate trainers, (2) promoting and supporting activities to establish regional information centers, (3) developing a networked structure to provide support among these

regional information centers and (4) creating a network consisting of NGOs related to Asian environmental and developmental issues and educational foundations.

Rebuilding in the Wake of the Kagoshima-Kotsukigawa Flood: Fostering Disaster Prevention while Protecting Stone Bridges

Toshitaka Ueno, Representative (and eight associates)

Kagoshima Cultural Forum on Disaster Prevention
¥1.9 million

As damage caused by the August 6, 1994, flooding of Kagoshima was being repaired, public opinion regarding the area's historical relics was strongly divided, underscoring the dilemma presented by the choice between minimizing flooding by widening the river bed and preserving the historic stone bridges that cross the river. A Monthly River-Basin Watching citizens' group was established to monitor river activity and counter local government attempts to widen the river bed. This project seeks to propose alternatives to current suggestions, that will allow for the preservation of the stone bridges. To this end, the project promotes reconciliation between the local government and its citizenry, and encourage discourse among citizens in the upper and lower river-basin areas. Consequently, the project aims for a harmonious agreement between urban development and preservation of the natural environment and historic artifacts.

Creating a Network to Counter Arsenic Pollution in Asia

Nobuyuki Hotta, Representative (and eight associates)

Asia Arsenic Network (AAN)
¥2.0 million

The Toroku region of Takachiho-cho, Miyazaki Prefecture, is the site of numerous cases of chronic arsenic poisoning—one of the four primary diseases designated by the Japanese government as caused by environmental pollution. Arsenic, a poison that exists throughout the world in large quantities, has become more evident as a pollutant and more serious as a threat to health, in line with the rising development of mining throughout Asia. An increasing number of doctors, as well as people suffering from the effects of this type of pollution, have begun seeking cooperation from Japan, which is regarded as an "advanced pollutant nation." In light of this, the AAN was established last year as a grass-roots organization that would share information about arsenic pollution and focus knowledge in an attempt to eradicate the problem. At the same time, the project should deepen the ties that bind civil societies in Asia.

Fact-Finding Survey of the Deaf-Blind and Peer Counseling Experiment by Deaf-Blind Persons

Satoshi Fukushima, Representative (and eight associates)

Tokyo Association of the Deaf-Blind
¥1.7 million

The Japanese Ministry of Public Welfare estimates that 24,000 Japanese people are legally deaf-blind, defined as people whose senses of hearing and sight have sustained severe damage. Most of these people are confined within houses or other facilities and are consequently deprived of an opportunity to attain autonomy and participate in society.

In this project, deaf-blind people who have themselves achieved some degree of success in becoming independent and participating in society will, through interviews and peer counseling, seek to address the psychological and other problems of deaf-blind persons. In this manner, the project is intended to serve both as a survey of the circumstances of deaf-blind people in general, and as an experiment in improving the welfare of the deaf-blind. It is also anticipated that the interviewees' desires for independence and participation will be stimulated by the exercise. Ultimately, the association will analyze the results of the survey, and present its findings publicly, providing guidance both for the efforts of this association and those of government organizations in a variety of ways.

Developing an Educational Network to Support Children with Learning Disabilities, and Understanding the Current State of Citizen Assistance: Establishing Networks and Initiating Activities to Promote the Development of Directors

Kiyomi Ueki, Representative (and eight associates)
HISHO (Quantum Leap)

¥2.0 million

Learning disabilities, which are thought to result from deviations during normal development of the central nervous system, are sometimes termed "invisible obstacles." Because these disabilities are largely invisible, they are often not understood. Children with learning disabilities, therefore, are frequently subjected to schoolyard ridicule and other forms of prejudice.

This project seeks to invite specialists from the Landmark School, in the United States—a nation well advanced in the education of individuals with learning disabilities—to a workshop that will be held in conjunction with other groups that provide guidance on learning disabilities. Through this workshop, HISHO aims to establish more effective methods of remedial education. In addition, this project is expected to result in the formation of proposals to relevant government bodies.

Documenting the Movement to Preserve Watersheds in the Jouetsu Region of Niigata Prefecture

Yasumasa Matsubara, Representative (and twenty-four associates)

Association to Preserve Watershed Regions in Jouetsu

¥1.9 million

In the five years since its establishment, the Joetsu Association to Preserve Watershed Regions has participated in a broad range of activities. The association has played an instrumental role in halting plans to construct golf courses in watershed regions and in initiating watershed preservation ordinances. Through these activities, the association has learned numerous lessons of universal applicability.

This project aims to document the association's activities in detail, then introduce them to a wider sector of society. In this manner, the association will address the region's immediate environmental problem and contribute to citizen activities on a larger scale. Rather than merely record the association's progress, the documentation created through this project is intended to satisfy the requirements of research specialists. By eliciting the cooperation of these specialists, the association's successes can be clearly evaluated from the theoretical viewpoints of environmental preservation, institution, town development and movement.

Surveys of Indonesian NGOs to Enable Japanese Development Cooperation

Akiko Tsuru, Representative (and nine associates)

Japan NGO Network on Indonesia (JANNI)

¥1.8 million

Japanese aid to Indonesia is extensive, from both countries' perspectives. However, cooperation between Japanese NGOs and Indonesian institutions is extremely low compared with other Southeast Asian nations. The reason for this relatively low level of involvement by Japanese citizens and NGOs is that a large gap exists between Japan's need for information and desire to offer contributions, and the recognition and cooperation Indonesian NGOs desire. To improve this situation, last year JANNI promoted a network to publish newsletters aimed at increasing mutual understanding.

Based on the success of these activities, the current project will conduct surveys of Indonesian NGOs to develop a practical framework for cooperation between these organizations and Japan's NGOs.

Collecting and Providing Information Needed by People with HIV in Japan

Yoji Inoue, Representative (and ten associates)

SHIP (Stay Healthy Information Project)

¥2.0 million

This project aims to promote the health of people with HIV, reduce the prejudice and discrimination associated with the infection and provide HIV-positive people with easy access to information about activities that can minimize the development of the virus. As in the previous year's activities, the project will accomplish this task by the editing, publication and distribution of a newsletter. In addition, this project plans to build upon the association's previous activities to further its relations with people who have HIV, medical practitioners, volunteers, educators and the general public. Through discussion groups, the association also plans to create an environment that enables it to address the variety of problems that face persons with HIV.

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

Chihiro Saito, Representative (and ten associates)

South Asian NGO Study Group

¥2.0 million

In terms of NGOs, India is one of the most advanced nations in South Asia—so much so that India is sometimes dubbed the "NGO Empire." Even so, Japanese NGOs and other citizen activist groups have accumulated only a limited amount of information about their activities.

Continuing with the preceding year's activities, this project aims to adopt representative NGOs in specific fields as case studies. The project will examine the development of policies proposed to regional governments, central governments and advanced nations, as well as their success in improving the welfare of local residents by such NGOs. Primarily, the project will study NGOs in India, but those in Pakistan, the Maldives and other nations will be included. In addition to interaction between NGOs and governments, this project aims to focus on joint activities between NGOs and the business community, particularly multinational corporations.

Experiment to Establish Autonomy for Disabled Individuals through Legal Advocacy

*Yoshihiko Kawauchi, Representative Director
(and fourteen associates)*

*Legal Advocacy on Disability Development
Committee (LADD)*

¥1.9 million

Disabled individuals' participation in society often makes them the targets of charity and protection. As a result, these people are relegated to a position of societal weakness, and are frequently unable to assume the rights that exist for others in the same society. However, a proper understanding of disabled individuals' rights is needed before a basis for discussion of societal participation is possible; with an understanding of legal advocacy, which supports such rights, being necessary before they can be established.

In the United States, particularly in the San Francisco Bay area, there has developed a practical, forward-thinking form of legal advocacy. Focusing on this theme, this experiment will dispatch disabled individuals, care providers and attorneys to the San Francisco Bay area to survey and research the activities of its nonprofit organizations. Through these efforts, concrete actions and proposals can then be implemented in Japan.

Studies and Activities Related to the Environment and Development of Amami Oshima

Tatsuji Iwakiri, Chairman (and twelve associates)

Tatsugo Association for the Preservation of Nature

¥2.0 million

The island of Amami Oshima, which lies in the subtropics, is home to many unique species of flora and fauna. From the global viewpoint, the island, so favored with ecological abundance that it is sometimes called the "Galapagos of the East," urgently requires extensive studies of its topology, geology and plant life so that these natural characteristics can be preserved. Faced with recent plans for the development of large-scale resorts, the association has become involved in fact-finding studies to determine possibilities for the coexistence of this development with its natural surroundings.

This project aims to continue the studies of the island's geology, geographic distribution of buried cultural artifacts, ethnic culture and bird species, which have been conducted to date. In addition, the association aims to broaden its field of study to include the aquatic life, mammals and small animals, plant life and history of the island.

Developing an Environment in which the Hearing Impaired can Comfortably Receive Medical Treatment

Takashi Kanai, Chairman (and seventeen associates)

Matsumoto Association for the Deaf

¥1.7 million

At present, the environment surrounding medical care for the hearing impaired is faced with issues and problems that encompass many fields. The efforts of the hearing impaired, sign language interpreters and social welfare advocates alone are proving insufficient to create an environment in which the hearing impaired can comfortably receive medical care. Action over a broad spectrum that includes medical institutions is required.

From the basis of the problems presented by hearing-impaired patients and sign language interpreters, the project aims to analyze the issues of a better environment for medical care. The project also calls for producing health care pamphlets and videos, and establishing a medical emergency network.

Enjoyable Child-Rearing: Creating Regional Networks for Raising Children

Naoko Takada, Planning Staffer (and twenty-one associates)

TTC

¥1.3 million

Until recently, the child-rearing process benefited from the support of grandparents, neighbors and others in the household's vicinity. Nowadays, this situation is becoming increasingly rare, and mothers frequently bear the brunt of the responsibility. Ideally, in addition to a child's mother other people in the vicinity, including people who are also raising their own children, would offer their support. Accessible playgrounds and a suitable environment surrounding the household would also support child-rearing. The time has come for society as a whole to consider this situation, with care being taken that mothers do not become isolated, and that local areas allow child-rearing to be enjoyable.

This project seeks to provide mothers with local information on child-rearing, and at the same time create networks. As these networks expand, people in similar situations will be drawn into groups, thereby providing them an opportunity to address regional problems related to child-rearing.

Learning with Foreigners and Together Changing Regional Society: Establishing a Series of Seminars

Makoto Nakazono, Representative (and ten associates)

INOKEN (Shibuya-Harajuku Association for Life and Rights)

¥1.8 million

In recent years, citizen activities that support foreign workers have expanded into various regions throughout Japan. However, these activities have been characterized by only a few people dealing with a large number of issues. Consequently, in terms of both quality and quantity, these activities are reaching their limits. Future efforts must curtail problems as or before they occur.

This project seeks to hold a series of seminars discussing labor, immigration law and lifestyle issues that will provide an opportunity, not only for foreign volunteers, but also for regional citizens and managers to participate. In addition, the seminars aim to provide a means of negotiation with administrative offices and employer's organizations, in the hope of furthering cooperation between these parties.

Creating through Visual Expression and Joint Activities an Environment in which People can Discuss AIDS and the HIV Virus Openly

Toshiro Kimura, Representative (and thirty-five associates)

AIDS Poster Project

¥1.8 million

AIDS and the HIV virus are closely linked with the topics of interpersonal relations, communication methods, sexuality and community. Merely highlighting problems does not allow us to delve deeper into the controversy and better understand the situation. What is more important is a dialog between people who understand the messages the illness brings—instead of lamenting or condemning, we must experiment with the new relationships the situation forges.

This project gives an opportunity for just this type of dialog and experiment, in the form of exhibitions, symposiums and workshops that promote participation by the audience. Through these activities, it is hoped that the project will create a network that will link these people's experiences.

Creating a Plan to Manage the Environment around the Kasumigaura Area through Joint Activities among Local Areas and the Social Sector

Kazuya Shimoizumi, Chairman (and eight associates)

Science Education Foundation of Japan

¥1.8 million

Water pollution in the Kasumigaura River basin area constitutes a serious societal problem, and citizens, schools and government agencies are involved in efforts to implement purification measures, conduct surveys and make the public aware of the situation. However these efforts are insufficient in taking into account the whole of the environment of the area and the social structure.

In preparation for the Sixth World Limnology Conference, which is scheduled to be held in the Kasumigaura area this autumn, this project will focus attention on the area through its Plan to Manage the Kasumigaura River Environment. This plan calls together the region's residents, administrators and educators to create a network that will enable sustainable ecology in the region.

Sapporo Child-Rearing Handbook Creation and Network Development

Kazue Kohno, Representative (and twenty-seven associates)

Association Preparing for Sapporo Child-Rearing Network Establishment

¥1.7 million

Sapporo, a major city characterized by the large number of families that have been relocated there, faces a chronic child-care deficiency, which causes a large number of mothers to feel isolated. In an attempt to alleviate this situation, the local government has initiated counseling and model activities. However, the city's activities are far from adequate.

This project will conduct surveys and create handbooks related to child-rearing in Sapporo. In addition, it will promote the creation of a network of government-related institutions, residents, specialists and researchers for activities pertaining to child-rearing. In this manner, the project aims to develop an environment of enhanced citizen support for child-rearing.

The Current State of Citizen Participation in Supporting Disadvantaged Persons' Regional Lifestyles: Small-Scale Factory Work Forces, A Survey of Volunteers

*Seikaku Suzuki, Management Committee Chairman
(and six associates)*

*KYOSAREN (Association of Community Workshops
for Disabled Persons)*

¥2.0 million

Small factories that employ the disabled currently number more than 3,400 nationwide, and this count is rising. Furthermore, disabled people who are employed at these facilities number fewer than 60,000. These work places are indispensable for the disabled, and constitute a resource of increasing societal importance. However, because these small factories are legally "unauthorized" and "unrecognized," they presently operate through the efforts of the families of disabled persons, their relatives and local residents.

The association has conducted numerous nationwide surveys and other research on these organizations, and this project will focus on the current situation with regard to instructors and volunteers.

Results of Citizen Research Contest Activities

The Sixth Contest

In March 1993, the following seven groups were selected for main research project grants. The teams and the primary sites of their research are as follows: Ishiuchi Society for Children and Community Development, Niigata Prefecture; Study Group on Oshima Interstitial Fauna, Ehime Prefecture; Study Group on the *Osekka's* Habitat, Aomori Prefecture; Gamono Kogen Club, Shiga Prefecture; Tenryu Village *Gifucho* Study Group, Nagano Prefecture; Study Group on Outdoor Activities, Aichi Prefecture; and Society for Reviewing Toyoshima's Local Culture, Hiroshima Prefecture. The award period for these projects ended March 1995.

Results of Screening Research Grants for the Seventh Contest

The twelve projects awarded preliminary study grants in the seventh contest began their research in April 1994. In late December, each project submitted its report of research results and its Proposal for Conducting Research, in preparation for its main research. From late October through early December, the seven selection committee members shared the responsibility of traveling from Hokkaido and Nagasaki to visit the site of each group's research and to conduct interviews locally. However, as with the previous contest, to ensure complete impartiality, the selection committee chairman did not participate in these interviews.

Progress reports were presented at a meeting in late January 1995. Thereafter, the selection committee convened to deliberate on candidates for main research grants. In addition to the content of presentations at the December meeting, the committee focused on the materials each group had submitted, including reports of preliminary research and each group's Proposal for Conducting Research. As a result of these deliberations, six groups were chosen to receive main research grants.

In contrast to the sixth contest, main research grant recipients were somewhat concentrated in the urban areas of Tokyo, Kanagawa and Kyoto. However, this year grants were also awarded to groups in Hokkaido and Kyushu. Research themes were equally divided into the natural sciences and social fields. The former include *The Medium-Sized Wild Animals of the Western Tama District of Tokyo, an Empirical Study of the Wise Use of the Isahaya Bay Tidal Wetlands*, and *Bringing Wild Birds Back to the Karasuyama River Landfill Walkways*, and the latter comprise *A Study of the Goblins and Gods of the Tsurumi River Basin, Reevaluation of the Relations among the Railway, City and People of Iwamizawa*, and *Ecology-Conscious School Excursions to Kyoto*. Further research in these areas should prove most valuable.

Preliminary Research Grants for the Eighth Contest

When preliminary research grants were awarded, there was some concern as to whether certain groups would be able to adhere to their plans. However, after reviewing their research reports and presentations, it was apparent that most groups exceeded the Foundation's expectations in their presentation methods, civil research and other requirements. These groups, some of which have participated in previous contests, were able to gather their data systematically over a very limited period of time and then to apply this data in the deepening of understanding of immediate environmental problems, resulting in extremely high research quality. Other groups in the competition proposed research approaches ranging from a straightforward interpretation of the word "environment" to more liberal interpretations, such as approaches that included the "spirit" and "soul," thereby indicating a steady increase in the scope and breadth of citizen activities.

The results of the preliminary research screening for main research grants took into account the content of research to be conducted over the next two years, as well as its developmental influence on other citizen activities. Consequently, the groups that were awarded these grants were evaluated highly on their capabilities for future research, as well as on their structures for conducting civil research. Even so,

successful completion of research in these areas within two years will require a substantial effort. It is to be hoped that the grantees will make the most of this opportunity promote their research by developing new areas of strength.

Awards under the Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," Main Study Grant Recipients, Seventh Contest

(For the grant term April 1, 1995–March 31, 1997)

An Empirical Study of the Wise Use of the Isahaya Bay Tidal Wetlands

*Kenji Tominaga (and twelve associates)
Isahaya Bay Tidal Wetlands Study Group, Nagasaki Prefecture
¥4.0 million*

Japanese governmental development plans call for the rapid development and reclamation of the extensive Isahaya Bay tidal wetlands, a renowned habitat of birds and mudskippers, and construction is already underway. The Isahaya Bay Tidal Wetlands Study Group believes that reclamation should proceed in accordance with the growth of the tidelands, not as a forced, short-term development effort. Based on data acquired through the observation of tidelands over many years, the study group will explain the value of the Isahaya Bay wetlands. Initial research will include a biological study of the wetlands, which have received little emphasis until recently, to determine new species and measure the effect construction is having on wetland wildlife. In addition to researching the natural habitat of wildlife in the wetlands, the project will include a sociological study of people in the wetland vicinity whose lifestyles depend on them. Thereafter, the study group will propose concrete measures for the preservation and wise use of the wetland environment. With the international importance of wetlands set out by the 1971 Ramsar Convention, we believe this research holds great promise.

Bringing Wild Birds Back to the Karasuyama River Landfill Walkways: A Study and Experiment Aimed at the Coexistence of Urban Residents and Wild Birds

*Kazuo Hashimoto (and forty-six associates)
Study Group for Birds on Karasuyama River Walkways, Tokyo
¥4.0 million*

Once retaining vestiges of its Musashino setting, in the past 30 years the area surrounding Taishido, in Tokyo's Setagaya Ward, has undergone major changes. In this

region, faint walkways are barely visible, and it is along these walkways that the group aims for the coexistence of urban residents and wild birds.

To bring back the wild birds to these walkways, which serve as a buffer between concentrated residential areas, the group's preliminary research will include conducting a study of the flora along the walkways, as well as implementing an extensive study of the region's birds. In addition to conventional methods of observation, the group will demonstrate the uniqueness of its methodology, such as implementing sample research incorporating an original observation method. Their activities in the region have also expanded to the areas of ornithological study, planning symposia and cooperating in the environmental education of elementary school pupils. Including the nearby Kitazawa region in its targeted research area, the group will focus on improving the walkways themselves, as well as the greenery in the temple vicinity, hoping to connect this greenery through a corridor system. We look forward to participating in the creation of a uniquely designed urban environment, interspersed with greenery and areas with wild birds.

The Medium-Sized Wild Animals of the Western Tama District of Tokyo: The State of Their Habitat and Relations with the Local Community

*Eiji Kanda (and twenty-three associates)
Medium-Sized Wild Animal Study Group, Tokyo
Wildlife Research Center, Tokyo
¥4.0 million*

This group's focus is the center of the western Tama district of Tokyo. As people move into the area, a number of problems affect the habitats of raccoon, raccoon dogs, foxes, and other wild animals, particularly medium-sized animals. Examples of such problems include traffic accidents, attempts by local residents to domesticate wild animals, obesity as a result of scavenging among garbage, and the development of scabies, distemper and other infectious diseases carried by domestic dogs and cats. Working entirely on a volunteer basis, the group oversees the care of wild animals that are sick or injured and the disposal of corpses when necessary. The group also conducts ongoing research on medium-sized wild animals in their own surroundings. Using telemeters, the group assiduously tracks the activities of wild animals, observes their health, and generally seeks to clarify the tangled relationship that exists between humans and wild animals.

