

OCCASIONAL REPORT No. 14

THE TOYOTA FOUNDATION November 1991

Shinjuku Mitsui Building 37F • 2-1-1 Nishi-Shinjuku • Shinjuku-ku • Tokyo 163, Japan • Tel: (03) 3344-1701 • Fax: (03) 3342-6911

Japanese Patterns Of Philanthropy

In this time of rising international expectations of aid from Japanese nongovernmental organizations as well as from the Japanese government's official development assistance, people overseas appear to be showing an increasing interest in the distinctive features of aid activities in Japanese society. This interest seems to have been further heightened by the fine pronouncements about corporate philanthropy, *mécénat* (corporate sponsorship of the arts), and "corporate citizenship" that have begun to emanate from Japanese business circles in the last few years.

The lack of statistics on Japanese private-sector aid activities makes precise comparisons impossible, but all the circumstantial evidence indicates that the standard of philanthropy in Japan is considerably lower than the standard in Western countries. Why is this? What philosophical peculiarities account for it? Foreign researchers, journalists, and people in the nonprofit sector have begun to ask such questions with increasing frequency. So far, we have been able to provide only partial explanations. Piecing together these fragments, I would like to offer a personal view of the characteristics of Japanese philanthropy.

The traditional view of philanthropy

The reason Japanese philanthropy is so lackluster today is not that Japan has no tradition of this kind of philosophy or activity. Both, in fact, existed in pre-modern times. The problem, I believe, is that the traditional pattern has become so deeply embedded in the Japanese psyche that we have found it hard to adapt it to the way of thinking and code of conduct of modern global society. Below I will examine some of the components of traditional Japanese philanthropy.

The concept of "mutual aid": The spirit of mutual aid is as strong in Japan as in other societies, but such help has traditionally been limited in scope to people or groups connected by ties of some kind. The prototype is the family, including relatives, and by extension the village or urban neighborhood. In the Edo period (1603–1868) the framework of

mutual aid encompassed the clan-based *han*, or domain; its counterpart in modern times is the company. All these patterns can be seen as forms of village society (*mura shakai*), broadly interpreted.

In village society, all needs for aid had to be handled within the village. It was shameful to request help from another village, and for members of another village to extend aid on their own initiative was rude and presumptuous. Traditionally, mutual aid meant that the members of each village helped one another and did not reach out to other villages. This mind-set cannot easily accommodate the idea of contributing to the welfare of "the people" as an undifferentiated mass, much less humanity as a whole. Expanding the circle of charity or benevolence is difficult. This pattern is what I would call "closed philanthropy."

The keisei sainin concept: The Edo-period concept of *keisei sainin* refers to maintaining social order (*keisei*) and relieving the people's suffering (*sainin*). The modern Japanese term for "economy," *keizai*, is a contraction of *keisei sainin*. The idea that succoring the people (*sainin*) is a major responsibility of statesmen (or, in former times, feudal lords) is a laudable one, but it has led ordinary people to perceive aid as something bestowed from above; this has made it hard for people to feel comfortable with the idea of self-motivated efforts or contributions. Even now, the impulse to hold the government responsible for any problem that may arise is deeply rooted in Japanese society. As we can see, this mind-set is not a modern product but is the legacy of a much older way of thinking. This is the pattern of "bestowed philanthropy."

The concept of "appropriate behavior": The idea of behavior appropriate to one's station or position has helped maintain a stable social order. This norm encourages cooperative endeavors but discourages extraordinary individual activities.

In the case of charitable activities, benevolent projects, or the collection of monetary contributions, this way of thinking means that when someone proposes an endeavor, people look around to see what those around them are doing before deciding whether to participate; and when people do participate, they cooperate to the extent "appropriate" to

their circumstances. To cooperate in a more conspicuous or energetic manner than others is frowned upon.

Who or what sets the standard of "appropriateness"? In the case of donations by business executives, this function was once fulfilled by people like the philanthropic magnate Eiichi Shibusawa (1841-1931); today the standard of corporate contributions is set by Keidanren (the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations). Average opinion rather than high aspiration sets the tone. This pattern may be called "horizontally aligned philanthropy."

Toward a new philosophy of philanthropy

The philosophy outlined above functioned very well when Japan was a closed, stable society. But it is not acceptable in modern open societies of the Western type. Now that Japan's economic activities involve the entire world, the Japanese must devise a philosophy of philanthropy that, while acknowledging and respecting their deep-rooted psychic traits, is also compatible with the rest of the world.

Perhaps it is not too presumptuous to say that the activities of the Toyota Foundation over the past sixteen years have represented such an attempt. And perhaps all the current talk of corporate philanthropy and *mécénat* is the sound of labor pains as we endeavor to give birth to a new philosophy of philanthropy. (*Yoshinori Yamaoka, Program Director*)

Forum to Survey Records of Japan's Occupation of the Philippines

The Forum for the Survey of Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines was formed on July 1, 1990, with the support of the Toyota Foundation, to undertake a three-year program of activities. Setsuho Ikehata, professor of the Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, is the chair of the forum, and I am the secretary.

Among the six other members in Japan are Yoshiko Nagano, an associate professor in the Department of Foreign Studies, Kanagawa University; Midori Kawashima, a graduate student in the Graduate School of Social Sciences, University of Tokyo; and Takefumi Terada, an associate professor in the Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University. The forum also has two members in the Philippines: Ricardo Trota Jose, a lecturer in the Department of History, University of the Philippines, and Motoe

Terami-Wada, a lecturer in the Department of History, De La Salle University.