The group's present research seeks to determine the best relationship that can be developed between wild animals and people who have moved into the locations that once served as their homes. In this

manner, the group is striving to define new relationships between humans and wild animals, through research that promises to be on the cutting edge of its field.

Ecology-Conscious School Excursions to Kyoto: School Excursions from the Viewpoint of Ecotourism

*Ikuo Sugimoto (and twenty-six associates)
Kyoto Ecotourism Study Group, Kyoto Prefecture
¥3.0 million*

School excursions are changing with the times. As skiing trips and overseas travel become more common, traditional school excursions to Kyoto have begun to decline in number. Focusing on its surroundings, the Kyoto environment, this group aims to promote ecotourism—environmentally friendly school excursions to Kyoto that educate students about the city's natural and cultural environment in a manner that reduces environmental effects. By studying interviews with participants in school excursions, travelers and innkeepers, as well as through studies of trash at the inns where students lodge, the group hopes to clarify problems that currently surround school outings. The group's preliminary activities implemented ecology-conscious excursions with cooperating schools. Its present study focuses on urban ecotourism, creating an ecological map, and developing and implementing environmental education programs. In this manner, the group hopes to promote new types of excursions that are environmentally conscious.

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

*Yasunori Yamazaki (and twenty-one associates)
Study Group for the Restoration of the Railway in
Iwamizawa, Hokkaido
¥4.0 million*

Once a major stop along the coal transport route to Kyushu, Hokkaido's Iwamizawa was an active town, through which numerous steam locomotives passed. At its height, the town was a picture-perfect railway town, housing as many as 2,000 people, many of whom were affiliated with the railways. However, coal gave way to oil, electric powered engines took the place of steam locomotives, and the national railway was divided into its present system. Consequently, Iwamizawa began to decline. Despite these factors, the

Study Group for the Restoration of the Railway in Iwamizawa hopes to restore the city to its former state of activity, with the railway as its focus. The group's preliminary research will involve interviews, through which it will survey people affiliated with the railways and other town residents, gathering information related to the group's purpose. In this manner, it will strive to restore the railway culture of the relatively unknown town of Iwamizawa.

As part of efforts to realize its ultimate goal of restoring steam locomotives to service, the group will conduct research focusing on the history of their manufacturing technology. In addition, through detailed surveys the group will reevaluate the work, lifestyles and values surrounding the railways, thereby seeking to unify residents in the goal of restoring steam railway in the town.

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

*Naomi Namiki (and seven associates)
Tsurumi River Goblin Study Group, Kanagawa
Prefecture
¥3.0 million*

This group concentrates its research in the region surrounding the Shin-Yokohama Station for bullet trains (*shinkansen*). Bordered by the Tsurumi River, high-rise buildings jut out above the nearby fields—not a location where one would expect to find goblins. However, in the opposite direction lie mountains, undulating plains and a large amount of greenery. It is here, in the shady, clammy copses, where goblins might be thought to remain, beyond which the gods are said to reside. The group's preliminary research will create a map of "goblin areas," depicting areas of *shinkansen* route development in bas-relief. Through its environmental index of these, the group will strive to preserve their natural environment, consider development-related problems and reevaluate issues affiliated with urban planning. To ensure environmental preservation in the nearby region, the group's research will pursue the roles of the sites where goblins and gods are said to exist, as well as their relationship with regional societies. The group's approach has spiritual and environmental characteristics, and the results of this zealous research will be noteworthy.

PROGRAMS RELATED TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

Overview

The International Grant Program

Fiscal 1994 marked the nineteenth year of the International Grant Program, which was founded in fiscal 1976. Since its establishment, the program has been directed chiefly toward Southeast Asian countries, with the exception of a brief period following the program's initiation. During the year, the Foundation concentrated on the theme of *Preserving and Revitalizing Indigenous Cultures*. Its projects focused on conducting scientific research in the social sciences and humanities, as well as other cultural fields. Specifically, the program targeted projects related to the preservation of old documents, archeological, regional and other historical research, documenting traditional cultures, studying and preserving traditional architecture and art, conducting language research, compiling dictionaries, researching the reconciliation of modernization and tradition, and conducting area studies that transcended the national boundaries of Southeast Asia. The Foundation is placing priority on projects of the following types:

- Projects initiated and carried out by Southeast Asian researchers
- Projects initiated by universities and private organizations, rather than those initiated by governments or international organizations
- Projects that offer the prospect of practical results with a discernible social impact.

Applications for these projects may be made throughout the year, but the period of time required to review a proposed project varies according to the nature of the project and the amount of information provided. In most cases, before a decision is made on a project, members of the Foundation's staff visit the applicant to investigate the proposed project. For ongoing projects, as well, applications must be submitted and reviewed each year.

Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies

This program, inaugurated in fiscal 1992 as a subprogram of the International Grant Program, is intended to encourage Southeast Asian studies by Southeast Asian researchers under thirty-five years of age. Grants are made available to Southeast Asian researchers enrolled in graduate programs in Malaysian universities. As a rule, grants support research for M.A. theses or doctoral dissertations in the social sciences and

humanities on regions or countries other than the recipients' home countries.

During fiscal 1994, the third year since the project's initiation, the number of applications submitted equaled those of the previous year. New projects this year include those for the study of Thailand, Vietnam and Indonesia. One such project is Danny Wong Tze-Ken's *The Administration of Tributary States in Vietnam*.

The results of research conducted through grants awarded during the first year of this program have begun to surface. In the future, the Foundation hopes to evaluate these effects.

Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program

This program, established 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 individual researchers under thirty-six years of age. Grants are made available to a wide spectrum of young researchers, including journalists and individuals affiliated with independent research institutions and nongovernmental organizations. For this reason, applications are publicly solicited.

Any research project whose topic falls within the scope of the program's two key themes, *Reevaluation of Indigenous Culture and History* and *Scholarly Analysis of Rapidly Changing Society*, is eligible. Beginning in fiscal 1994, priority is given to projects that focus on the following four topics: *Land Use and Ownership Issues*, *Labor Issues*, *Changes in Religious Consciousness* and *Development of Urban Culture*. However, grants for research corresponding to master's or doctoral curricula may be awarded for research themes other than those indicated above.

Grants are awarded on the basis of the following five criteria: originality, the social significance of the research, the timeliness of the grant in terms of the researcher's own growth, the difficulty of obtaining funding from other sources and the feasibility of the research project. This year, project applications in the categories outlined above numbered 1,049, down from 1,144 in fiscal 1993.

Because the Foundation prioritized the four topics mentioned above, this year the themes of research applications were more focused than in the past, and an increasing number of these themes were of a social nature. However, the quality of the research portion of many proposed projects remained an issue.

"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication

Program in Japan

This program strives to better acquaint the Japanese with the cultures, societies, histories and other aspects of their South and Southeast Asian neighbors. To accomplish this goal, the program selects literary works by South and Southeast Asian authors and books on culture, society, history and other subjects regarded as suitable for introduction to the Japanese public, taking into consideration the views of people from the countries concerned. The Toyota Foundation awards grants to support the translation and some of the costs of publication of these works in Japanese.

"Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication

Program in Other Asian Countries

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

Reports on Activities in Individual Countries

Cambodia

Fiscal 1994 marked the third year in which the Foundation awarded grants to Cambodia on a regular basis. Since the initiation of this program in Cambodia, the number of grants has steadily increased, with two, four and five awarded in the three years to date. Grants in the current fiscal year included two ongoing projects and three new projects by prominent intellectuals in contemporary Cambodian cultural activities.

One of these individuals, Chheng Phong, is Cambodia's former Minister of Culture. Currently affiliated with the Khmer Institute of Culture and Vipassana, his knowledge of Cambodian culture is profound. The current grant is awarded for a project to locate aged artists who survived the Pol Pot era and entrust them with the task of recording and researching Khmer art, so that its traditions will be transmitted to future generations.

The second, Vann Molyvann, who was first acclaimed as an architect, is currently President of the Conseil Supérieur de la Culture National (CSCN) (the Supreme Council of National Culture). This grant supports comparative research between the

urban planning concepts of the Angkor dynasty and those of modern-day Cambodia. In this manner, the project will provide research into ancient imperial regimes, as well as contribute to modern urban planning.

The third grant supports a project by Nouth Narang, Minister of Culture and Fine Arts, to explore the Khmer dynasty's concept of a capital, analyzing the blending of Austroasiatic cosmology prior to the Indianization of Khmer culture by Hindu cosmology.

Faced with Cambodia's extreme shortage of personnel, the Foundation expects that supporting cultural activity through the efforts of intellectuals in projects such as those indicated above will enable Cambodia to sustain its cultural and intellectual traditions and pass them on to future generations.

Indonesia

In awarding grants for new projects in Indonesia this year, the Foundation has maintained its focus on the need to emphasize support for studies of regional culture and history of each of the nation's many diverse cultures. One project focusing on regional history is I.B.G. Budharta's *A Social History of Balinese Migrants in Sumbawa, 1959-1993*. Owing to population overcrowding, many of Bali's Hindu population emigrated to the Island of Sumbawa. This study researches the social history of these immigrants among the island's Muslim majority. Another project that deals with regional culture is *Research on and Video Documentary of the Yogyakarta-Style Classical Dances*. Yogyakarta-style classical Javanese dance has a history of more than 250 years, but few people are perpetuating this style, and it is rapidly dying out. Through the supervised creation of a video, this dance tradition can be properly preserved. In addition, this project will supplement the video with a commentary describing the history and philosophy behind the dance.

The Foundation emphasizes support for projects that seek to form Indonesia's national culture, linking people in diverse regions through common experiences. For a project entitled *An Indonesian Film Catalog*, film data has been gathered by a newspaper reporter concerned with cultural items. This data will be used to create and publish a catalog of films produced in Indonesia. These films, which reflect various aspects of Indonesian society, have the capacity to reach a large number of Indonesian people, and a study of them enables an understanding of activities in Indonesian society as a whole. This project will also provide fundamental information on these works.

Grants were awarded for two projects that commemorate 1995 as the fiftieth year of Indonesian independence. The first project calls for the opening of a workshop, *Revolusi Nasional dalam Kajian*,

Kenangan dan Renungan (National Revolution: Studies, Memories, and Reflections). This workshop will encourage the Indonesian people to look back on the fifty years of progress following Indonesia's struggle for independence, in an attempt to reconsider, from a variety of angles, people's current thoughts on the meaning of existence. The second commemorative project is entitled *The Documentation of the Romushas' Experiences in the Special Region of Yogyakarta*.

The Foundation also takes an active role in providing grants for the study of Indonesian development and its influence on culture. In fiscal 1994, the Foundation awarded grants for Irwan Abdullah's *Children of a Consumer Society: Changing Lifestyles and Identities among the Youth of Yogyakarta, Indonesia*, and Juni Thamrin's *The Impact of the Timber Industry on Dayak Communities in East Kalimantan*.

One of the Foundation's primary aims is to actively support private nonprofit organizations. Both the organization to which Juni Thamrin belongs and the one recording the classic dance video meet this requirement.

Laos

In Laos, a number of projects that had been supported for several years were completed in fiscal 1993. Consequently, only three ongoing projects remained in fiscal 1994.

Thongkham Onemanisone's research involves an extremely popular form of folk art in Laos and northeastern Thailand in which a man and a woman sing back and forth to each other in a type of extemporaneous dialog known as *lam*. Accompanied by a musical instrument called a *khaen*, these songs form arias that constitute part of Laotian cultural heritage.

Bounheng Bouasisengpraseuth aims to create a written history of Laotian fine arts, and a previous grant has already supported a volume on this topic, from the Lan Xang dynasty up to the period of the Three Kingdoms. The current grant supports the creation of a written history of Laotian fine arts from the French colonial era through the establishment of the communist government.

Samrith Buasivath's research involves the transliteration into modern Laotian scripts and publication of palm-leaf manuscripts relating to Lao customary law that were discovered in Laotian Buddhist temples. Some publications of this type that were produced under previous grants are already being used as law school texts.

Because grant-making activities in Laos have now reached a transitional stage, the Foundation is currently searching for new directions for projects in this country.

Malaysia

In fiscal 1994, the Foundation continued to focus its goals for awarding grants to Malaysia on general fields of research in the humanities and social sciences, as well as for research on Southeast Asian countries outside Malaysia. This year, the number of grants awarded in Malaysia rose to eight, compared with only three or four in recent years. One reason for this increase was a resurgence in the number of projects taking place in Penang in fiscal 1993, after a decade of absence. In addition, this year for the first time grant awards were extended to projects in the Sabah region.

In Penang, Wazir J. Karim was awarded a grant for *The Material Culture of the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia in the Context of Technological Change and Modernization*. Rapid Malaysian economic development has prompted great concern over increased protection of aboriginal lifestyles. This project studies this people's adaptation to the material culture's concepts of efficiency. Owing to an abundance of experienced researchers in Penang, the Foundation expects to expand its grant award activities in this region.

The Foundation awarded a grant to Patricia Regis, an associate researcher at the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Sabah, for *Motifs, Materials, and Methods: The Philippine Influence on Sabah Indigenous Textiles and Decorative Techniques*. This comparative study of textiles from Sabah and the Philippines should clarify the history and characteristics of Sabah textiles. This project will also enable further study into the extensive interaction between Sabah and its surrounding regions, as well as foster transnational research. However, the Sabah campus of the Malaysian National University is to close, and the establishment of a new university is scheduled. Therefore, developing a new research environment in Sabah will require some time.

In addition to this research on Sabah textiles, the Foundation has awarded one other grant for comparative research with Southeast Asian nations. Kobkua Suwannathat-Pian, of the Malaysian National University, is conducting *Constitutional Monarchy: The Case of Thailand*. This project will study the development of the monarchical system in Thailand, which was formed according to independent Thai philosophy, and the differences between this system and the constitutional monarchies that exist in Western Europe. This project is also expected to include a study of the differences between Thailand's system and those of other Southeast Asian nations, in which royal authority is waning.

The Philippines

Grant-making activities in the Philippines can be broadly categorized into four main themes. The first of these is the study of the history of the Philippines, particularly studies of local history conducted by local scholars. The second type of project aims to disseminate and share research on unique local cultures on a national level. The third theme deals with attempts to understand the formation of the nation state in the Philippines, and the fourth is comparative research between the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries.

Projects in the first category include *Unpublished Documents of the Spanish Regime in the Philippines: Research, Transcription, Translations, and Publication* (Virginia B. Licuanan), *La Union: The Making of a Province, 1850–1921* (Adriel O. Meimban), *Indigenous Sources for Philippine Studies* (Jose M. Francisco), *The Alzina Manuscript: Text, Translation, and Annotation* (Rene B. Javellana), *Pusaka: A Sociocultural and Historical Analysis* (Ben J. Kadil) and *The Oral Tradition in Bukidnon Ethnohistory: Research, Collection, Transcription, Translation, Annotation, and Publication* (Mardonio M. Lao). This theme has been consistently supported in the Foundation's grant-making activities in the Philippines since they began.

Projects in the second category are *A Dictionary of Literary and Artistic Terms in Three Visayan Languages* (Erlinda K. Albuero), *A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages* (Ernesto Constantino) and *Philippine Vernacular Literatures Translated into Filipino* (Esther M. Pacheco).

Projects belonging to the third category include *Indigenous Patterns of Land and Natural-Resource Use Among the Moro People of the Southern Philippines and State Policies* (Myrthena L. Fianza), *Philippine Constitutional Development, 1935 to 1987: A History and Juridical Commentary* (Joaquin G. Bernas), *The Moro and Filipino Nationalism: A Historiographical Investigation* (Manuel R. Tawagon), *The Crossroads of Islamic, Civil, and Adat Law in the Philippines: A Study of the Legal and Judicial Predicaments of the Bangsamoro People* (Hamid Aminoddin Barra), and *A Comparative Study of Filipino Indigenous Concepts in the Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan Islands, the Philippines* (Conseulo J. Paz). One characteristic of projects in this category is the abundance of research about Mindanao Island and Muslim people.

This year, fewer projects fell into the fourth category than in previous years, and only one example, *The Filipino Diaspora: Migration and Settlement in Northern Indonesia* (Evelyn Tan Cullamar), was chosen. In

fiscal 1994, grants were awarded for two projects that would be hard-pressed to classify in any of the above categories but which involve particularly unique material cultures. These projects are *Origin and Mechanics of the Maranao Indigenous Art of Home Weaving: Focus on the Balod (Tie-Dye) Process of Weaving* (Casmin B. Alauya) and *The Boat-Building Technology of the Sama on Sibutu Island, Tawi-Tawi, the Philippines* (Maria B. L. Abrera). These two studies have the potential to be developed, in the future, into regional comparative studies in Southeast Asia, falling within the fourth category.

Thailand

In the years following its initiation in 1976, the International Grant Program awarded grants for projects related to the preservation and revitalization of indigenous cultures, chiefly in Thailand, and the results of these projects are accruing steadily. In recent years, however, the interest of many Thai researchers has shifted toward a fascination with the countries around them. Consequently, in the mid-1980s the Foundation began providing grants for projects that are international in scope and that examine the connections between Thai culture and the cultures of surrounding countries.

New projects of this type for which the Foundation awarded grants in fiscal 1994 include *The Impact of Economic and Cultural Changes on Women's Lives in Asia: Thailand and Vietnam*, by Virada Somswasdi.

The Foundation also awarded grants this year for two new projects concerning research on indigenous culture. These projects are *The Development of Copper Production and Cultural Change in Prehistoric Central Thailand*, by Surapol Natapintu., and *Taad-Isan: Northeastern Thai Buddhist Stupa*, conducted by Wiroj Srisuro. The former project involves research in the field of archaeology, which has undergone rapid development in Thailand in recent years, and the latter focuses on a region upon which research has shed little light, compared to central Thailand.

While continuing its support of projects such as those indicated above, in the future the Foundation will focus on research that relates Thailand with its surrounding nations.

Vietnam

Since the Foundation began grant-making activities in Vietnam in 1985, the number and value of these grants have reached the highest levels of any nation in the International Grant Program. Reasons for this level are a relatively high number of researchers in Vietnam and a scarcity of research funds from other sources.

One pillar of the development of grant-making activities in Vietnam has been the extension of these activities to regional universities and research institutions. Fiscal 1993 marked the first grant project by a researcher from Jarai Province, in Vietnam's central highlands. This project is *A Jarai-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Jarai Dictionary* (Romah Del).

Grant activities in Vietnam can be broken down broadly into three themes. The first theme is research of the traditional culture and history of the Viet people, Vietnam's primary ethnic group. New projects in this category in fiscal 1994 included *The Change of Toponyms and Borders of Provincial and District Administrative Units in the Red River Delta* (Nguyen Quang An), *Emperor Minh Mang's Policy for Encouraging Agriculture* (Mai Khac Ung), *Communal Houses (Dinh) of Vietnam* (Nguyen Van Ku) and *A Study of Three Ancient Cheo Theater Performance Styles in Thai Binh Province* (Nguyen Xinh).

The second major area is research on Vietnam's ethnic minorities. Several new projects were awarded grants on this theme, including *Mo Vai and Funeral Ceremonies of the Muong Ethnic Minority Group* (Dang Van Lung), *Customary Laws and Mythological Epics of the M'Nong People* (Ngo Duc Think), *The Housing and the Decorative Arts of the Katu Ethnic Minority in Quangnam-Danang Province* (Nguyen Nhon) and *A Jarai-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Jarai Dictionary* (Romah Del).

The third major grant-making theme is research on Vietnam's present-day social issues. New projects in this category were *Trade Between Vietnam and China in Recent Years and Its Impact on the Socioeconomic and Cultural Life of Minorities in the Mountains of Northern Vietnam* (Nguyen Minh Hang), *The Social and Environmental Impact of the Hoabinh Hydroelectric Plant Construction and Solutions* (Nguyen Quoc Hung) and *Street Children in Vietnam* (Nguyen Huu Thuy).

Vietnam is experiencing rapid social and economic changes, and these changes are forecast to intensify. For this reason, projects in the third category are expected to comprise the largest portion of grant-making activities in Vietnam.

South Asia

The Foundation's grant-making activities in South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are conducted mainly under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries.

The "Know Our Neighbors" program was extended first to Nepal in fiscal 1984 and Sri Lanka in fiscal 1985, then to Bangladesh, India and Pakistan in fiscal 1990.

By the end of fiscal 1994, the Foundation will have supported the translation and publication of five books in Bangladesh, seven in India, forty-one in Nepal, four in Pakistan and five in Sri Lanka.

In fiscal 1993, the Foundation began supporting translations between Southeast Asian and South Asian countries, and in fiscal 1994 the Foundation will support the translation of a work by Malaysian author Shahnun Ahmad into Bengali. In addition, since fiscal 1991 the Foundation has supported the translation of children's illustrated books in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Other Fiscal 1994 Activities

Southeast Asian Studies Region Exchange Program

For more than fifteen years, the Foundation's International Grant Program has provided grants for the study of people throughout Southeast Asia, with the purpose of preserving and revitalizing indigenous cultures. During the course of this research, the opinion has frequently been voiced that research that takes place in a single nation within existing national borders is not always sufficient, and that research viewing the Southeast Asian region as a region of shared cultures should take place. These points were raised in Bangkok in November 1990, and in Jakarta in November 1993, at international symposia held to present the results of projects sponsored under the Foundation's International Grant Program. In response to this request, the Foundation established a core committee comprising one researcher from each university or research institute in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand—nations that were felt to have a great interest in Southeast Asian studies. This committee was requested to discuss means of promoting Southeast Asian studies within Southeast Asia. In particular, means of promoting networking among their own universities and institutes.

The first meeting of this committee took place in Kuala Lumpur in May 1994, and the second was held in Tokyo in September in conjunction with the IAHA Conference. The third committee meeting took place in Ayutthaya, Thailand, in January 1995.

At the third meeting, the issues of joint personnel training and development and further increases in international joint research were fervently discussed as ways to promote Southeast Asian research within Southeast Asia. As a consequence of these discussions, a concrete program was proposed that would include language training, visiting professorships and an expansion of the Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies program, which is now awarded in Malaysia.

Based on these proposals, in fiscal 1995 the Foundation decided to establish the Southeast Asian Studies Region Exchange Program (SEASREP). In addition, the members of the core committee that proposed this program will serve as the SEASREP Council, which is scheduled to meet three times during fiscal 1995 to continue its discussions.

Basic Survey for "Know Our Neighbors" Program

In fiscal 1994, a basic survey on the state of works published in Asian countries that are covered by the Foundation's "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program, primarily by Shigeo Minowa of Kanagawa University and Suguru Kasuya of the Southeast Asian Region Researchers' Forum. With the cooperation of local collaborators, Minowa undertook a survey in the Philippines and Malaysia to collect such data as the number of books published, their average selling prices, the distribution situations and the existence of these publications in libraries. Kasuya's group focused on scholarly works and the possibilities for facilitating the smooth international distribution of Asian scholarly works that are currently difficult to obtain outside their country of publication.

Awards under the International Grant Program

Cambodia

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

Sorn Samnang
Dean, Faculty of History, Phnom Penh University,
Cambodia
\$5,200

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

In this project, Cambodian and Thai sites of historical importance will be visited and historical documents in Cambodia, Bangkok, Tokyo, and France, and Cornell University, in the United States, will be studied. Last year was devoted to gathering materials for a doctoral thesis by the researcher, which will be completed and published this year in French and Cambodian.

Music and Khmer Life

Keo Narom
First Degree Teacher, University of Fine Arts,
Cambodia
\$13,600

Many forms of traditional music have been developed by the Khmer people over the centuries, but today most face extinction. The aim of this project, which also received grants in 1992 and 1993, is to record, transcribe, and compile a report on the music accompanying the various rituals that punctuate Khmer life.

In the first year of the project, fieldwork was conducted in Siem Reap Province. In the second year, fieldwork was conducted in other regions, and again villagers knowledgeable about traditional music were interviewed and asked to perform. This year, a report in Cambodian and English as well as a book of musical scores in Cambodian will be published.

The Preservation and Revitalization of Khmer Celestial Arts

Chheng Phong
Senior Advisor and Director, Khmer Institute of
Culture and Vipassana, Cambodia
\$28,000

Khmer celestial arts—encompassing the classical dance, theater, puppet shows, shadow dramas and music of the courts as well as sacrificial rituals and plays of the people—symbolize and embody the essence of Cambodian culture. Today, very few teachers remain to bequeath these arts to posterity because many artists were killed in the Pol Pot era.

The objective of this project is to record, study, and propagate Khmer celestial arts, and train youth in the traditional dances and music. To this end, this project will record video documentaries, hold research workshops, and publish educational magazines.

A Comparative and Critical Study of Traditional Angkor City Planning and Modern Cambodian City Planning

Vann Molyvann
President, Supreme Council of National Culture,
Cambodia
\$9,000

This project will undertake a comparative and critical study of traditional Angkor city planning and modern Cambodian city planning, with the aim of elucidating the Khmer historical city planning concepts. The cities of Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom, Khongpong Thom, Ta Keo, Phnom Penh, Udon and Battambang will be visited and studied. The research results will be distributed to the University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh

and to provincial authorities in Cambodia. Text books for training city planning experts will be produced.

The Khmer Concept of a Capital City

Nouth Narang

President, Documentation and Research Center for Khmer Civilization, Cambodia
\$9,500

Khmer capital cities have all been constructed along a similar concept. This concept stems from Khmer cosmology, which is based on the belief that all things are made up of feminine and masculine elements. This metaphysical dichotomy is expressed in the Khmer principle of *meba*, because of its similarity to the complementary quality of water, *me*, and earth, *ba*. Despite the later influences that Hinduism had on Khmer civilization, the principle of *meba* continued to govern people's daily lives and influence every aspect of Khmer society. This project's aim is to understand the urban scheme of Khmer capital cities from the perspective of *meba*.

Indonesia

Rural Banditry in Java, 1850–1942

Suhartono

Senior Lecturer, Department of History, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
\$5,700

Under Dutch colonial rule, banditry was common around plantations in Java. The colonial authorities were unable to bring banditry under control, and plantation managers, traditional chiefs, rich farmers, and Chinese traders continued to be the target of attacks.

This project, which also received grants in fiscal 1990, 1991 and 1992, views banditry not simply as a criminal activity, but also as an expression of popular resistance to colonial rule. This year will see the continuation of the process of collection, transcription and translation of original materials, after which a report will be written and published.

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

Helius Sjamsuddin

Lecturer, Department of History, Education and Teacher Training Institute of Bandung, Indonesia
\$8,300

Before the founding of the Republic of Indonesia, there were three Muslim sultanates on the eastern Indonesian island of Sumbawa: Sumbawa, Dompu, and Bima. Dompu and Bima, which had the same ethnic and linguistic heritage, together formed the so-called

Bimanese culture sphere. From the arrival of Islam at the beginning of the seventeenth century onward, Dompu and Bima developed close relations with Gowa (Makassar), and chronicles known as *bo* were compiled following the pattern of the traditional Makassar-Bugis historical chronicles called *lontara*.

This project, awarded grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993 has two aims: to collect, transliterate, annotate, and publish *bo* compiled at the old palaces of Dompu and Bima, and to collect, translate into Indonesian, and publish oral traditions preserving folklore, poems, customs, and religious lore of the common people.

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

Bambang Purwanto

Lecturer, Department of History, Faculty of Letters, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia,
\$7,100

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, will study the history of the mining industry in South Sumatra from 1890 (when the industry began to flourish in the region) to 1940 (when the Netherlands fell to Germany) and its impact on the region's economy and economic conditions for the local residents. Over a three-year period, documents in Indonesia, the Netherlands, and England will be studied, focusing on those related to petroleum, coal, silver, and gold mining.

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

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

Budi Susanto, S.J.

Director, Realino Center of Studies, Indonesia
\$6,300

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

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, aims to elucidate changes in the patterns of popular discourse on the existing power structure and the political culture dominated by the elite, and to place them in the context of contemporary Indonesian society by analyzing the content of *kethoprak*. The history of *kethoprak* will be analyzed from newspaper reports

and other sources, and performances in Yogyakarta will be recorded and analyzed.

An Encyclopedia of Sundanese Culture

Ajip Rosidi

Professor, Department of Indonesian, Osaka University of Foreign Studies, Japan
\$19,100

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

The encyclopedia will contain approximately 2,500 entries on Sundanese language, literature, performing arts, history, religion, philosophy, social customs, archaeology, economics and politics.

Contemporary Wayang Performance: Its Development and Diffusion on Java

Umar Kayam

Director and Professor, Cultural Research Center, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
\$15,000

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 ceremonies pertaining to marriage, birth, and death. Even though modernization has greatly affected the traditional Javanese worldview, *wayang* are still widely performed. This study will reevaluate *wayang* in the context of contemporary society and elucidate the process through which they have become mere entertainment and will also produce a map of regions where *wayang* are still performed. To this end, spectators and *dalang* (puppeteers) will be interviewed, and a record of plays performed will be compiled and analyzed.

Pesantren Leaders and Graduates: Tradition and Modernization in Aceh

Muhammad Gade Ismail

Lecturer, Department of History, Syiah Kuala University, Indonesia
\$4,900

The region of Aceh has had *pesantren*—Islamic boarding schools that are both educational institutions and

centers for propagating the faith—since the thirteenth century. Affected by the introduction of a Western educational system, some *pesantren* remained traditional while others were modernized.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, aims to analyze the thinking patterns of the leaders of both types of *pesantren* and survey the socio-economic courses of graduates. In the first year of the project, the leaders were studied, this year, the research will focus on graduates.

Publication of the History Journal *Sejarah: Pemikiran, Rekonstruksi, Persepsi*

Ibnu Qoyim

Researcher, Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Indonesia
\$3,800

This semiannual publication, founded in 1991, is Indonesia's only history journal. Its purpose is to promote communication among historians and between historians and the general public, in order to establish a sound and creative historical research community, to strengthen education in history and to promote public understanding of historiography.

The aim of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1991, is to assist with editorial and other expenses connected with the publication of issues three through eight (1992–1994) of the journal so that it can become financially independent thereafter.

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

Elisa Rumahlewang

Lecturer, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Pattimura University, Indonesia
\$5,000

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

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, will study the *basel* culture of the Mangei for two years, elucidating the way the Mangei categorize their environment, their customary law concerning cultivation, and the relation between cultivation and the religion and belief that form the metaphysical matrix of the *basel* culture.

The Impact of Western Education on the Sundanese *Ménak*

Rochiati Wiriaatmadja
Lecturer, Faculty of Teacher Training and
Education, Education and Teacher Training
Institute of Bandung, Indonesia
\$5,000

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

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, aims to elucidate the great changes in the values held by families and society as a whole that resulted from the introduction of Western education. To this end, surviving *ménak* and their descendants will be interviewed, and privately owned documentary evidence, such as memorandums, records, and documents of the *ménak*, will be located and examined.

An Indonesian Film Catalogue

Johanes Berchmans Kristanto
Coordinator of Editorial Writers, *Kompas Morning Daily*
\$15,900

While a foundation to preserve Indonesian films was established in Indonesia in 1975, many films that were produced before that date have gone missing.

This project aims to compile a reference book on the approximately 2,300 feature films produced in Indonesia since 1926, the year of the country's first motion picture. The book will include photographs, information on directors, actors and actress, dramatic themes, awards, and film reviews. Three thousand copies of this book will be published and distributed through universities, film organizations and book stores.

Sociocultural Transformation Leading to a Fishing Community in Which Social Justice and Environmental Preservation Are Possible

Eymal B. Demmallino
Assistant Professor, Hasanuddin University,
Indonesia
\$4,400

Of the many developmental issues facing Indonesia, none is more urgent than raising the country's fishing communities from their present state of abject poverty.

This project will elucidate the impact of modern fishing laws as well as the traditional fishing laws that have been followed to this day in a fishing village in southern Sulawesi. Based on the findings of the study,

the grant recipient, who is a resident of the village, will present a model for sociocultural transformation, offering solutions for the equitable distribution of resources and income and the preservation of the environment to ensure sustainable economic development.

A Social History of Balinese Migrants in Sumbawa, 1959-1993

Ida Bagus Gde Budharta
Lecturer, Faculty of Letters, Udayana State
University, Indonesia
\$8,600

The swelling population of Bali caused waves of Balinese to migrate and settle in Sumbawa and other neighboring islands in eastern Indonesia. However, while the Balinese practiced Hinduism, the dominant religion of Sumbawa was and still is Islam, and conflict broke out between the native Sumbawanese and the Balinese migrants, peaking in 1980. This project will research the social history of Balinese migrants in Sumbawa, with emphasis on their economic, political and cultural roles on the island and their relations with the native Sumbawanese.

Children of a Consumer Society: Changing Lifestyles and Identities among the Youth of Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Irwan Abdullah
Lecturer, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia
\$6,700

Since the 1980s, Indonesian youth has undergone a shift in modes of discourse, thought and expression, away from the student radicalism that marked the 1970s. Today, a large sector of Indonesian youth are strongly influenced by consumerism. This project will elucidate the way youth living in present-day Yogyakarta, the cultural center of Indonesia, employ material goods as a means of establishing their class status and identities. Four categories of youth will be researched: students, religious youth, young professionals and laborers.

Research on and Video Documentary of the Yogyakarta-Style Classical Dances

Fred Wibowo
Chairman, Research and Documentary Department, The Institute of Mardawa Budaya Dance Education, Indonesia
\$26,400

Yogyakarta-style classical dance dates back 250 years and is cherished as a cultural heritage of the region. To this day, Yogyakarta-style classical dance has retained

its original form; however, its teachers are aging and it is in danger of being lost to future generations.

This project will research the historical development and the meanings of the gestures, symbols and styles of Yogyakarta-style dance. A book on the topic will be published and a video on four basic styles of Yogyakarta-style classical dance produced and distributed to dance schools and the Indonesian Art Institute.

The Impact of the Timber Industry on Dayak Communities in East Kalimantan

Juni Thamrin

Executive Director, Center for Social Analysis, AKATIGA Foundation

\$11,400

The Dayak people of East Kalimantan, who formerly lived in a natural environment of forested land, are being forced into a sociocultural transformation by the encroachment of the forestry industry.

This project aims to study the transformation of Dayak communities, with a focus on patterns of tradition production, labor issues and land ownership, and to map the influence of the forestry industry on their communities.

The Documentation of the *Romushas'* Experiences in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

P.J. Suwarno, S.H.

Director, Center for the Indonesian History Studies and Documentation, Sanata Dharma University, Indonesia

\$7,400

During the Japanese occupation of Indonesia (1942–1945), *romushas*, Indonesian laborers, were impressed into the service of the Japanese army of occupation. Despite the fact that there are still some 15,000 former *romushas* living in the Yogyakarta region, a history on the experiences of the *romushas* has yet to be written.

In this project, former *romushas* living in Yogyakarta will be interviewed, with the aim of elucidating the process of recruitment, their personal experiences as *romushas* during their contract terms, the role of the Indonesian government in mobilizing the people and contract conditions. Primary sources in Japanese archives will also be studied and the findings presented in a report.

A Special Publication of the History Journal *Sejarah: Pemikiran, Rekonstruksi, Persepsi* and Workshop—*Revolusi Nasional dalam Kajian, Kenangan dan Renungan* (National Revolution: Studies, Memories, and Reflections)

Ibnu Qoyim

Researcher, Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences, Indonesia (LIPI)

\$38,900

The year 1995 marks the 50th anniversary of Indonesian independence. To commemorate the nation's struggle for independence, a workshop will be held and attended by leading researchers in Indonesian history. The discussion will focus on topics relating to the revolutionary period, such as political lectures given at the time, regional perspectives on the revolution, Indonesia's relations with other countries during World War II, the literature of the revolution, the bureaucracy of the period, revolution and culture, and the role played by Chinese traders. The results of the workshop will be published in a special edition of the history journal *Sejarah: Pemikiran, Rekonstruksi, Persepsi*.

Laos

A Study of *Lam Sithandon* Singing

Thongkham Onemanisone

Director, Department of Literature, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$11,000

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

In the first and second years of this project, which was first awarded a grant in fiscal 1992, fieldwork and seminars were conducted in local districts, and some *lam* were recorded on videotape and analyzed. This year, similar research will be conducted, and a book on *lam* will be written.

Research on Lao Art History

Bounheng Bouasisengpraseuth

Acting Director, Department of Museums and Archeology, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos

\$8,000

The grant recipient has spent many years examining art objects in museums in various parts of Laos,

recording each work's major features, date of creation, and other data on index cards. In the first year of this project, first awarded a grant in fiscal 1989, a history of Laotian art from before the kingdom of Lan Xang, established in the 14th century, to the 19th century period of the Three Kingdoms was written and published. The project continues with the publication of a second book, covering the period between 1893, when Laos was under French colonial rule, to 1975, when the country became a republic.

Transliteration of Lao Customary Law

Samrith Buasisvath

Advisor, Vannasinh Magazine, Ministry of Information and Culture, Laos
\$7,600

This project, which first received a grant in fiscal 1991, involves the transliteration of three particularly important documents relating to Lao customary law, discovered in the course of the compilation of an inventory of palm-leaf manuscripts in Laos, a project that was also supported by the Foundation. Variants of the documents were studied, and the versions to be transliterated into modern Laotian script were selected and published. Three titles on Lao customary law were transliterated and published in the first three years of the project, and this year a fourth, *Rajasatra* (The Knowledge of Kings) will be studied and transliterated.

Malaysia

The Emergence of the Malaysian Military Elite

Nadzan Haron

Associate Professor, Department of History, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$9,000

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

The aims of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1990, are to analyze the historical process of the formation of the Malaysian armed forces and their traditions and to elucidate the effects of social and cultural change in Malaysian society on the changing attitudes and values of the military elite.

The Material Culture of the Orang Asli of Peninsular Malaysia in the Context of Technological Change and Modernization

Wazir J. Karim

Professor and Convenor, School of Social Sciences, University of Science of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$8,600

Studies of the Orang Asli, an minority people of the Malaysian peninsula, have focused on ideology, religious and economic organizations; however, the natural habitat enjoyed by the Orang Asli for thousands of years is being rapidly transformed by economic development. Consequently, the Orang Asli face increasing difficulty in maintaining customary land rights and rights over the unconditional use of forested land.

This project will survey patterns of adaptation and maladaptation of the Orang Asli material culture to a changing ecology. The disuse of indigenous materials relating to traditional lifestyles, the adaptation of indigenous materials to technological change and the acquisition of new technologies will be studied.

The Political Biography of Tunku Abdul Rahman

Ramlah Adam

Associate Professor, Department of History, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$6,700

Tunku Abdul Rahman was the first prime minister of an independent Malaysia in 1957. In the face of Indonesian confrontation, Philippine claims to Sabah and the Brunei revolt of 1962, Tunk Abdul Rahman remained firm in his pursuit of Malaysian sovereignty, and he is widely recognized as the founder of the nation. Many studies have dealt with parts of Tunku Abdul Rahman's political career, but this project will be the first attempt to write his complete biography. In the context of Malaysian politics from 1958 to 1990, the year of his death, the book will examine all of the successes and failures encountered by this Malaysian statesman.

Constitutional Monarchy: The Case of Thailand

Kobkua Suwannathat-Pian

Associate Professor, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$11,300

In contrast to the waning authority of many monarchies in other Southeast Asian countries, the Thai constitutional monarchy appears to be gaining sociopolitical power and prestige. This project will track the development of the Thai monarchy from 1932, the year democracy was introduced to Thailand, to the

1980s, focusing on the factors that make this remnant of the feudal age relevant in the political atmosphere of Thailand. Comparisons will be drawn between the monarchies of Thailand and Malaysia to provide a comprehensive analysis of political development in Southeast Asia.

A Preliminary Survey of Documentation of Malay Rituals in Paddy Planting and the Building of Boats and Houses

Norazit bin Mohd. Selat
Associate Professor, Department of Malay Studies,
University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$3,700

Aspects of traditional Malay culture, such as paddy planting and boat- and house-building, are perishing as a consequence of economic progress. This project will not document these activities, as they have already been well documented, but rather it will record the rituals relating to these activities. These rituals contain spiritual elements of both Hinduism and Islam and reflect the traditional worldview of the Malays. Areas where the rituals are still performed will be located and the rituals will be recorded on videocassette.

Development in Sabah: Japanese Economic Activities, 1900-1990

Sabihah Osman
Associate Professor, Department of History,
National University of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$5,300

Previous research on the socioeconomic development of the province of Sabah has tended to focus on the roles played by British and European influences, despite evidence of Japanese economic activities in Sabah as far back as the 1890s. In the post-World War II, both Japanese immigrants and Japanese companies were active in fishing, the canning of tuna, pearl culture, forestry and agriculture.

This project will study the economic role of the Japanese in Sabah from 1900 to 1990, with a special emphasis on the activities of Japanese immigrants and their contribution to regional development.

Motifs, Materials, and Methods: The Philippine Influence on Sabah Indigenous Textiles and Decorative Techniques

Patricia Regis
Research Associate, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, Sabah, Malaysia
\$5,000

The costumes and textiles of the indigenous peoples in Sabah bear many similarities in terms of motifs,

materials and weaving methods to those of indigenous peoples in the southern Philippines. This is largely due to the cultural exchange facilitated by the geographic proximity of the two regions.

As part of a long-term national program to document and preserve the costume heritage of Malaysia, this project will conduct an ethnographic inventory and cultural map of Sabah's indigenous costumes and textiles over a two-year period, to document and preserve weaving methods that are becoming obsolete. A general survey to collect data for the inventory will be made, and fieldwork and documentary research both in Sabah and in the southern Philippines will be conducted.

Expressions of Islam in Malaysia

Sharifah Zaleha bt Syed Hassan
Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology
and Sociology, National University of Malaysia,
Malaysia
\$11,700

The spread of Islamic fundamentalism into various sectors of Malaysian society over the past ten years has altered, to a degree, the way Malays understand and practice Islam. In light of these changes in Malaysian Islam, this project will study patterns of Islamic practices in three communities: Jelawat in Kelantan, Langgar in Kedah and Sungai Pencala in Kuala Lumpur. These communities were chosen because they cover a range of religious variations. Jelawat is a center of traditional Islam, Langgar reveals a mixture of traditional and fundamentalist beliefs and Sungai is a fundamentalist stronghold. The results of this research will throw light on the practice of Islam in Malaysia, the preconditions for Islamic resurgence and the interplay between religion and politics in the country.

The Philippines

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

Virginia B. Licuanan
Vice-Chairman, National Trust for Historic and Cultural Preservation of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$20,600

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

In the first four years of the project, four volumes of translated documents were published. From the fifth year, in response to readers' requests, it was decided that the original Spanish documents would be published together with the English translations in subsequent volumes and work on the sixth volume will continue this year.

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

Myrthena L. Fianza

Assistant Professor, College of Social Sciences and Humanities

Mindanao State University, the Philippines

\$4,500

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, aims to identify the indigenous patterns of land and resource use among the thirteen Moro ethnolinguistic groups in the southern Philippines. It will investigate traditional Moro concepts of land and resource use and their accommodation to outside influences. Spanish and American land policies have undermined Moro autonomy, their distinctive ancestral traditions, and their worldview relating to land use and ownership. The grant recipient is herself an Igorot, a minority people of the northern Philippines, and is able to view the Moro in comparison with people of the Cordillera highlands.

Philippine Constitutional Development, 1935 to 1987: A History and Juridical Commentary

Joaquin G. Bernas

Professor, School of Law, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines

\$6,900

This project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1993, will undertake a detailed historical study of the three constitutions of the Philippines (those of 1987, 1973, and 1935), based on primary sources and the official records of the constitutional conventions, and will explain the spirit and meaning of the texts of these constitutions. A comprehensive commentary on the constitutions will also be prepared. Interest in the constitutions has grown since the restoration of a democratic constitution in 1986, but little research has been done on the work of the delegates or the debates of those charged with framing the three constitutions. In particular, there has been no research on the 1973 Constitution committee's official records, which were confiscated under martial law.

A Dictionary of Literary and Artistic Terms in Three Visayan Languages

Erlinda K. Alburo

Research Associate, Cebuano Studies Center, University of San Carlos, the Philippines

\$6,800

Research on regional literature has increased in the Philippines in the past twenty years, but researchers lack indigenous terminology to discuss literature. Literary criticism in the Philippines is pursued in English, English supplemented with Tagalog terms, or English supplemented with Visayan terms. As a result, thought patterns and sensibilities have been distorted. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, continues with the research necessary to compile a dictionary of indigenous literary and artistic terms in three Visayan languages: Cebuano, Hiligaynon, and Waray. The project will contribute to retrieving the indigenous vocabulary and, in so doing, will also contribute to the revitalization of Visayan aesthetics.

The Moro and Filipino Nationalism: A Historiographical Investigation

Manuel R. Tawagon

Professor, Department of History, Mindanao State University, the Philippines

\$6,500

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, will reexamine Philippine nationalism from the viewpoint of the Moro, an Islamicized people of the southern Philippines. The Moro territory was not colonized by the Spanish; consequently, in historical terms the Moro should not be analyzed as they have been. In the past, the role played by the Moro has been viewed negatively, since their role in Philippine history has been written from the Spanish and the American perspectives. Recently, however, Moro researchers have begun to write their history from their own viewpoint. This project will analyze the Moro struggles through comparison with those of Filipino nationalism.

La Union: The Making of a Province, 1850-1921

Adriel O. Meimban

Professor, New Era College, the Philippines

\$7,600

This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1991 and 1992, aims to document the history of La Union Province, known as the gateway to the Ilocos region of Luzon, from its creation in 1850 to 1921. The creation of La Union reflects both the dynamics of the colonial order of the last fifty years of the Spanish regime and the reaction of its three main ethnic groups: the Ilocanos, the Pangasinans, and the Igorot. The publication of this

research, which is based on primary sources, will provide a reference work for policymakers, historians, researchers and students.

The Filipino Diaspora: Migration and Settlement in Northern Indonesia

Evelyn Tan Cullamar

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

\$7,600

Although the term diaspora more commonly refers to the Jews dispersed after the Babylonian exile, in recent years it has also been used to refer to settled migrant minority peoples who maintain sentimental or material links with their land of origin. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, will study the history of the Filipino diaspora in northern Indonesia. There are Filipinos living in northern Indonesia, particularly in northern Sulawesi and the surrounding area, but until the inception of this project neither Philippine nor Indonesian researchers have studied their history. This project continues with the compilation and publication of the research findings funded in the project's first year.

Indigenous Sources for Philippine Studies

Jose M. Francisco

Assistant Professor, Loyola School of Theology, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines

\$7,600

Documents written in Philippine languages date back to the sixteenth century, but they are held in scattered locations. In recent years, Filipinists have been using these vernacular documents to study the colonial experience in the Philippines and to trace the development of Filipino culture in more detail, but it is generally difficult for Filipino researchers to gain access to them.

The objective of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1990, 1991 and 1992, is to collect microfilm copies of these documents, transcribe them and publish a number of them in book form.

A Universal Dictionary of Philippine Languages

Ernesto Constantino

Professor, Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, the Philippines

\$3,900

The aim of this project, which has received grants for the past eight years, is to compile a dictionary of 105

Philippine languages, bringing together the accumulated results of the grant recipient's 20 years' work compiling dictionaries of various Philippine languages. Each of the roughly twenty thousand dictionary entries in English is followed by equivalents in various Philippine languages. About thirty-five languages have been addressed in each year of the project, using a computer to process the data. Beginning last year, the dictionaries of the individual languages are being merged into one manuscript and readied for publication.

Philippine Vernacular Literatures Translated into Filipino

Esther M. Pacheco

Director, Ateneo de Manila University Press, the Philippines

\$14,800

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

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

The Alzina Manuscript: Text, Translation, and Annotation

Rene B. Javellana

Lecturer, Department of Communication, Ateneo de Manila University, the Philippines

\$17,100

The observations of the Jesuit priest Francisco Ignacio Alzina, who worked as a missionary on Samar and Leyte for about thirty years, are recorded in his *Historia de las islas e indios de Bisayas*, written in 1668. Part one of this work describes the natural environment and cultural history of the islands, and part two deals with the colonization of Samar and Leyte in the early seventeenth century. A partial translation of part one of the Alzina manuscript was made by professor Fred Eggan at the University of Chicago in 1954, but it was never published.

The project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, aims to publish an English translation of parts one and two together with a transcription of the Spanish text.

The Crossroads of Islamic, Civil, and Adat Law in the Philippines: A Study of the Legal and Judicial Predicaments of the Bangsamoro People

Hamid Aminoddin Barra

Director, Shari'ah Center, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
\$8,400

Philippine law is dominated by the traditions of the civil law system as a result of more than three centuries of Spanish and five decades of American colonization. Prior to the imposition of Western laws, the indigenous Bangsamoro people used *adat* customary law and Islamic law to govern affairs and settle disputes.

This project aims to analyze the convergence of *adat* customary law, Islamic law and civil law as applied to the Bangsamoro people of Mindanao, Sulu, Palawan, Basilan and Tawi-Tawi. Emphasis will be given to the study of *adat* customary law and the sources of conflict between it and civil law.

Origin and Mechanics of the Maranao Indigenous Art of Home Weaving: Focus on the *Balod* (Tie-Dye) Process of Weaving

Casmin B. Alauya

Instructor, Department of History, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
\$7,800

This project will conduct an ethnographic study on the origins and mechanics of the art of weaving practiced by the Maranaos, an indigenous people of the southern Philippines. In particular, the research will explore the *balod* or tie-dye process of weaving, which uses plants and soil for color processing, and document the creative designs associated with this craft. It is hoped that the documentation and study of Maranao weaving will help preserve this valuable cultural heritage, which is in danger of extinction, owing to an absence of economic support and a dwindling number of practitioners.

***Pusaka*: A Sociocultural and Historical Analysis**

Ben J. Kadil

Associate Professor, Department of History, Mindanao State University, the Philippines
\$3,300

Pusaka is the word for heirloom in the language of the Moros, a Muslim minority people of the southern Philippines. The bequeathing of heirlooms from generation to generation is a cherished tradition in Muslim culture that has survived among the Moro and is currently almost entirely undocumented.

This project aims to identify and classify *pusaka* and analyze them from a sociocultural and historical perspective. Owners of *pusaka* will be interviewed to expand on current knowledge of their social and cultural significance.

A Comparative Study of Filipino Indigenous Concepts in the Mindanao, Sulu, and Palawan Islands, the Philippines

Conseulo J. Paz

Professor, Department of Linguistics, University of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$18,400

Established by colonial fiat, the Philippines is a nation made up of hundreds of islands and ethnolinguistic groups. In light of these factors, it is no surprise that the Philippines often faces problems of cohesiveness and national identity.

This project aims to gather empirical data on community life and subsistence activities so as to establish baseline data that will be made available to scholars, and to compare indigenous concepts of social consciousness to identify commonalities. The findings of this research will go some way toward repairing the cultural disruptions induced by change, and provide a means of addressing the nation's problems of identity and cohesiveness.

The Oral Tradition in Bukidnon Ethnohistory: Research, Collection, Transcription, Translation, Annotation, and Publication

Mardonio M. Lao

Professor, Department of Social Sciences, Central Mindanao University, the Philippines
\$5,600

The migration of Christian Filipinos to Mindanao following the outbreak of World War II made the Bukidnon a minority people in a province where they used to be a majority. Their culture and history is now in danger of extinction as a consequence of fast-paced sociocultural transformation.

The aim of this project is to study Bukidnon ethnohistory through their indigenous oral traditions. Folktales, riddles, sayings, anecdotes, folk epics and other oral traditions will be recorded, transcribed, translated into English and annotated, and an analysis and interpretation of Bukidnon oral traditions will be published in book form.

The Boat-Building Technology of the Sama on Sibutu Island, Tawi-Tawi, the Philippines

Maria B. L. Abbrera

*Assistant Professor, Department of History,
University of the Philippines, the Philippines
\$6,200*

The Sama people are seafaring Filipinos acknowledged as master boat builders in the southern Philippines; however, technological changes in the field pose a threat to their traditional livelihoods. Their indigenous techniques must be recorded before they become obsolete, but very few studies have been done on traditional technologies, especially those for boat building.

This project will carry out an ethnographic description and analysis of the boat-building technology of the Sama people in Sibutu island, Tawi-Tawi. Fieldwork will be conducted to document every stage of the boat-building process, the materials and tools used, the various kinds of boats built and the belief system regarding boat building. The results of the study will be published in book form.

Thailand

Publication of the Ahom Buranji

Ranoo Wichasin

*Lecturer, Ayutthaya Historical Study Center,
Thailand
\$28,800*

The Ahom of the Indian state of Assam are a Thai people who migrated from Thailand in the thirteenth century. Until coming under British colonial administration in the 19th century, they recorded their history in the Ahom language and script, however scholars have more commonly referred to Assamese, Persian and English language documents when studying Ahom history. The *Ahom Buranji* (Ahom Chronicle) records the history of the Ahom kings from 1228 to 1826 and contains information on the early forms of Ahom culture and society written in Ahom script.

In this project, which also received grants in 1991 and 1992, the most complete version of the *Ahom Buranji* is being transliterated into modern Thai script and translated into the modern Thai language.

Tai Lue Textiles: A Comparative Study

Songsak Prangwatthanakun

*Assistant Professor, Center for the Promotion of
Arts and Culture, Chiangmai University, Thailand
\$11,200*

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

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

By recording the role of Tai Lue textiles in Tai Lue society and documenting the different kinds of textiles before they are completely lost, this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, aims to bequeath the disappearing art of Tai Lue textiles to posterity and encourage the preservation of their designs, patterns, and techniques in villages and art museums.

The Future of Asia's Past

Rachit Buri

*Senior Vice-President, The Siam Society Under
Royal Patronage, Thailand
\$20,000*

Many Asian countries are contending with the need to develop sound cultural policies to preserve their archaeological heritage, amid rapid economic growth and increasing pressure on the environment.

The Future of Asia's Past was an international conference on the preservation of Asia's archaeological heritage held in Chiangmai, Thailand, in January 1995. Government officials, archeological experts and tourism representatives were invited to attend the conference, where the discussion focused on the impact of increased tourism, economic development, pollution and natural disasters on Asia's rich and often fragile national treasures.

The Development of Copper Production and Cultural Change in Prehistoric Central Thailand

Surapol Natapintu

*Lecturer, Faculty of Archaeology, Silpakorn
University, Thailand
\$16,700*

Archaeological artifacts discovered in the central plain of Thailand provide evidence that copper production was carried out in the area more than 4,500 years ago. Past archaeological research suggests that the development of metallurgy technology brings a degree of sociocultural change to the settlements in which such technology is developed.

This project aims to better understand the relationship between the development of copper production technology and cultural change in prehistoric times. Surveys and excavations in central Thailand will be conducted and data will be gathered and interpreted.

The Impact of Economic and Cultural Changes on Women's Lives in Asia: Thailand and Vietnam

Virada Somswasdi

Director, Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiangmai University, Thailand

\$7,500

Rapid economic growth in recent years has transformed the social structures of Thailand and its neighboring countries. Examples of the negative effects of such change are the widening disparity between urban and rural conditions, and the increasing number of women exploited in both public and private sectors of the economy.

This project aims to conduct workshops to bring together experts from relevant institutions in Thailand and Vietnam, so as to coordinate and manage research on changing social structures and their impact on women's lives in the rural and urban areas of Thailand and Vietnam. A total of three workshops will be held, one in Thailand and two in Vietnam, and an assessment written.

Taad-Isan: Northeastern Thai Buddhist Stupa

Wiroj Srisuro

Deputy Dean for Research Affairs, Faculty of Architecture, Khon Kaen University, Thailand

\$20,200

Taad is the word used in northeastern Thailand to refer to a stupa, a monumental structure used to house the relics of ancestors or the Buddha. The stupas in northeastern Thailand are made with the collected expertise of generations of artists and are a source of pride for local communities. Some of the stupas have been restored over the years, while others have been ravaged by man or nature.

This project aims to use methods of architectural measurement, photography and drawings to document the stupas found in northeastern Thailand. In addition, the construction materials, artistry, and history of each stupa will be researched and a classification system devised.

Vietnam

Folk Beliefs in Hue

Tran Dai Vinh

Assistant Professor, Literature Department, Hue University of Teacher Education, Vietnam

\$8,600

Hue, a city in central Vietnam, lay in the territory of the Cham until the Viets established dominion in the early fourteenth century and developed a distinct

regional culture blending the Cham and Viet cultures. It was later the capital of the Nguyen dynasty and the center of a feudal culture. In this historical and ethnic context, Hue also became home to its own folk beliefs. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, aims to elucidate the unique folk beliefs of Hue by collecting folk tales and old documents relating to folk beliefs, researching folk paintings and religious structures, and observing and participating in folk rituals.

A Bru-Vietnamese-English Dictionary

Vuong Huu Le

Head, Department of Linguistics, University of Hue, Vietnam

\$8,600

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

The Bru script has been established, but 90% of the Bru are illiterate. This three year project, which was also awarded a grant in fiscal 1993, aims to compile a Bru-Vietnamese-English dictionary in order to improve education in the Bru language. In the first year of the project, terms were collected and research discussions were held. This year, similar work will be conducted in preparation for the compilation of the dictionary.

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

Tran Ky Phuong

Curator, Museum of Champa Sculpture, Danang, Vietnam

\$35,500

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

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, has undertaken an architectural field study of the temples. They are being photographed, their physical dimensions measured, a map of their geographical distribution produced and a comparative study of their sculptures conducted. In addition, a seminar will be held, for Vietnamese and Japanese experts in the field to exchange ideas and methods relating to the restoration of the sites.

The Chut Minority in Vietnam

Nguyen Van Manh

Head, Ethnology Section, University of Hue, Vietnam

\$4,600

The Chut, a minority Malayo-Polynesian people, live in the mountains of central Vietnam. With a population of only 1,800, they face extinction.

The aim of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, is to conduct an ethnographic study of the culture and daily life of this minority, researching their origins, population distribution, migration, language, economic activities and daily difficulties and to suggest some solutions to their plight.

Contributions to the Study of Vietnamese Culture and Civilization: Complete Works of Prof. Dr. Nguyen Van Huyen

Nguyen Duc Dieu

Director, Social Sciences Publishing House, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$7,500

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

Since all his works were written in French, however, they were highly regarded abroad and among Vietnamese familiar with that language but were not widely known among the general public. In this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, his most important scholarly papers will be selected, translated into Vietnamese and published.

The Culture and Society of the Raglai in Vietnam

Phan Xuan Bien

Secretary, Scientific Council, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

\$10,800

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

The project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, will focus on the least studied of the four groups, the Raglai, who number approximately 70,000. A two-year

ethnological study will be conducted and a monograph written.

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

Lai Van Toan

Director, Vietnam Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam

\$15,000

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

In terms of both content and volume, these texts constitute the basic source for research on village deities, but they are poorly preserved and have never been catalogued. This project, also awarded a grant in 1993, will undertake the conservation and cataloguing of these texts to promote their preservation and use.

Buddhism in Southern Vietnam from the Seventeenth Century to 1975

Tran Hong Lien

Researcher, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

\$4,000

Influenced by the presence of Chinese and Khmer communities of believers, Buddhism in southern Vietnam differs from that of northern and central Vietnam. This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, is a historiographic study of Buddhism in southern Vietnam from the seventeenth century to the reunification of the country in 1975, covering its introduction, structure, and organization and the emergence of Buddhist sects distinctive to southern Vietnam. In the first year of the project, documents were collected, photographs taken and interviews conducted. This year will see the remaining research completed and published in book form.

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

Bui Thi Kim Quy

Director, Center for Women's Studies, Institute of Social Sciences in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

\$9,900

Employment problems, resulting from the rapid population growth after the Vietnam War, the influx of rural population into urban areas and unemployment among former soldiers due to the reduction of the size

of the army, have become a major policy issue for Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh City, the center of the nation's economy, is typical of areas suffering from problems.

This project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, will undertake a survey of the state of female labor in Ho Chi Minh City and propose basic strategies for generating employment for women, who, while they work for low wages, account for a substantial part of household income and who make up two-thirds of the unemployed.

The Hmong People of Vietnam

Pham Quang Hoan

Professor, Institute of Ethnology, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$13,800

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

In this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, an ethnological survey of the Hmong is being undertaken to study their origins and migration, swidden agriculture and its environmental impact, ethnobotany, social structure, regional differences and common features, and religion. In this third year of the project, fieldwork will be completed and a book written.

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

Pham Duc Duong

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

\$11,000

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

In this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, the Institute for Southeast Asian Studies and the Pedagogical University of Hanoi are jointly developing new Southeast Asian studies curricula covering such fields as ethnology, religion, arts, literature, history and language study.

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

Nguyen Loc

Chief, Department of Literature and Linguistics, University of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

\$25,000

The traditional Vietnamese theater art known as *hat boi* originated in the 12th or 13th century and remains popular in Vietnam. This project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, aims to compile a dictionary of *hat boi* recording its many aspects. The dictionary will include information on representative classical and modern works, excerpts from important works, and information on major characters, playwrights, actors, and troupes, regional variants and historical changes in the genre, and the history of research in the field.

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

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

Nguyen Duc Minh

Vice-Director, Hoi An Service of Vestiges Management, Vietnam

\$25,000

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

A large number of jar burials have been excavated from Sa Huynh culture ruins near the old port city of Hoi An, but full-scale excavation has yet to be undertaken. In the first year of this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, trial excavations were conducted. In the second year, full-scale excavation and conservation of excavated artifacts were undertaken. This year, excavation will continue and a report will be written.

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

Ho Hai Hoc

Director, Department of Culture and Information of Quangnam-Danang Province, Vietnam

\$16,000

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

Tuong was developed in the nineteenth century as literature of seclusion and resistance by bureaucrats who left their posts in despair as the power of the Nguyen dynasty declined under French colonization. The aims of this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, is to study the activities and works of its leading playwright and director, Nguyen Hien Dinh (1853–1926), and write a book on the historical development of *tuong*.

A History of Vietnamese Journalism

Ha Minh Duc

Dean, Faculty of Journalism, University of Hanoi, Vietnam

\$7,800

In this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, the history of Vietnamese journalism from 1865 to 1990 is being studied, with particular emphasis on newspaper reportage, and the findings will be published in two volumes: a history of Vietnamese journalism and a volume of sources. The topics studied include social trends, analysis of newspapers' content, journalistic culture, leading journalists, statistical analysis, of newspaper circulation and the social influence of the press.

In the first two years, seminars were convened, and well-know Vietnamese journalists attended. In addition, archival research was conducted in libraries and other institutions in Vietnam. This year, research will continue and the two volumes on the project's findings will be published.

A Study of the Cadastral Registers of Nguyen-Dynasty Vietnam

Nguyen Dinh Dau

Researcher, Council of Social Sciences of Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

\$23,000

The cadastral registers compiled by the Nguyen-dynasty government from 1805–1836, comprising

10,044 volumes, managed to escape destruction in the wars that swept Vietnam. These registers, written in Chinese, cover every village in the land. Their contents include sketch maps of cultivated land, descriptions of boundaries and crop yields, and deeds.

In this project, which also received grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, the grant recipient, an independent historian who has been studying the cadastral registers for more than ten years, publishes his findings periodically. In the first two years, the research on the cadastral registers of ten provinces were compiled and published. This year will see the compilation and publication of the research on five additional provinces.

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

Nguyen Minh Hang

Senior Researcher, Center for Chinese Studies, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$13,300

Trade along the border between Vietnam and China has increased since the normalization of relations between the two countries. The brisk trade in a growing variety of goods has raised the living standards of the minority peoples in the border areas; however, open trade has also given rise to problems associated with smuggling, women trade, opium, prostitution and other developments.

This project will conduct a survey on the trade along the Vietnam-China border and investigate its impact on the socioeconomic and cultural life of minority peoples in the mountains of northern Vietnam. The findings of this research will be use to form Vietnamese policies to check the spread of illegal trade in border areas.

Mo Vai and Funeral Ceremonies of the Muong Ethnic Minority Group

Dang Van Lung

Head, Minorities' Literature Section, Institute of Literature, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$7,500

In the funeral rituals of the Muong minority people of Vietnam, shamans chant an historical epic to help the spirits of the dead find peace in their ultimate resting place. There are two parts to this epic: the *Mo Vai* and the *Mo De Dat De Nuoc*. Through a grant from the Toyota Foundation, the *Mo De Dat De Nuoc* was recorded, transcribed, translated into Vietnamese and published in 1987 and 1988. This project aims to record,

transcribe, translate and publish the *Mo Vai*, which was thought to have been lost until the recent discovery of aged practitioners of this oral tradition.

Customary Laws and Mythological Epics of the M'ngong People

Ngo Duc Think

Vice-Director, Institute of Folklore, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$9,000

This project will record, transcribe, translate into Vietnamese and publish a book on the customary laws and mythological epics of the M'ngong minority people of Vietnam. In M'ngong villages today, customary laws are still in effect and have absolute authority in many fields. The *Ol mong*, or mythical epics, constitute an important part of the abundant folklore heritage of the M'ngong. These recitations of old stories retell great upheavals of history and impart an extensive picture of man, society and nature. Because M'ngong customary laws and mythical epics are both conveyed from one generation to the next through oral tradition, there is a pressing need to document and preserve these traditions.

The Social and Environmental Impact of the Hoabinh Hydroelectric Plant Construction and Solutions

Nguyen Quoc Hung

Researcher, Institute of Economics, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$10,900

The Hoabinh Hydroelectric Power Plant in Northwestern Vietnam is the country's largest ever electric energy development project. The construction of the dam on the Black River ensures abundant supplies of electric power, serves as a flood control and provides water resources for the development of industries. However, the creation of the reservoir has resulted in the loss of land, forest and mineral resources, and displaced more than 50,000 inhabitants from their homeland and destabilized the communities of more than a million minority people in the region. This project will conduct fieldwork to determine the social and environmental impact of the Hoabinh Hydroelectric Power Plant and suggests solutions to help alleviate its negative effects.

The Change of Toponyms and Borders of Provincial and District Administrative Units in the Red River Delta

Nguyen Quang An

Researcher, Institute of History, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$4,000
Research on the changes of place names and borderlines in the course of Vietnamese history constitutes a complex and time-consuming task. In 1964, Professor Dao Duy Anh published the *Vietnamese Territory through Different Epochs*, the first work ever on the geographical history of Vietnam. This book, however, is cursory and betrays shortcoming that can be remedied with recent discoveries of the historical sciences and related disciplines.

The aim of this project is to compile a reference book on the changes of place names and administrative boundaries in the Red River delta region since the beginning of Vietnamese history, including dates, maps and interpretations of the changes.

Street Children in Vietnam

Nguyen Huu Thuy

Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Vietnam Social Sciences Review, Vietnam

\$6,200

The drive toward a market economy has caused much socioeconomic change in Vietnam. An unfortunate phenomenon stemming from this change is the rising number of street children in urban areas. There are an estimated 5,000 street children in Hanoi, many of whom come from the countryside in search of employment, while others are delinquent children or orphans native to the city. No survey on the street children situation has ever been conducted by the Vietnamese government.

This project will convene a team of professionals, including sociologists, economists, psychologists, teachers, and social workers, to undertake a detailed study of street children and suggest solutions to their plight.

The Housing and the Decorative Arts of the Katu Ethnic Minority in Quangnam-Danang Province

Nguyen Nhon

Director, Quangnam-Danang Museum, Vietnam

\$5,000
The Katu minority people in Quangnam-Danang province in central Vietnam are descendants of an ancient civilization. They speak a Mon-Khmer language of the Austronesian linguistic family, which suggests a historical connection with the people of the Indonesian islands. Because many of their villages were destroyed

in the Vietnam War, and because many aspects of their traditional lifestyles have been wiped out by economic progress, the housing and decorative arts of the Katu people face extinction.

This project will survey and study the housing and decorative arts of the Katu people of Quangnam-Danang province. Construction methods and building materials will be studied, the carved images used for structural and personal decoration will be recorded and interviews of village inhabitants will be conducted. The findings will be published in book form.

Emperor Minh Mang's Policy for Encouraging Agriculture

Mai Khac Ung

Researcher, Hue Monuments Conservation Center, Vietnam

\$6,700

From the 16th to the 17th century, civil wars in Vietnam left the land to lie idle and the people destitute. The second emperor of the Nguyen Dynasty, Minh Mang, made efforts to revive agriculture during his reign (1820–1840) that contributed greatly to Vietnam's economic recovery and development. His agricultural policy brought idle farms back into production, reclaimed and cultivated land, resettled traditional villages, created new villages and built irrigation systems. This project is to write and publish a book on Emperor Minh Mang's policy on encouraging agriculture, using archival documents and primary sources, and is part of a series of books that attempt to reassess the Nguyen Dynasty and in particular the reign of Emperor Minh Mang.

A Catalogue of the Imperial Archives of the Nguyen Dynasty (Minh Mang Reign)

Duong Van Kham

Acting Director General, National Archives of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$19,200

The imperial archives of the Nguyen dynasty (1802–1945) constitute edicts and ordinances promulgated by the emperors and reports and petitions issued by the ministries. These imperial documents—written in classical Chinese—comprise six hundred volumes and are currently conserved in the National Archives of Vietnam. As valuable historical documents that shed light on the feudal era in Vietnam, these documents have attracted the interest of Vietnamese and foreign scholars who are researching aspects of Vietnamese history.

However, given the enormous quantity of documents and the archaic language in which they were composed, the imperial archives must be catalogued to make them accessible to researchers. In this project, the contents of the two volumes from the reign of Emperor Minh Mang (1820–1840) will be catalogued and published in book form.

A Jarai-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Jarai Dictionary

Romah Del

Department of Culture, Information and Sports of Gia Lai Province, Vietnam

\$5,700

The Jarai are a minority people of the central highlands of Vietnam, speaking a language of the Malayo-Polynesian linguistic family. The Jarai script, which was developed indigenously in 1922 and later influenced by the French, is based upon Roman letters. In this project, the grant recipient, who is a Jarai, aims to publish the Jarai-Vietnamese and the Vietnamese-Jarai dictionaries that he has been compiling for the past several years, so as to provide a reference for education in the Jarai language and to make information in the Jarai script more accessible.

Communal Houses (*Dinh*) of Vietnam

Nguyen Van Ku

Deputy Director, Department of International Cooperation, National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, Vietnam

\$11,500

Vietnamese villages usually have at least one communal house or *dinh*, a building that is open to the public in the same way a Buddhist temple is open for public use. The *dinh* serves as a venue for various community activities, such as political meetings, annual ceremonies, festivals, shows and contests. The oldest existing *dinh*, located in Tay Dang village, Ha Son Binh province, is believed to have been built at the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century.

The aim of this project is to write and publish a book on the communal houses in Vietnam that will include each one's history, explanations of community activities held therein and photographs of *dinh* architecture.

A Study of Three Ancient Cheo Theater Performance Styles in Thai Binh Province

Nguyen Xinh

Director, Institute of Musicology, Folkdance, and Choreography, Vietnam

\$5,600

Cheo theater is a performing art of the Viet people, the largest ethnic group of Vietnam. In Thai Binh, a delta

province at the mouth of the Red River, which was reclaimed in the relatively recent past, ancient styles of *Cheo* theater are still being performed. The isolation of Thai Binh, along with the fact that it is unique in being inhabited almost entirely by Viet people, has meant that the pure traditions of the theater performed in this region have been remarkably well preserved, but are in danger of disappearing when the aging performers pass away.

This project will research three ancient *Cheo* theater styles that were recently discovered in Thai Binh province and propose measures to preserve this traditional art form.

Awards under the Incentive Grants for Young Researchers in Southeast Asian Studies Program

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

Luisa J. Mallari

Ph.D. Candidate, Institute of Malay Language, Literature, and Culture, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

\$6,300

Many Southeast Asian nations share the experience of gaining independence in the middle of the twentieth century, but the culture of each nation during the colonial period was influenced by the views of its colonial rulers. In this project, also awarded grants in fiscal 1992 and 1993, a young Filipina researcher aims to compare changes in perceptions of the colonially influenced attitudes of Filipinos and Malaysians by focusing on the post-independence literature of these countries. The content of representative post-independence works will be analyzed, taking into consideration the circumstances under which they were written.

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

Stephen Chia Ming Soon

Ph.D. Candidate, Malaysian Archaeology Project, University of Science of Malaysia, Malaysia

\$4,000

Prehistoric pottery excavated from the Niah Cave in Sarawak Province, Malaysia, particularly the three-color ware, is related to the pottery of the so-called Sa Huynh-Kalanay pottery complex, excavated from sites in Vietnam, the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries. In this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, a young Malaysian researcher will

elucidate the origin of the prehistoric pottery of Niah and its place in Southeast Asian pottery.

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

Mohd. Mokhtar bin Saidin

Ph.D. Candidate, Malaysian Archaeology Project, University of Science of Malaysia, Malaysia

\$3,200

A classification system has been established for Paleolithic stone tools excavated at Kota Tampan, a Paleolithic site in the Lenggong Valley, in Perak Province, Malaysia. In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1993, a young Malaysian researcher will test the validity of that classification system at new excavations at Kampung Temenlong and other Lenggong Valley sites near Kota Tampan and attempt a reconstruction of the prehistory of the valley. Artifacts from the valley will be compared with those from several sites in Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam in order to develop a classification system for Paleolithic stone tools applicable to the entire Southeast Asian region.

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

Zaidah Mustapha

Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, National University of Malaysia, Malaysia

\$4,000

Since emotion is controlled and manifested differently in different societies, recent research has taken a cultural anthropological approach to the study of emotion instead of viewing it solely as a subject for psychological study.

In this project, also awarded a grant in fiscal 1993, a young Malaysian researcher will elucidate the Balinese Muslim and Malay concepts of emotion through an analysis of the words these people use to express emotions. Their emotions at various stages of life, including marriage, birth and death, will be compared and analyzed by gender, age, and social group.

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

Vo Thi Thu Nguyet

Graduate Student, Department of Southeast Asian Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia

\$6,300

English-language newspapers were published in Malaya under British colonial dominion. In this project, which also received a grant in fiscal 1993, a young Vietnamese

researcher aims to identify the forms of colonial domination in Malaya between 1900 and 1942 by analyzing the English-language newspapers published in Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Singapore during that period. The patterns of the images and perceptions of, and prejudices toward, Malaysian society and community life reflected in these newspapers will be elucidated. In addition, similar research will be conducted in Vietnam to compare the colonial domination of the British and French.

The Assimilation of Dissident Minorities: A Case Study of the Malay Muslims in Southern Thailand

Suria bin Wan Mahmood

*Graduate Student, School of Social Sciences,
University of Science of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$2,200*

Malay-Muslims dissidents in southern Thailand carried out a radical resistance movement between 1932 and 1975, but by the 1980s switched from a radical strategy to one of reconciliation, and supported the election system of the Thai government.

In this project, a young Malaysian graduate student aims to analyze and interpret the change of strategy by the Malay-Muslims in southern Thailand. In particular, the effects of the democratization of the election system, improved living standards, cultural exchange and leadership changes within the movement will be analyzed.

Kelabit Genealogy

Potina Bala

*Graduate Student, Graduate Studies Center,
National University of Malaysia, Malaysia
\$3,900*

The Kelabit are a minority people of Malaysia who inhabit the Sarawak highlands of Borneo Island. Archaeological and sociolinguistic evidence suggests that the Kelabit are related to the minority peoples of other islands and that they may have originated from the Kalimantan region.

In this project, a young Malaysian graduate student, will attempt to ascertain the genealogy of the Kelabit by recording, transcribing their oral history and studying their myths, legends, sagas, songs, folktales and other oral traditions.

Talempong: Music of the Minangkabau of West Sumatra and Rantau Communities in Malaysia

Mohd. Yunus bin Mahmood

*Graduate Student, Department of Southeast Asian
Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia
\$6,400*

Talempong (gong ensembles) is the music of the Minangkabau, a matrilineal ethnic group of West Sumatra. *Talempong* can also be found in northern Sumatra, west Java, and in the Malaysian regions of Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka and Perak, areas where the Minangkabau migrated and formed new settlements. This musical heritage has played an important role in the formation of the Minangkabau community and culture.

In this project, a Malaysian graduate student will undertake an ethnomusicological study of *talempong* to elucidate its historical, religious, customary and philosophical significance.

The Administration of Tributary States in Vietnam

Danny Wong Tze-Ken

*Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University
of Malaya, Malaysia
\$4,300*

After establishing their domain in what is now central Vietnam, the Nguyen lords (1558–1802) moved southward, imposing their rule over peripheral polities, which included the Cham, Khmer, Lao, Vienchang, Luang Prabang, as well as highland minority peoples, such as the Jarai and Mon.

In this project, a Malaysian Ph.D. candidate, will research the administration of the tributary states and elucidate the influence the relations between the Nguyen government and the people of the tributary states had on the emergence of a distinctively southern Vietnamese culture.

Awards under the Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program

M.A. Theses and Ph.D. Dissertations

Tedakan Serat Babat Banyumas: Genealogical Function in the Framework of Narrative Structure

Sugeng Priyadi, Lecturer, Department of History Education, Muhammadiyah Education and Teacher Training Institute
Rp4.0 million

The Status of Privately Owned Land Under Adat Law in Relation to Land-Exploitation Rights Given to Private Companies in West Aceh Regency

Ilyas, Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Syiah Kuala University
Rp4.1 million

Effective Adaptation Strategies for Coping with Population Density

Avin Fadilla Helmi, Lecturer, Faculty of Psychology, Gadjah Mada University
Rp4.95 million

Working Women and Changes in the Family: A Study of Young Elite Families in Jakarta

Marhaeni Munthe, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of North Sumatra
Rp3.95 million

Stratification Analysis of Patterns of Public-Service Use in the City: A Study of the Relationship Between Power, Status and Control of Public Services among Electricity Consumers in the Municipality of Surakarta

Drajat Tri Kartono, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Sebelas Maret University
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Tarekat (Islamic Mysticism) Syattariyah in Java, 1839–1911

Lilik Zulaicha, Lecturer, Sunan Ampel State Islamic Institute
Rp4.4 million

The Impact of the Residential Relocation Program on Family Structure and the Welfare of the Traditional Community in Irian Jaya: A Case Study of the Arfak Tribe of Manokwari

Sombuk Musa Yosep, Lecturer, Faculty of Agriculture, Cenderawasih University
Rp5.4 million

Chinese Business Development and Politics in New-Order Indonesia: An Analysis of the 1967–1944 Period

Valina Singkan, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Indonesia
Rp3.9 million

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Syamsul Huda, Lecturer, Bengkulu University
Rp4.1 million

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Edi Inrizal, Lecturer, Andalas University
Rp5.0 million

Nucleus Estate Small Holdings (NES) and the Poverty Alleviation Program: A Case Study of a Sugarcane NES in Tanah Laut, South Kalimantan

Rochigianti, Lecturer, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University
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Abdul Rohman, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, General Soedirman University
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Fathien Azmy, Lecturer, Hasanuddin University
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Patriarchy and the Power of Poorly-Educated Wives in the Family in Surakarta

Bagus Haryono, Graduate Program, University of Indonesia
Rp3.05 million

Trends in Environmental Change and Social Cohesion in Communities Near Four-Star Hotels: A Case Study of the Santika Hotel and the Community in the Vicinity of Cokrodingratan, Jetis, Yogyakarta

Widyantoro, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Sebelas Maret University
Rp4.4 million

**Television Culture and the Interpretation of Meaning:
A Qualitative Analysis of Messages Conveyed by
Television Through Symbolic Interaction**

*Effendi Gazali, Graduate Program, University of
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Rp5.6 million

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Mechanisms in Sel Aur Pasaman, West Sumatra**

*Heruwati, Graduate Program, Gadjah Mada
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**Copra Production and Trade in Minahasa, 1879-1940:
Changes in the Pattern of Coconut Plantations and
Their Trade Mechanisms**

*Effendi Wahyono, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and
Political Sciences, Indonesian Open Learning
University*
Rp3.6 million

**The Mystical Teaching of Syekh Akhmad Kyotib As-
Syambasi in the Tarekat (Islamic Mysticism) Texts of
Kodiriyah and Naqsyabandiyah Tarekat: Textual
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*Muhamad Nur Latif, Lecturer, Faculty of Letters,
University of Indonesia*
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*Djoko Saryono, Lecturer, Teacher Training and
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*Susanto Zuhdi, Lecturer, Faculty of Letters,
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*Gunawan, Lecturer, Faculty of Forestry, Lambung
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**The Dilemma of Common Use of Grazing Areas: A
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*Tenang, Lecturer, Faculty of Agriculture, Nusa
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*Joko Sutrisno, Lecturer, Faculty of Agriculture,
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Goris Lewoleba, Consultant,
Rp4.75 million

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*Bakti Setiawan, Lecturer and Researcher, Center for
Environmental Research, Gadjah Mada University*
Rp5.05 million

**The Role of Adat Law in Land-Ownership and -Use
Agreements in Manggarai Regency, East Nusa
Tenggara**

*Rafael Edy Bosko, Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Gadjah
Mada University*
Rp4.9 million

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*R. Cecep Eka Permana, Researcher, Center for
Sociocultural Studies, University of Indonesia*
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**The Impact of the Growth of Residential Areas
on Changes in Land Value and Use in Urban
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*Bintoro Wardiyanto, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and
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Land Disputes in Agricultural Development: A Case Study of Land Disputes in the Development of Nucleus Estate Small Holdings in Sei Lekan, Alum Dua Village, Babakan District, Langkat

*Mariatur Butar Butar, Researcher, Research Division, Population Foundation
Rp3.65 million*

The Jengkol Affair: Land Disputes and Peasant Politics in Kediri Regency, 1960–1964

*I.G.A. Putri A.K., Researcher,
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Labor Issues

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*Bagong Suyanto, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University
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The Economic Conditions of the Families That Are Left Behind in Sambelia District, East Lombok, by Migrant Workers in Malaysia

*Hasbi Berliani, Field Staff, Program for Self-Reliant Development of Agricultural and Fishing Communities
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The Social Interaction of Workers: A Study of Factors Influencing the Industrial Crisis in West Sumatra

*Emeraldy Chatra, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Andalas University
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*Wasis Sasmito, Field Worker, Foundation for Promoting Self-Reliant Communities
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The Lives of Female Workers in Plywood Factories in Banjarmasin

*Supriyanto, Lecturer, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University
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*Aribowo, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University
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*Faturachman, Lecturer, Faculty of Psychology, Gadjah Mada University
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*Muhammad Akib, Lecturer, Faculty of Law, Lampung University
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*Djunaidi Rapelu, Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, Pattimura University
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*Soenarnatalina, Researcher, Center for Studies on Demography and Development
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*Hendro Wardhono, Lecturer, Faculty of Administration, Dr. Soetomo University
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Shifting Relations Between Kiai (Islamic Teachers) and Society: A Study of Changes in Leadership and the Struggle of the Kiai in the Face of Industrialization

*Dewi Hajar Mastrin, Researcher, Center for Studies on Social Economics and Social Communication
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*Hani Choirina, Researcher, Center for Studies on Social Economics and Social Communication
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*Amirudin, Editorial Staff, Institute of Islamic and Social Studies
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*Arief Akhyat, Lecturer, Faculty of Letters, Gadjah Mada University
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*Ahmad Nur Fuad, Lecturer, Sunan Ampel State Institute for Islamic Studies
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Agricultural Rituals of the People of Mangarai, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara: A Case Study in Cibal District

*Ignatius Ragu, Lecturer, Widya Mandiri Catholic University
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*Erwin, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Andalas University
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Islamic Criticism of Urban Cultural Life in the Book *Silit Sang Kiai*, by Emha Ainun Nadjib

*Warih Jatirahayu, Teacher, Tawangharjo Junior High School
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Development of Urban Cultures

The Pak-Pak Clan (Marga) Association in Medan: Changing Patterns of Sociocultural Relations

*Lister Berutu, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of North Sumatra
Rp4.0 million*

Consumerism: the Increasing Awareness and Bargaining Power of Urban Consumers—Comparative Study of Student Groups in Yogyakarta

*Suparmi, Researcher, Indonesia Green Consumers' Association
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Environmental Monitoring: A Case Study of the Knowledge, Perceptions, Participation and Administration of Employers and Workers in Bogor

*Sukarsono, Lecturer, Center for Environmental Studies, Muhammadiyah University
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Women, Clothing, and Urban Lifestyles

*Nastiti Tri Winasis, Lecturer, Faculty of Letters, Gadjah Mada University
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*Eko Sasmito, Staff Member, Surabaya Legal Aid Association
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The Pattern of Communication between the Dayak Kanaytn People and Outsiders: A Study of Interethnic Communication in Ngabang District, Pontianak, West Kalimantan

*Wijaya Kusuma, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Tanjungpura University
Rp4.4 million*

The Traditional Institution of *Dalihan Na Tolu* in the Contemporary Sociocultural Structure of the Batak Angkola People: A Sociocultural Study in Padang Sidempuan

Dumasari, Graduate Program, Bogor Agricultural University
Rp5.2 million

Occupational and Social Mobility and Patterns of Real Estate Income Spending among Male and Female Landowners in Malang

Parjito, Lecturer, Teacher Training and Education Institute of Malang
Rp5.15 million

Indigenous People and Assimilation of the Chinese: A Study of Factors in the Spread of Anti-Chinese Sentiments in Surabaya

Toetik Koesbardiati, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University
Rp3.8 million

The Lifestyles of Career Women and the Selection and Use of Consumer Goods in Surabaya

Dwi Windyastuti Budi Hendrarti, Lecturer, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Airlangga University
Rp4.0 million

The Decline in the Use of the Dairi Pakpak Language as a Result of the Diffusion of the Languages and Cultures of Other Ethnic Groups

Mutsyuhito Solin, Lecturer, Teacher Training and Education Institute of Medan
Rp3.3 million

Awards under the "Know Our Neighbours" Translation-Publication Program in Japan

***Umrao Jan Ada* [Umrao Jan: A Licensed Prostitute of Lucknow], Mirza Hadi Ruswa**

Tr. Yutaka Asada
Heibonsha
¥2.52 million

The author Ruswa (1858–1931) was born in Lucknow, capital of the state of Uttar Pradesh in present-day India. The background of the novel is Lucknow, capital of Oudh during the Indian Uprising of 1857. The novel portrays the harem rooms of a Muslim cultural salon, surrounded by the splendor of the aristocratic society of the day. The novel, which is written in the first person as an oral tale by protagonist Umrao Jan, excels in its descriptions of mental interactions. This novel is one of the first to capture the essence of India's Islamic culture.

***Vakyapadiya* [Words in a Sentence], Parts 1 and 2, Bhartrhari, ed. Iyer**

Tr. Akihiko Akamatsu
Heibonsha
¥3.08 million

Vakyapadiya questions the grounds upon which the sacred words of the Veda were revealed and the manner in which words are understood. Recognizing the sentence as a unit of meaning, the author answers questions mainly by means of syntax, and the important grammatical elements that provide structure for a language, and the mechanism of this structure, are explained in some detail. *Vakyapadiya* is worthy of its popular title, *The Philosophy of Grammar*. The translation of this work will bring home to the general reader the truths of Indian linguistic philosophy.

***Hikayat Hang Tuah* [The Tale of Hang Tuah], Kassim Ahmad**

Tr. Jun Onozawa
Heibonsha
¥3.77 million

This work, which together with *Sejarah Melayu* forms two of the greatest pieces of seventeenth-century Malay literature, focuses on the martial romances of Hang Tuah, a historic hero during the time of the Malacca sultanate. The work's theme is complete allegiance to one's lord, for which Hang Tuah is consistently admired at the court of the sultan of the Malay sultanate. Hang Tuah is portrayed in terms of the traditional concepts and values of the Malay sultanate, namely *daulat*, or complete obedience to one's lord, and

durhaka, treasonous acts against one's lord. A masterpiece of historic literature, this work depicts the quintessential traditional ideals and spiritual bases of Malay society.

***Tu Trieu dinh Hue den Chien khu Viet Bac* [Vietnam: From Kingdom to Revolution], Pham Khac Hoe**

Tr. Masaya Shiraishi
Heibonsha
¥3.08 million

The author served as Secretary General of the Royal Court of Bao Dai, Vietnam's last emperor. Following the August revolution, he cooperated with Ho Chi Minh's Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and he was present at the northern theater, Ho Chi Minh's focus of resistance at the outbreak of the first Indochina War. This work compiles the author's recollection of events from the anti-French *coup de force* by Japanese troops beginning March 9, 1945, through his arrival in the northern theater in 1947. Also an autobiography of a man who lived through the fury of the subsequent Indochina War, this work is required reading for all who have an interest in recent Vietnamese history.

***In Custody*, Anita Desai**

Tr. Akira Takahashi
Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.
¥1.53 million

Anita Desai, who was born in Delhi in 1937, is currently one of the most active English-language women writers in India. *In Custody* describes the attempts of a professor of Hindi literature at a private college to interview an aged, revered Urdu poet, upon the insistence of a friend who is chief editor of a magazine. One after another, obstacles are placed in the professor's path until his life itself is on the verge of destruction. An fascinating book with few literary defects, this work calmly portrays an unpleasant side of Indian society. In addition, *In Custody* shows some aspects of the language and literary values of Indian intellectual circles.

***Ampi Prasat Kras Nau Angkor* [The Legacy of Angkor], Houot Tat**

Tr. Yukio Imagawa
Mekong Publishing Co., Ltd.
¥97,000

This work provides a conduit for foreigners to learn how to study and understand the great Angkor ruins, which include Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom, on the same basis as the Cambodian people. In addition, the

book enables the basic knowledge of Cambodian history, folk tales and religion that is requisite to this understanding. Through the hands of Houot Tat—a supreme religious leader, intellectual and patriot in the history of Cambodian Buddhism who was killed by the Khmer Rouge—this work expresses the Cambodian people's feelings and thoughts regarding the Angkor ruins.

***Chi Pheo and Other Stories* [Chi Pheo: Selections from the Collected Works of Nam Cao], Nam Cao**

Tr. Kenji Tomita
Hotaka Shoten
¥1.68 million

In the 1930s in Vietnam, the tide of literature began undergoing a basic shift from poetic literature to creative writing, or prose. A rift then developed between the romanticist camp, which was in favour of Western rationalism, and those who radically opposed Western colonialism. The author belonged to the late period of the latter group (1940–1945). His works, through which he voices his doubts about the government of the day, show a good farmer whose downfall occurs through the dual pressure of the colonists and his landlord (*Chi Pheo*, circa 1941), and an urban intellectual who is gradually heading down the road to exhaustion (*Dissipation*, circa 1944).

***The Singapore House and Residential Life: 1819–1939*, Norman Edwards**

Tr. Hideo Izumida
Dobunkan Shuppan Co., Ltd.
¥2.08 million

This work is primarily an architectural history of Singapore's colonial era. Accompanied by numerous handsome illustrations, the book discusses the public structures and residences built by the English colonial government, the residences and vacation homes of wealthy Chinese nobility, the shops of Chinese merchants and the stilt houses of the Malays. Its primary subject, however, is the magnificent public structures and residences of the English and wealthy Chinese. These structures, which are primarily Western in design but have a strong Asian influence and are adapted to their tropical climate, constitute a special form known as the Colonial Style. Through architectural chronology, this publication doubles as a history of Singapore's urban construction.

Hikayat Raja-Raja Pasai [Chronicles of the Kings of Pasai], ed. Russell Jones

Tr. Toru Nomura
Heibonsha
¥1.40 million

For several centuries, ancient Malay literature focused on the activities of the monarchy and the court, and illustrated histories were written, stemming from the oral tradition. Presently, the oldest known work of Malay literature is the *Chronicles of the Kings of Pasai*, which describes the kingdoms of Sumatra in the 13th or 14th century. A well-known chronicle of the 15th century, *Sejarah Melayu* (Malay Annals), is said to be modeled upon *Hikayat Raja-Raja Pasai*, and a series of historic literary works after the Malacca sultanate drew upon its motif and structure, indicating that this work is an important element of Malay literature.

**Awards under the "Know Our Neighbours"
Translation-Publication Program in Other
Asian Countries**

Translation and Publication of *The Japanese Experience of Economic Reform and Development Challenges in Asia and the Pacific in the 1990s* in Vietnamese

Le Van Sang
Director, Vietnam Asia-Pacific Economic Center,
Vietnam
\$15,300

The aim of this project, which was also awarded a similar grant in fiscal 1993, is to translate and publish books that will promote economic reform, industrialization and modernization in Vietnam. *The Japanese Experience of Economic Reform*, edited by Juro Teranishi and Yutaka Kosai, is a collection of essays investigating the process of economic reform and stabilization in post-World War II Japan. *Development Challenges in Asia and the Pacific in the 1990s*, edited by Seiji Naya and Stephen Browne, demonstrates the importance of the coordination of development priorities for member countries in a geographic subregion and of setting priorities in each development theme. The book also emphasizes the fact that priority should be given to human resource development, environment and resource management and the continuous review of economic policies.

Translation and Publication of *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Japan* in Vietnamese

Duong Phu Hiep
Director, Center for Japan Studies, National Center
for Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam,
Vietnam
\$12,600

Published in 1993, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Japan* provides a highly readable introduction to Japan. It consists of eight chapters covering geography, history, language and literature, thought and religion, arts and crafts, society, politics, and economy. In four hundred richly illustrated pages, this hand reference source charts the rise of Japan in the modern world and analyzes a culture and an economy that will continue to grow in importance in the 21st century. The translation and publication of this quality reference source will be the first port-of-call for Vietnamese who want to know about Japan in all its aspects.

Translation and Publication of South Asian Literature

Tej Ratna Kansakar
Chairman, the Foundation for Literature, Nepal
\$4,900

This project, which also received support in fiscal 1992, has been allocated funds for the translation of the literature of South Asian countries into Nepali and Newari. The most recent funding was provided to cover the publication costs of five new titles, from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Each of these books is representative of the country of origin.

Translation and Publication of *No Harvest But A Thorn* in Bengali

Fazle Rabbi
Executive Director
Ahmed Memorial Foundation, Bangladesh
\$3,200

This book, written by one of Malaysia's representative authors—Shahnon Ahmad—is a story reflecting the social plight of ordinary people. The main character is a poor rice farmer who lives in the northern part of the country with his wife and daughters. The theme running throughout this story highlights the importance of Islam in the lives of a group of rural subsistence farmers. More specifically, it epitomizes the lifestyle of a struggling farmer and recounts the natural disasters and other hardships that the main character and his family must endure.

With funding from the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program, *No Harvest But A Thorn* has also been translated into Japanese.

Translation and Publication of *A History of Japan, Volume 3, in Vietnamese*

Nguyen Duc Dieu
 Director, Social Sciences Publishing House,
 National Center for Social Sciences and
 Humanities
 of Vietnam, Vietnam
 \$10,600

The project, to produce translation and publish a Vietnamese version of George Sansom's three-volume *A History of Japan*, has received funding since fiscal 1992. In 1992, a grant was given for work on the first volume, which opens with a discussion on Japanese geography and demography, follows through the establishment of the Yamato imperial court and the Nara and Heian periods, and closes with the attempted Mongol invasions of 1274 and 1281. In 1993, funds were allocated to translation and publication of the second volume, which covers the years from 1334 to 1615. This span of Japanese history is notable for the violent power clashes between the warrior clans, the dominance of such clans during the feudal period, and the Age of the Warring Provinces, also known as the Sengoku Period. The second volume also chronicles Japan's relations with other Asian countries, the arrival of Westerners, and Tokugawa Ieyasu's unification of the country. In 1994, funds were allocated to work on the third and final volume, which addresses events during the 250-year rule of the Tokugawa shogunate and recounts the coming of the Western powers at the end of the shogunate's hold on the country.

Translation and Publication of *Confucianism and Modern China in Vietnamese*

Nguyen Huy Quy
 Director, Center for Chinese Studies, National
 Center for Social Sciences and Humanities of
 Vietnam, Vietnam
 \$4,500

Originally published in Chinese in 1990, *Confucianism and Modern China* comprises several essays by the author Weizheng Tong. The collection provides a solid analysis of the positive and negative influences of Confucianism on modern China, in addition to the author's thoughts on fundamental problems concerning Confucianism. For example, the author points out the basic weaknesses of Confucianism as an ethical ideology, describes individuals under the influence of Confucian ideals, compares Confucian ideology and freedom, and examines democracy and Confucian culture.

Translation and Publication of *Norwegian Wood, Volume 1, in Vietnamese*

Phong Le
 Director, Institute of Literature, National Center for
 Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam, Vietnam
 \$7,000

First published in Japanese in 1987, *Norwegian Wood* was a best seller for author Haruki Murakami. Set in the 1950s and 1960s, *Norwegian Wood* is a haunting love story focusing on two young people, whose turbulent lives are shadowed by delusion and sadness. The author's refreshing prose has attracted a large audience in Japan, and the Vietnamese translation is being done by highly skilled group of translators at a well-established facility in Vietnam, said to be one of the best institutions in Vietnam for introducing Japanese contemporary literature to the public. *Norwegian Wood* is the easiest of Murakami's works to understand and, as a novel that covers a period when Japan's society was undergoing rapid development, is particularly apposite to contemporary Vietnam.

Translation and Publication of *A History of Southeast Asia in Vietnamese*

Nguyen Phuong Binh
 Head, Southeast Asian Studies Division, Institute
 of International Relations, Vietnam
 \$13,500

A History of Southeast Asia, written by Southeast Asia historian D.G.E. Hall, a professor emeritus at London University, is a mammoth reference source. More than 1,000 pages long, *A History of Southeast Asia* has already been published four times, with additional material being added with each edition. The translation of *A History of Southeast Asia* will be a valuable tool for researchers, lecturers and students of Southeast Asian studies in Vietnam. Moreover, it would be an excellent reference source for diplomatic trainees and members of Vietnam's international affairs department. The book is essential reading for anyone involved in the economic, cultural and social activities of the region.

Translation and Publication of *Culture and Management in Japan, Sound of the Mountain, Twenty-Four Eyes, and Rim of Fire in Urdu*

Nyla T. Khan
 Manager, Mashal Pakistan, Pakistan
 \$20,100

This four-title project will provide Pakistani readers with quality materials on contemporary developmental issues and introduce them to some excellent examples of world literature. *Culture and Management*

in Japan, by Shuji Hayashi, addresses the issue of management techniques in Japan and emphasizes the influence of traditional Japanese social and cultural behavior on the business practices of the country. *The Sound of the Mountain*, by Yasunari Kawabata, is representative of the author's later works. Revealing a typically Japanese outlook on life, the story focuses on a middle-aged couple and the tensions created by the proximity of different people living under one roof. *Twenty-Four Eyes*, a well-known story by Sakae Tsuboi, highlights the inhumanity of war as it describes the life of a young teacher posted to a small island and her students. *The Rim of Fire* is a collection of stories that give insight into the economic rise of former colonies from around the Asia-Pacific region.

Translation and Publication of *Barefoot Gen: A Cartoon Story of Hiroshima* in Indonesian

Mochtar Lubis

Chairman, Obor Indonesia Foundation, Indonesia
\$6,300

The Obor Indonesia Foundation was established by Mochtar Lubis, a leading author in Indonesia, to translate and publish a variety of overseas examples of literary works as well as information based in the humanities and social sciences. A grant was given in fiscal 1994 for the translation and publication of Keiji Nakazawa's *Barefoot Gen: A Cartoon Story of Hiroshima*, so that younger generations of Indonesians will have an opportunity to learn about the bombing of Hiroshima. The 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, which occurs in 1995, makes this a particularly relevant time to relate the Hiroshima experience to the Indonesian people.

Translation and Publication of *Snow Country* in Vietnamese

Nguyen Kien

Director, Publishing House of Vietnamese Writers' Association, Vietnam
\$3,500

Snow Country, another novel by Yasunari Kawabata, is perhaps one of the most well known pieces of Japanese literature. It is the story of the fleeting love between a young man and a geisha. While referring to French and English translations of *Snow Country*, the Publishing House of Vietnamese Writers' Association is producing their Vietnamese version from a French translation, based on the Japanese original. The Publishing House of Vietnamese Writers' Association is a major organization in Vietnamese literary circles and, being independent from government organizations, it has more freedom in the kinds of publications it produces.

Translation and Publication of *Ramayana* in Indonesian

Ahmad Rivai

Director, PT Dunia Pustaka Jaya, Indonesia
\$8,100

Ramayana, one of ancient India's two major epics, is well known in Indonesia. The story is played out in traditional shadow puppet theater and is traditionally popular among the people. The project receiving a Toyota Foundation grant is for the translation and publication of this epic into Indonesian from the abridged English-language version by P. Lal that is widely read in India. A previous grant was extended for the translation and publication of the other major Indian epic, *Mahabharata*.

Translation and Publication of *The Press System in SAARC and The Role of Media in a National Crisis* in Hindi

Vijay Sunder Gupta

Senior Editor, Asian Mass Communication Research and Information, India
\$3,000

This project, to translate and publish the results of a survey and research on media activities in the member nations of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), is being undertaken by the Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Center. The translation will be in Hindi, a language widely understood in South Asia. In the preface of the publication is an outline concerning the newspaper systems in SAARC member nations, followed by a report on the role the press should take in times of national crises. Both sections include contributions, primarily from journalists in South Asian countries but also from politicians, concerning governments' stands on the role of the press.

Translation and Publication of *Tsuru no Ongaeshi* in Sinhalese

Don Ariyaratna Rajakaruna

Professor, Department of Sinhalese, Faculty of Arts, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka
\$4,000

This grant, presented to the only Japanese literary researcher in Sri Lanka, follows previous grants already awarded for the translation and publication of classical Japanese texts in Sinhalese. Since 1993, work has been conducted on Japanese picture stories aimed at children. *Tsuru no Ongaeshi*, a story by Junji Kinoshita, will be produced as a picture book with Sinhalese text, based on the original children's story; in a like manner to a previous project involving the translation of *Urashima Taro*.

OTHER GRANT-MAKING ACTIVITIES

Overview

In addition to the programs described thus far, in fiscal 1994 the Toyota Foundation provided grants under the Foundation Initiative Grant Program and the Communications-Supplement Grant Program.

Foundation Initiative Grant Program

The Foundation Initiative Grant Program was inaugurated to enable the Foundation to plan and administer independent grant-making activities on a long-term 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 necessitating prompt funding

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

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

Applications for foundation-initiative grants are not publicly solicited. There are no restrictions on the nationality, place of residence or institutional affiliation of grant recipients. Grant proposals are presented where needed 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 in grants, following screening at planning meetings, and report to the Board of Directors after the fact.

Communications-Supplement Grant Program

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

- Printing reports of research results
- Publishing materials focusing on research results
- Convening meetings, such as symposiums, to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed
- Participating in international scholarly meetings to disseminate research results or to enable research results to be further developed
- 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 Communications-Supplement Grants are not publicly solicited; they are accepted year-round from past recipients of Toyota Foundation grants. Applications are screened and grants approved at planning meetings.

Activities of the Programs

This fiscal year, 16 Foundation Initiative Grants worth a total of ¥40.51 million and eight Communications-Supplement Grants worth a total of ¥19.50 million were awarded. It is notable this year that twelve of the 16 projects receiving Foundation-Initiative grants were new projects.

Awards under the Foundation Initiative Grant Program

Thirteenth International Association of Historians of Asia Conference

Kenjiro Ichikawa
Organization Committee, Thirteenth International Association of Historians of Asia Conference
 ¥3.0 million

The International Association of Historians of Asia (IAHA) was established in 1960 to provide international symposia for the announcement of recent research results in history and closely related fields throughout Asia, particularly Southeast Asia. The thirteenth conference, took place for the first time in Tokyo, at Sophia University on September 5, 1994, and lasted nine days.

Aspects of this conference in which the Toyota Foundation is deeply involved include the international colloquium *Indigenous Southeast Asian Historiography* and the panel discussion *World War II and Southeast Asia*. Providing grants to participants in this conference should prove worthwhile, and it is likely to play an important role in the Foundation's future development of grant programs.

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

Thai Cong Nguyen

Hue Monuments Conservation Center, Vietnam
¥1.8 million

Hue, in central Vietnam, was designated the royal capital of the Nguyen dynasty by Emperor Gia Long in 1802, and is the site of many historic structures, such as the imperial citadel. Many of these historic structures are of wood-and-mortar construction and feature roofing tiles, pillars and walls adorned with lacquer designs and sculptures, which are of significant technical value.

The Hue Monuments Conservation Center's role is to preserve these historic structures and artifacts, and actual preservation and repair is undertaken through financial support from such organizations as the Vietnamese government and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Last year, the first of a three-year grant period, a climate control system was installed to preserve stored artifacts. Preservation and restoration of the mausoleum of Emperor Minh Mang was scheduled to begin this year. However, studies by Japanese experts on the extent of and the reasons for damage to the mausoleum were considered necessary, and the current period's grant funds will be used for this purpose.

Joint Sino-Japanese Research on Environmental Conservation of Lake Xi, in Hangzhou

Tokio Okino

Sino-Japanese Council for

Environmental Research on Lakes

¥4.0 million

Lake Xi, near the city of Hangzhou, the urban region and surrounding areas of which are home to one million people, is becoming increasingly eutrophic. The purpose of this research is to evaluate progress to date and to propose appropriate measures to restrain the eutrophication process and restore Lake Xi to its former beauty. Hangzhou municipal agencies and Hangzhou University have already considered several measures, but these were not deemed effective enough. Consequently, China requested the involvement of

Japanese limnologists to begin planning for full-scale research. Several Japanese and Chinese grant-making foundations, including the Foundation Library Center of Japan, have extended their cooperation in this venture.

In fiscal 1993, grants supported joint field studies by Japanese and Chinese researchers, the accumulation of data and the discussion of fundamental research methods. In addition, the Natural Science Foundation of China and the Natural Science Foundation of Zhejiang Province offered their support.

Japan Federation of Bar Associations International Seminar in Preparation for the World Women's Conference

Yoiko Ando

Japan Federation of Bar Associations Working Group for Participation in the World Women's Conference

¥1.0 million

In 1976, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations established the Committee on Women's Rights, which today is known as the Committee for Equality between Men and Women. Since its founding, the committee has conducted surveys and other research, proposed the revision of laws and submitted proposals for new legislation, all with the aim of assuring domestic women's rights and establishing equality between the sexes.

Based on the results of these activities, the committee held an international seminar in Tokyo in December 1994 as a preliminary to the Fourth World Women's Conference, which is scheduled to take place in Beijing in September 1995. This seminar will provide a meeting place for people who encourage the propagation of international women's rights. By studying international activities and standards related to women's rights, the present state of women in Asia and the state of Japanese women's rights, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations will be better able to consider its participation in the upcoming World Women's Conference.

Preparation and Establishment of a Structure for Regular Concerts for Persons with Disabilities

Mitsuyoshi Oikawa

Music Culture Exchange Association of Japan

¥1.5 million

Beginning with the International Year of Disabled Persons, Japan's efforts to understand its disabled population have been extensive. However, many difficulties remain for persons with disabilities, for whom social and economic autonomy is problematic.

In addition to holding regularly scheduled concerts, in fiscal 1993 the Music Culture Exchange Association of Japan began experimenting with a different type of concert, focusing on persons with disabilities and their affiliates.

In fiscal 1994, the association will invite people with various disabilities, including the physically disabled and the blind and their volunteer supporters, to enjoy a public concert performance. The first such concert is scheduled to be held this autumn in Yokohama, which has expressed strong interest in this activity. Based on the experience it gains through this concert, the association will conduct a full-fledged study of the structures and procedures required for this type of concert. The association will incorporate these results into a manual, in hopes of promoting similar activities in the future.

Administration of the Foundation Library Center of Japan during Fiscal 1994

Hideaki Yamashita

Foundation Library Center of Japan

¥5.0 million

Founded in 1985 to promote voluntary activities, in November 1994 the Foundation Library Center of Japan began its tenth year of operation. Although the center has enjoyed a degree of success during this period, last year it determined that the time had come to revamp its operations and management to keep pace with rapid changes in the Foundation's operating environment. Consequently, in April 1993 the center's standing committee members began focusing on the three areas of (1) finances, (2) the dissemination of information on grant activities to a larger portion of society and (3) organizational and structural development.

To improve its financial standing, the center has increased membership fees, canvassed for new members and curtailed expenses for the production of *Josei Zaidan*, its informative publication. However, the center's operating needs have expanded beyond the reach of its income. By granting funds for its administration, the Foundation anticipates that the center will move nearer to independent operation.

Assisting Japanese Participants in the Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies

D.L. Featherman

Social Science Research Council, U.S.A.

¥0.8 million

The Joint Committee on Southeast Asia of the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) are known as the

primary US agents for the promotion of research on Southeast Asia. Membership is not limited to Americans, and the organization's influence is worldwide. It is extremely meaningful for a Japanese scholar to participate in the committee's activities and contribute to the development of Southeast Asian studies around the world.

In response to requests from the joint committee, six times in the past the Toyota Foundation has provided grants to help meet the cost of a Japanese scholar's participation in the committee's activities. In 1987, 1988 and 1990, the Foundation funded Professor Ishii, whose participation was highly praised. Beginning in fiscal 1992, Teruo Sekimoto, a professor at the Institute of Oriental Culture of the University of Tokyo replaced the senior scholar and attended the committee's meetings. In 1995, these meetings are scheduled to take place in Bali, Indonesia, in March, and in New York, the United States, in October.

A Database of Plant Resources on the Indian Subcontinent

Yoshio Koyama

Asia Committee for Promoting Training of Researchers of Plant Resources

¥4.2 million

As was indicated at the United Nations Global Summit, an inventory of useful plant resources is a pressing issue that is coupled with global environmental preservation and the effective use and sustainable development of plant resources.

Beginning in the 1960s, Yoshio Koyama, representative of the Asia Committee for Promoting Training of Researchers of Plant Resources, conducted an inventory focusing on useful plants in South and Southeast Asia. In fiscal 1977 and 1978, he energetically conducted field studies through grants from the Toyota Foundation. He crowned this research by gathering 16,300 samples, constituting raw data for his research, and placing them in the New York Botanical Gardens.

The current project comprises the consolidation of this inventory into a database, thereby taking stock of useful plant resources in South and Southeast Asia, as well as concentrating much of this data into a handbook. The aim of these activities is to enhance society's access to this information. Public support will also be required to construct a full-fledged database. However, the present plan to construct a database on a limited scale constitutes an initial step in this direction.

Research Conference and Workshop as Part of Asian Regional Exchange For New Alternatives Three-Year Plan (Survey and Research)

Edward C. Tadem

Asian Regional Exchange for New Alternatives (ARENA)

¥4.0 million

ARENA, based in Hong Kong, was established in 1983 to improve the quality of life of the large number of marginalized people in Asia. To accomplish this task, ARENA has implemented a regional network to serve as an alternative developmental structure. ARENA's main members are Asia's young scholars and people involved in NGO activities. To further its goals, ARENA conducts investigative research, gathers information, publishes documents and holds meetings and workshops. Stemming from its success in these activities, the organization stages campaign activities and submits a variety of government proposals.

The current project is part of ARENA's three-year plan, which was introduced in autumn of 1994. Fundamental elements of the plan include conducting investigative research, with a focus on alternative development in Asia, and sponsoring research meetings and workshops.

Compilation of the Japan NGO Country Report in Preparation for NGO Forum at 1995 United Nations Social Development Summit

Jun Nishikawa

Japan NGO Forum for Social Development

¥1.5 million

Poverty, social disintegration and unemployment were key themes introduced at the United Nations Social Development Summit in Denmark in March 1995. Building upon the successes of the United Nations Environmental Summit in 1992 and the International Human Rights Conference in 1993, the 1995 summit aims to define desirable directions for international cooperation, according to a worldwide survey on social problems. At the upcoming summit, an International NGO Forum is scheduled to take place in tandem with the supranational conference, and NGOs from many nations that have been called to take part have already begun preparing for this forum. In July 1994 Japan also established a preparatory committee for this purpose, and the committee is now in the process of promoting dialog with government bureaus, establishing domestic seminars and preparing the Japan NGO Country Report.

In preparation for the forum, this project will put together and publish a report focusing on the social issue of welfare. In particular, the report will describe

to the world the present situation regarding welfare in Japan and include Japanese citizens' opinions on the matter from a grass-roots vantage point.

Personnel Support toward Increasing the Focus on the Development of NGO Activities

Toshihiro Takami

Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation

¥2.0 million

The Japanese NGO Center for International Cooperation was established in 1987 as a focus for Japanese NGOs involved in overseas cooperation. Beginning in fiscal 1988, the Toyota Foundation has provided three grants to the center, helping to establish the NGO Specialized Resource Library and aiding in the publication of the NGO Directory. Now that the center has succeeded to some extent in establishing itself as a locus of information, it can proceed with its primary goal of creating basic NGO support organizations. However, to achieve this the center must strengthen its financial and organizational base.

The current project, which coincides with the first year of the center's three-year plan, aims to accomplish these tasks by preparing for incorporation and expanding its membership, which currently numbers 350 individuals and 65 organizations. In particular, this project aims to conduct public relations activities and provide related personnel support.

Workshop on the Training for Human Rights Information Exchange and Networking

Kofi Kumado

Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International, Geneva, Switzerland

¥4.0 million

Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International (HURIDOCS) is an international organization that aims to promote the use of computers for the exchange of human rights information among NGOs and to standardize this computerized communication. In fiscal 1993, the Foundation provided a Foundation initiative grant to facilitate the Asian Regional Conference on Exchanging Human Rights Information and Networking. In line with the recent increase in the number of institutions and foundations throughout Asia involved with human rights information, the organization has proposed the establishment of HURIDOCS-Asia to promote HURIDOCS activities throughout the region. In addition, it was suggested that the organization designate associates, or human rights information trainers, in each country.

HURIDOCS Focal Point for Asia (Pakistan), which was established as a result of these proposals, is the primary subject of the current project. The project held

a seminar in Bangkok, Thailand, in December 1994 in an effort to educate trainers, thereby increasing NGOs' human rights information-processing capacity.

ECAAR Symposium 1994

Akira Hattori

Economists Allied For Arms Reduction

¥4.0 million

Economists Allied For Arms Reduction (ECAAR) was established by the United States Economists Association in 1988 to contribute to world peace by prompting economists, primarily from the United States and Japan, to consider the economic aspects of arms reduction. The following year, a branch was established in Japan to hold symposia and share research that had been conducted independently up to that time. Fiscal 1994 marks the start of the organization's three-year plan, which calls for research on Japanese military arms reduction problems and issues related to ensuring security in Asia and the submission of proposals based on the outcome of this research.

As a part of this plan, the current project aims to hold the ECAAR International Symposium on Arms Reduction. From theoretical, institutional and historical viewpoints, this symposium will focus on the roles of Japan and the United States in international military downsizing and maintaining international peace, as well as in strategies for the continued economic development of the world as a whole.

Preparation for Symposium on the Japanese Occupation in Southeast Asia

Aiko Kurasawa

Preparation Committee for Symposium on the Japanese Occupation in Southeast Asia

¥780,000

Since 1986, the Toyota Foundation has provided the Forum for the Survey of Records concerning the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia with a grant to collect and organize written and oral records concerning the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, compile chronological tables and prepare a bibliography of documentary records. The Foundation has also provided grants for similar activities by the Forum for the Survey of Records concerning the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, since 1990, and the Forum on the Japanese Occupation of Malaysia and Singapore, since 1993.

In recognition of 1995 marking a half-century since the close of World War II, this project will consolidate the results of surveys and research conducted at these forums. In addition, the project calls for a symposium to consider the historical meaning of the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia. The planning committee,

consisting of representatives of these forums, will organize this symposium and plan its content.

Support of Workshop on Asian Studies

Max Sparreboom

European Science Foundation

¥1.93 million

In March 1994, the European Science Foundation established a Committee for Advanced Asian Studies, which is to exist for a three-year period. In particular, this committee's agenda includes the following items:

- Strengthening the influence of academic research by narrowing the gap between the academic community and government decision-makers
- Reconciling information that exists at research institutes throughout the European Union and establish a database
- Initiating and supporting transnational post-doctoral research on Asia
- Organizing and supporting international workshops to promote academic research programs
- Promoting cooperation with researchers and research institutions in the United States, Australia and Asian nations

The current grant will support eight workshops under the above program.

Contributing to Chinese Medical Education by the Chinese Translation and Publication of Basic Japanese Medical Documents: Translation into Chinese and Publication of *Organizational Pathology Atlas*

Ro Shin

Japan Resident Chinese Pathologists Association

¥3.5 million

The text *Organizational Pathology Atlas* (Bunkodo, 1982) has established itself in Japan as a standard instruction and reference text in the field of pathology, and the text is currently in its third edition. On a voluntary basis, members of the Japan Resident Chinese Pathologists Association, which includes Chinese doctors who studied medicine in Japan, have translated this work into Chinese. Upon its completion, the decision was made to publish the Chinese translation at the Shanghai Gaho Publishing Company. However, the cost of producing the work would make the selling price of individual texts prohibitively high, countering the association's goal of using the atlas to promote medical education in China by making the text available at a price students could afford. The association had also hoped to donate copies of the translated work to China's 150 medical colleges and university departments of medicine. This year's grant will offset initial publication costs and subsidize the price of the text.

Awards under the Communications-Supplement Grant Program

A Study of Methods of International Cooperation to Ensure the Effective Propagation and Application of Life-Science Techniques in Developing Countries: Applying Concentrated International Cooperative Scholarship to Controlling Cancer [printing an information booklet]

Izumi Nakajima
¥1.5 million

A Study of the Incident-Reporting System in Aviation, with Special Emphasis on General Air Traffic Control [publishing costs]

Masako Miyagi
¥3.4 million

A Survey Study using Tracers to Determine Residual Radiation in Nagasaki and its Joint Effects on Human Longevity and the Natural Environment: Regional and Global Pollution [costs of convening a symposium and publishing]

Akira Kudo
¥6.37 million

International Joint Research Related to Australia's Asian Immigrants: Transition to a Multicultural Society through Asian Emigration [publishing costs]

David F. Ip
¥1.0 million

A Hygiene Study of the Lives of Korean Residents of Japan: Their Changing Values and Processes of Adaptation, Focusing on Causes of Death, Types of Disease, Health Maintenance Activities and Duration of Particular Lifestyles in Comparison with Korea [publishing costs]

Kim Jong Kun
¥1.19 million

A Study of the Transformation of Local Society in Eastern Europe Occasioned by the 1989-1990 Revolution [costs of convening a symposium]

Shingo Minamiyuka
¥2.1 million

A Comprehensive Study of Brazilian Migrant Workers of Japanese Descent [publishing costs]

Masako Watanabe
¥1.99 million

Historical Study of the Burden of Gender Roles in Japan: The Existence of Female Culture in a Male-Dominated Society [publishing costs]

Haruko Wakita
¥1.95 million

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Role of Private Foundations

In May this year I had the opportunity of attending a conference, in Belgio on Lake Como, on social development in Africa, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. I was surprised to find that most of the attendees were well aware of the recent traumas experienced in Japan, and I thought they might be right in assuming that the framework of Japan has started crumbling, with no end to political instability and economic stagnation in sight. Even within the country, many ask who is at the helm and where are we going? The society seems to have lost its direction and started drifting, and, in a difficult environment such as this, many feel we would do well to utilize the wisdom of scientists, historians and other such groups. "Today, Japan has a vast amount of intellectual reserves, but lacks the initiative or leadership to utilize these valuable resources" said Mr. S. Yonemoto of the Mitsubishi Kasei Institute of Life Sciences.

In order to deal with the changeable and complex issues of society, it is obvious that the so-called NGO and NPO sectors have to play a major role in the vanguard of constructive criticism of the existing regime. However, are the NGOs and NPOs of Japan really ready to assume this role right away? We tend to look to the government whenever we are faced with complex issues, expecting them to think for us and provide us with policy or inspiration, even if it does always entail some measure of political interest. Private foundations, however, are responsible for working out a plan or solution for these social issues, organizing an alliance with socially active citizens and research groups. Being free from any political and financial interests, private foundations have to be capable of producing a creative and imaginative vision and putting it forward for consideration by society.

By and large, Japanese private foundations are not prepared to take up this role and assert their legitimacy against other sectors. The Toyota Foundation is no exception in this regard, and it seems to me that, in reviewing our programs, the point raised above will help us weed out technicalities and trifles, and provide the insight necessary to innovate them.

Program Review

Fiscal 1994 was a busy year of many events for the Toyota Foundation. It began with structural changes to the Research Grant Program and went on to the events commemorating the Foundation's 20th anniversary—the touring exhibition of Champa artifacts through five cities of Japan and a series of international symposia in three Asian cities. The details of these events are reported in the previous sections of this report, and so I would like to provide an overview of what we learned from these events and what sort of impact will be expected on the future direction of our existing programs.

Restructured Research Grant Program

The major change to this program was that we manifested the areas of our interest as concretely as possible, indicating our concerns in the area of culture, civil society, the global environment, and science and technology, and setting up four selection committees, one dedicated to each area.

Some interesting data is set out in the table below. (Fig. 1)

Figure 1: Research Grant Applications

	A (I) (Individual research)	B (II + III) (Joint research)	Number of applications in B exceeding ¥10 million
Fiscal 1993	397	370	25
Fiscal 1994	370	418	116
Fiscal 1995	373	434	121

The total number of applications has risen steadily (767 in 1993; 788 in 1994; 807 in 1995), and while Category A applications have decreased slightly, in Category B (joint and larger research) we have seen a definite rise in applications.

From this it is possible to understand that researchers have responded sharply to the new definitive categorization of our priorities and the selection procedures thereof. Endorsing this interpretation is the increase in the number of applications with a budget of more than ¥10 million (approximately US\$100,000). Researchers are struggling to obtain grants that are sizable and flexible enough to take care of their international research, and presumably, we are moving in the right direction. In responding to their requirements, it is regrettable, however, that the worsening financial condition of the Foundation does not allow us to respond comprehensively to this enthusiasm at this time. The value of money has never been appreciated so much as today.

The message of this experience is that conducting a research grant program with a lyrical but ambiguous statement of intent can undermine the program completely, without our being able to discern the damage. Foundation staff have to be alert, intelligent, maintain good networks and be sensitive to the requirements of our times.

It goes without saying this holds true for other programs of ours, namely the Southeast Asian and Civil Society programs, and it is important for us to maintain a critical watch on them. It is also helpful that we have defined our priority areas in the Research Grant program, because in carrying out reviews of our programs in the future we will be able to work along these lines.

International Symposia: Recognition of Culture's Roles

After a series of lengthy discussions exploring the roles of culture, we have finalized our focus on "culture and development." In the case of the Southeast Asian Program, we have pursued the issues related to traditional cultures under the theme of Preservation and Promotion of Indigenous Culture for some time. It has been rather an academic approach, carefully trying to avoid becoming involved in political turmoil in this region, where governments have been trying to establish national identities in the tense environment of the cold war. Recently, however, efforts to accelerate economic growth in the region are highlighting the important roles of culture in the social context.

At the Social Development Summit held by the UNDP, in March 1995 in Copenhagen, three issues, poverty, unemployment and the disintegration of society, were taken up as the major elements of the global social problem. It seems to me that culture-based issues lie behind these three elements. We will be looking at culture-related projects with a definite awareness that culture is a socially critical factor whenever we review our programs from now on.

Southeast Asian Programs

Southeast Asia Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP)

After a long period of consideration and preparation, this program is now being launched, with the first selection committee meeting being held in July 1995 in Bandung, Indonesia. To my knowledge, the research activities of local Asian researchers in relation to the humanities and sociology have been confined to within their borders, largely because after World War II, most nations were fully engaged in building their own cohesiveness and identities in the form of history, language and other traditional cultures. We know, however, that in this region people have been extremely mobile, particularly on the coast, and accordingly it is difficult for researchers to gain real perspectives unless they have access to the traces of their research fields outside of national borders. Some researchers who have had long associations with us have been enthusiastic about the idea of SEASREP for some time. An example of the need for this program, they say, is the comparative study of how religions, such as Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam have been transmitted and interwoven into indigenous cultural practices. There are tremendous opportunities for them to deepen and widen their works through these comparative studies.

There are also expectations that, some time in the future, this small but ambitious program may lead the way for Southeast Asia—which has been divided by colonial occupation and strong authoritative regimes—to become culturally a single community, a grand scheme that we are now taking the first steps toward. In other words, this is a trial, to fabricate a Southeast Asian research exchange program formed by Southeast Asians themselves, researching their own cultures, histories and languages.

In Asia, the economic integration of the region has been discussed extensively in relation to APEC and EAEC, but, in my eyes, the investigation into common values as the backbone of that community lags behind these efforts. It seems to me that the times require of us an exploration of what Asian values are and what Southeast Asian values are. It is a great pleasure to see that we are now able to make full use of the asset of the Southeast Asian studies that we have built up for so long. I think that this project may provide the answer to the long-standing question for Japan of how to relate to Asian societies. In the face of the recent economic growth of Asia, it is said that Japan is quickly shifting gear from a position of “Withdraw from Asia and join Europe “ to “ Withdraw from Europe and return to Asia.” This is the time when we have to make plans as to how to live as neighbors, or risk the interpretation that we are still only interested in business relations. It is expected that this intellectual exchange program in the fields of sociology and the humanities, relating as it does to the themes of peoples’ identities in the region, will make a good vehicle for a dialogue touching on Asian values.

Collaboration with the European Science Foundation (ESF)

Representatives from the European Science Foundation, based in Strasbourg, France, visited us in March 1994 to propose forming closer ties with European research groups. They told us of the establishment of their Committee for Advanced Asian Studies to coordinate a number of Asian studies groups in Europe and to further promote communication and collaboration with outside institutions. We appreciated their initiative, and decided it

was time for us to shed light on our Southeast Asian studies from a different angle. I took the chance to visit Professor Sparreboom in Strasbourg in May 1994, and he suggested that we should support the Workshop Program on Asian Studies in Europe, a suggestion that I took back to Japan where it was approved by the Board of Directors in March 1995.

At the University of London School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) of London University, at one of eight workshops held in May 1995, on *The Arab Migration in Southeast Asia (Habdrahmi)*, I found the European scholars very pleased that the Toyota Foundation had opened doors to them, not only in terms of money, but also in terms of the human resources in Southeast Asian studies Toyota Foundation has established.

The "Know Our Neighbors" Program

The aim of this program is to help with the translation and publication of Southeast Asian and Japanese cultural books, novels, histories, dictionaries and other works. Unfortunately, up until now, we have had very limited information on how the books are distributed, sold and utilized. We have now conducted some initial research and found that there exist some serious problems. For example, in the Philippines, books in Tagalog and local dialects sell very little and the publishers advise us that English books would sell better. This, however, would not comply with our policy of supporting local languages. It is insensitive and irresponsible to stick to the current system, knowing the books do not sell well on a commercial basis. Introducing a system of donations to schools and libraries could be one possible change. This year I hope we will be able to start a more effective survey of this program, based on a more hands on approach.

As I will elaborate on later, we need to devise an evaluation system for our programs. In the harshest analysis, in most cases we conduct the program and do not have to analyze its performance, because the programs do not have evaluation steps incorporated into them. A typical case is the "Know Our Neighbors" Program, the biggest problem being that we are not sure of our targets in terms of the readers of the books and the channels through which they will receive them. I believe that a serious analysis of this program is urgently needed.

Citizen Research Contest

Here we have just completed the final selection conference, where the eight teams of the sixth competition made presentations on their almost two-and-a-half years of research on a wide range of subjects, with mostly environment- and community-related themes. As this is a domestic program, I will not go into details save to say that we have to review the program extensively too, and that we have had to suspend the eighth round competition until we create a new framework, one that, perhaps, will have an international structure.

System Review

Socialization of Research Products

As I have already touched upon, apart from the grants that support the publication of research results, which are rather limited in scope, we do not have effective measures in place to make research findings available for public use. As a first step toward the systematic supply of information, a list of research reports that have arrived during the first part of this year was released in the recent edition of the *Foundation News*.

We spend a great deal of time in posting and selection procedures, but these efforts will not be complete unless we provide at least some information on what we have achieved through our activities. I believe this is the minimum requirement for grant-making programs, and a solid system of information supply will be of critical importance in the Internet age.

Public Relations

In the Japanese philanthropic sector, it has been considered a great virtue not to publicize whatever contribution you make. I am critical of this type of thinking for two reasons. First, compared with governments and the business sectors, foundations' missions and activities are generally more difficult for people to understand—tending to be abstract, indirect, academic and remote in their views. Second, for the foundation sector there will always exist some form of friction with government and corporations when it comes to the environment, safety, civil society and similar areas. Particularly in a country such as Japan, where the government tends to be influential in almost every aspect of society, the foundation sector has to fight to be recognized for its usefulness and effectiveness in society. It is in the nature of a private foundation to have to make every effort to publicize its intentions and assert its legitimacy as an advocacy mechanism of society.

This brings us to the question of what to publicize; what information we have to promote the foundation's usefulness. In the case of the Toyota Foundation, the best and greatest product we have is the listing of research reports, most of them being enlightening and dealing with issues at the forefront of society. I believe it is also our duty to make these insightful, wide-perspective observations and proposals available to society for the purpose of deliberation and policy-making. This means that the staff of the Foundation also have to develop the skills that are necessary to provide effective presentations of the research products.

In view of our expanding international contacts, we have decided to issue quarterly editions of the English-language *Foundation News*, replacing the biannual *Occasional Report*, with the first edition to be published shortly. This is one of our commitments to our partners in the world that we will keep them abreast with what is going on at the Toyota Foundation.

Future Prospects

I am afraid that I have spent too much space looking at current programs. It is necessary to maintain a global viewpoint together with an analytical and critical eye on existing programs. We have recently been approached by overseas institutions to collaborate on projects such as Sustainable Agriculture in Southeast Asia, Peacekeeping Systems in Asia and Environmental Protection in Northeast Asia Including the Korean Peninsular.

Although our financial capacity is being reduced to an extent where we cannot easily initiate new programs, it seems obvious that our relevance will dwindle rapidly if we try to stick just to existing programs. Deploying our limited resources as efficiently as possible, we have to take a positive attitude to new projects.

In Closing

Recently, triggered by appreciation of the dedication of volunteers in helping refugees from the Kobe earthquake, political parties and central government agencies in Japan have been preparing to introduce legal persona and tax exemption status for NGOs and NPOs. We, as a member of the private and independent sector, will intensify our activities to promote the understanding of the society as to how useful and effective this sector is in this complex and confused society. From time to time, statements critical of corporate foundations and grant making foundations appear in the papers and journals, and we must address these criticisms positively.

The business sector is also reviewing its concepts and strategies for philanthropy, and, as a corporate foundation, we must be able to help them and guide them as a close partner, and also articulate the roles we will be shouldering in the social context alongside governments and the corporate sectors.

Chimaki Kurokawa
Managing Director

**Financial Section
and
Corporate Data**

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FISCAL 1994

Settlement of Accounts

(Years ended March 31)	1991	1992	1993	1994
Yen				
INCOME				
Balance brought forward from the previous year	¥ 258,844,374	¥256,197,878	¥139,714,086	¥ 90,417,406
Donations	-	-	10,000,000	-
Endowment income	792,881,822	723,518,202	761,848,040	685,511,358
Cooperative Fund for Indo-Chinese culture	-	-	-	2,096,227
Cooperative Fund for international symposia	-	-	-	10,900,000
Transfer from reserve for grants	-	-	-	150,000,000
Miscellaneous income	11,029,184	11,582,081	2,906,571	12,286,942
Total Income	<u>¥1,062,755,380</u>	<u>¥991,298,161</u>	<u>¥914,468,697</u>	<u>¥951,211,933</u>
EXPENDITURE				
Grants and program expenses	¥ 661,481,311	¥696,692,606	¥660,206,078	609,909,631
Commemorative events expenses	-	-	-	128,887,730
Administrative expenses	133,915,805	138,086,579	152,980,151	169,719,809
Purchase of fixed assets	1,902,331	6,335,575	-	-
Transfer to reserve for grants	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserve for retirement allowances	9,258,055	10,469,315	10,865,062	2,816,131
Total Expenditure	<u>¥ 806,557,502</u>	<u>¥851,584,075</u>	<u>¥824,051,291</u>	<u>¥911,333,301</u>
Balance	<u>¥ 256,197,878</u>	<u>¥139,714,086</u>	<u>¥ 90,417,406</u>	<u>¥ 39,878,632</u>

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

Balance Sheet

(as at March 31, 1995)	1991	1992	1993	1994
ASSETS				
Cash and bank deposits	¥ 38,368,597	¥ 55,555,999	¥ 31,934,971	¥ 36,335,247
Negotiable securities	12,332,975,077	12,241,841,972	12,211,498,782	12,032,463,402
Prepaid expenses	3,468,361	4,136,246	4,136,246	4,136,246
Advances (disbursements)	3,406,295	2,555,122	14,309,530	2,500,272
Suspended payments	-	-	-	439,352
Fixed assets	49,500,061	53,735,673	52,870,203	52,303,543
Total Assets	<u>¥12,427,718,391</u>	<u>¥12,357,825,012</u>	<u>¥12,314,749,732</u>	<u>¥12,128,178,062</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	¥ 265,887,801	¥ 299,682,601	¥ 295,835,016	¥ 314,114,288
Deposits received	3,816,576	3,457,262	3,526,655	3,265,016
Reserve for retirement allowances	52,316,075	61,235,390	72,100,452	68,616,583
Reserve for grants	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	250,000,000
NET ENDOWMENT				
Principal endowment	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000	4,400,000,000
Surplus funds	305,697,939	193,449,759	143,287,609	51,105,434
Total Liabilities	<u>¥12,427,718,391</u>	<u>¥12,357,825,012</u>	<u>¥12,314,749,732</u>	<u>¥12,128,178,062</u>

Note: Surplus funds in Net endowment includes the reserve for Toyota Foundation prizes, the reserve for special programs, fixed assets and the balance carried over from the budget of the previous fiscal year.

Endowment Status

	1991	1992	1993	1994
Principal endowment	¥ 7,000,000,000	¥ 7,000,000,000	¥ 7,000,000,000	¥ 7,000,000,000
Working endowment	4,705,697,939	4,593,449,759	4,543,287,609	4,492,182,175
Total	<u>¥11,705,697,939</u>	<u>¥11,593,449,759</u>	<u>¥11,543,287,609</u>	<u>¥ 11,492,182,175</u>

Note: The working endowment at the end of fiscal 1994 includes the surplus fund of ¥51,105,432.

Adjustments to Grant Budgets

(Year ended March 31, 1994)

Yen

Period	Grantee	Type of Grant	Date Grant Approved	Amt. Approved Amt. Returned Balance
Fiscal 1994	Toyohiko Mori	Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" Main Research Project Grant Recipients, Seventh Contest	Mar. 17, 1994	¥500,000 500,000 ¥ 0
Fiscal 1993	Gurmeet K.A.M.S.	International Grant Program	Sept. 21, 1993	¥188,424 165,600 ¥ 22,824

Chronological Data

1994

- Apr. 1:* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1994 Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers
- Apr. 6:* Explanatory meeting for Seventh Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment" Preliminary Study Grant Recipients
Publication of *Kan No. 7* (in Japanese)
- Apr. 11:* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1994 Research Grant Program and Grant Program for Citizen Activities
- Apr. 28:* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No.68* (in Japanese)
- May 14-15:* Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Workshop (in Yogyakarta, Indonesia)
- May 31:* Publication of *Occasional Report No.19* (in English)
Deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1994 Research Grant Program (788 applications received), and for fiscal 1994 Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers (1,049 applications received)
- June 20:* First deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1994 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (117 applications received)
- June 29:* **Seventieth meeting of Board of Directors**
Approval of fiscal 1993 activity-program report and financial report
Fiscal 1994 grants decided for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, two recipients
Approval of appointment of Board of Trustees
Approval of appointment of heads of selection committees and members of expert subcommittees
Fiscal 1994 grants acknowledged for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, five recipients
Nineteenth meeting of Board of Trustees
Approval of fiscal 1993 activity-program report and financial report
Approval of appointment of Board of Directors
Explanation of status of Foundation activities
Seventy-first meeting of Board of Directors;
Approval of appointment of chairman, president and managing directors
- July 1:* Publication of Japanese-language report of Toyota Foundation activities for fiscal 1993
- July 2:* Second Citizen Activities Linkup Forum (in Sendai)
- Sept. 1:* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report for Fiscal 1993* (in English)
- Sept.13-18:* *The Maritime Silk Road: Artifacts and Culture of the Champa Kingdom—Conserving the Cultural Heritage of Vietnam* exhibition held (in Nagoya)
- Sept. 20:* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No.69* (in Japanese)
- Sept. 22:* **Seventy-second meeting of Board of Directors**
Fiscal 1994 grants decided: for Research Grant Program, 51 recipients; Grant Program for Citizen Activities, nine recipients for the first period; for International Grant Program, 94

recipients; for Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Program, 64 recipients; for "Know Out Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program, nine recipients for program in Japan, and 14 recipients for program in other Asian countries; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, 10 recipients

Fiscal 1994 grants acknowledged for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, one recipient

- Sept. 22:* Publication of *Kan No.8* (in Japanese)
- Sept. 27-Oct.7:* *The Maritime Silk Road: Artifacts and Culture of the Champa Kingdom—Conserving the Cultural Heritage of Vietnam* exhibition held (in Fukuoka)
- Oct.14-20:* *The Maritime Silk Road: Artifacts and Culture of the Champa Kingdom—Conserving the Cultural Heritage of Vietnam* exhibition held (in Hiroshima)
- Oct.15:* Acceptance of applications for fiscal 1994 Grant Program for Citizen Activities
- Oct. 20:* Fiscal 1994 grant award ceremony, and lecture on the 20th anniversary of the Foundation
- Nov. 15-16:* Commemorative symposium on the 20th anniversary of the Foundation (in Nongkhai, Thailand)
- Nov. 24-26:* Commemorative symposium on the 20th anniversary of the Foundation (in Hanoi, Vietnam)
- Nov. 30:* Publication of *Occasional Report No. 20* (in English)
- Dec. 5:* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 70* (in Japanese)
- Dec. 15:* Second deadline for acceptance of applications for fiscal 1994 Grant Program for Citizen Activities (151 applications received)

1995

- Jan. 9-11:* International symposium on the 20th anniversary of the Foundation (in Tokyo)
- Jan. 12-28:* *The Maritime Silk Road: Artifacts and Culture of the Champa Kingdom—Conserving the Cultural Heritage of Vietnam* exhibition held (in Tokyo)
- Jan. 20:* Publication of *Kan No. 9* (in Japanese)
- Jan. 23-24:* Incentive Grants for Young Indonesian Researchers Workshop (in Malang, Indonesia)
- Feb. 14-26:* *The Maritime Silk Road: Artifacts and Culture of the Champa Kingdom—Conserving the Cultural Heritage of Vietnam* exhibition held (in Osaka)
- Feb. 20:* Publication of *Toyota Foundation Report No. 71* (in Japanese)
- Mar. 16:* **Seventy-third meeting of Board of Directors**
Fiscal 1994 grants decided: for Grant Program for Citizen Activities, 10 recipients for second period; for seventh Citizen Research contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," six recipients of main study grants; for Foundation Initiative Grant Program, four recipients
Fiscal 1994 grants acknowledged for Communications-Supplement Grant Program, two recipients
Approval of adjustments to fiscal 1994 budget
Explanation and approval of fiscal 1994 financial statement estimates
Approval of fiscal 1995 activity program and budget

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(as of March 31, 1995)

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(as of March 31, 1995)

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*Chairman, Japanese Federation of Economic
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Takeshi Watanabe
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(as of March 31, 1995)

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Managing Director	Chimaki Kurokawa
Secretary	Naomichi Kamezawa

General Affairs and Accounting Division

Division Manager	Naomichi Kamezawa
Deputy Division Manager	Katsuyoshi Itoh
Chief Assistant	Masumi Narita
Assistants:	Haruhiko Kawashima Kiyoko Kimura Junko Fukuyama

Grant Administration Division

Assistants:	Kahoru Hijikata Shino Arizumi Mina Murai Kaoru Sakamoto
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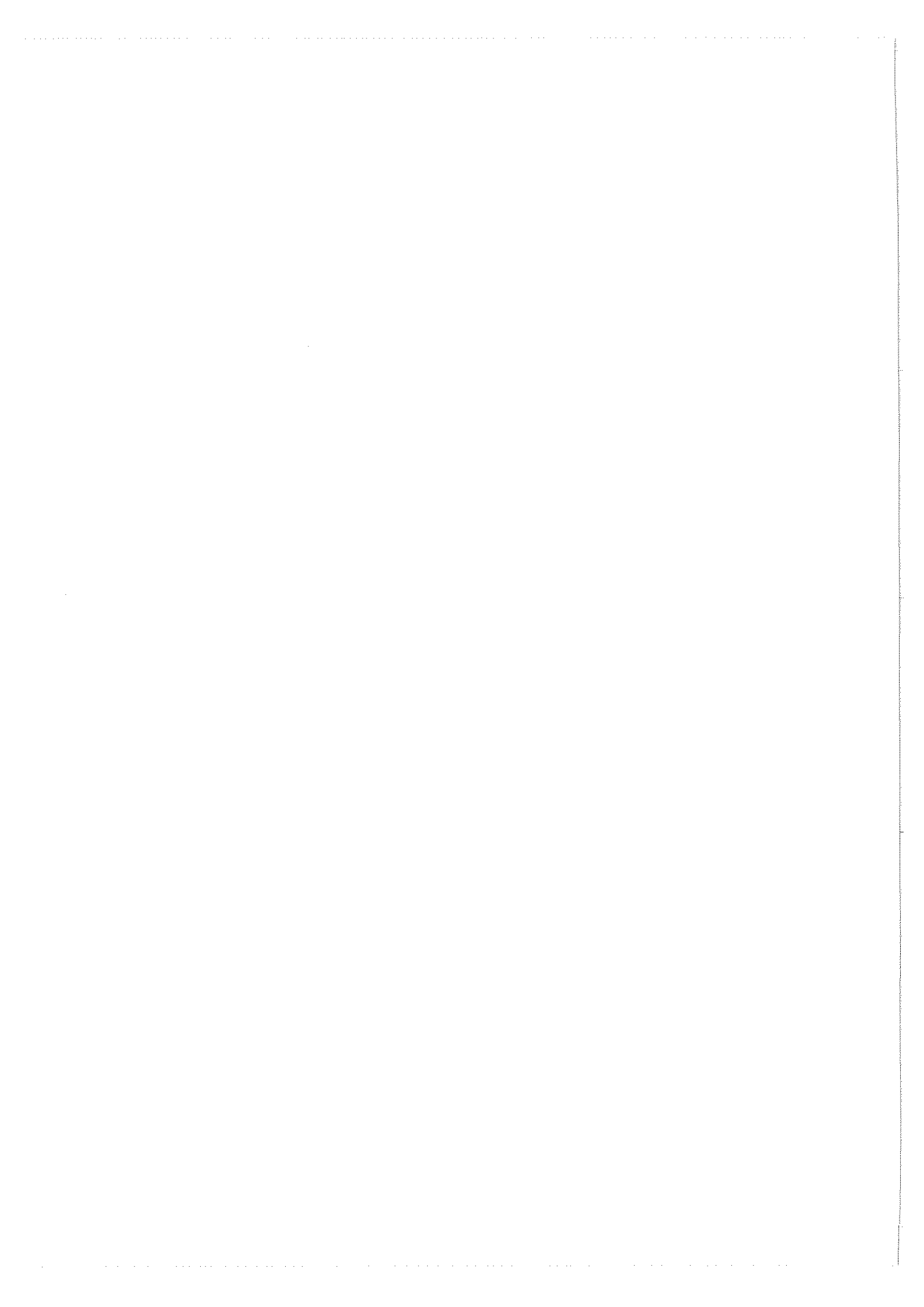
Program Division

National Division

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International Division

Program Officers:	Toichi Makita Yumiko Himemoto Shiro Honda
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Printed in Japan

Production by IR Japan and Portfolio Text and Graphic (N.Z.)

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