Aims and objectives

The Japanese occupation of Southeast Asian countries during World War II lasted less than four years, but its impact on those countries was great. The human and material destruction was devastating, particularly in the Philippines, then a colony of the United States of America, the strongest Allied power. The impact of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines differed in a number of ways from the impact of its occupation of other Southeast Asian countries, especially in regard to politics.

First, even before the Japanese occupation the United States had promised to grant the Philippines independence in 1946. Therefore, justification of the Japanese invasion on the grounds that it was intended "to liberate the Philippines from European-American colonial oppression" was meaningless. That is why it was considered unpatriotic as well as anti-American to collaborate with the Japanese forces.

How to deal with the issue of collaboration became the greatest political problem immediately after the war, but it was not pursued further within the Philippines because of the onset of the cold war. Meanwhile, the United States "forgave" Japan, as manifested by reconstruction aid, as part of its drive to secure allies against communism; it was therefore awkward to insist upon punishment of Filipino collaborators.

Second, members of an anti-Japanese guerrilla organization, the Hukbo ng Bayan Laban sa Hapon (Hukbalahap), became antigovernment guerrillas waging an armed struggle that was the forerunner of the resistance movement of the New People's Army.

Third, confusion over the old order of social classes as well as moral values accelerated social dispersion.

The Japanese occupation of Burma and Indonesia contributed in one way or another to their independence, but the occupation of the Philippines left a rather negative imprint going beyond war problems. Forty-five years have passed since the war, however, and a generation that can examine these issues relatively objectively has emerged. At the same time, global circumstances have changed, encouraging inquiry. The forum aims to form a base from which to stimulate deeper research.

The primary problem in conducting research on

the Japanese occupation period has to do with historical sources. Materials pertinent to the subject, whether in Japan, the Philippines, or the United States, have not yet been catalogued even for bibliographic reference.

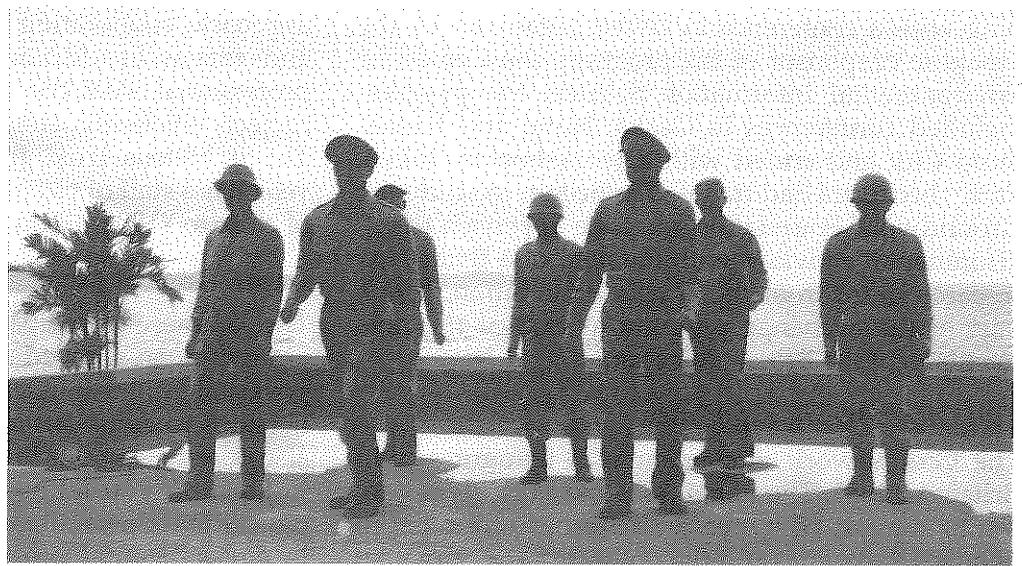
In addition, there were approximately thirty thousand Japanese living in the Philippines during the pre-war period, the highest number of Japanese in any Southeast Asian country. Yet there has not yet been any in-depth study of the impact of Japanese migration on Philippine society before, during, and after the war.

Two immediate problems need to be tackled: locating historical sources and providing information to researchers, and collecting oral accounts from the remaining survivors of the occupation period.

Activities so far

The forum has held four meetings in Japan so far. At the inaugural meeting, held on July 12, 1990, the aims and objectives mentioned above were agreed upon. At the second meeting, held on September 22, 1990, Dr. Ikehata presented an overview of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines. She reviewed the sequence of events, discussed the Japanese personnel in the civilian and military sectors, and talked about the organizations that existed under the Japanese occupation. She ended her presentation by enumerating issues to be tackled in the future: economic destruction, atrocities committed by the Japanese military, oppression of ethnic Chinese residents, repatriation of Japanese who remained in the Philippines after the war, orphaned Japanese mestizos, military tribunals in the Far East and the issue of war criminals, and various problems in Philippine society resulting from the Japanese occupation, such as the issue of Filipino collaborators and the destruction of the Filipinos' moral values.

The third meeting, held on November 8, 1990, featured two speakers. First Ken'ichi Goto, a professor at Waseda University and the secretary of the Forum for Research Materials on the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia, talked about the activities of that fo-



A sculpture commemorating General Douglas MacArthur's 1944 return to the Philippines

rum, organized in 1986. Ricardo Jose then reported on Philippine depositories of materials on the Japanese occupation.

The fourth meeting was held on February 23, 1991. During the morning session Motoe Terami-Wada delivered a report titled "Filipino Armies Organized Under the Japanese Occupation." In the afternoon Shohei Sasakawa, who had belonged to the Propaganda Corps attached to the Fourteenth Army and had been involved in reestablishing a radio station in Manila during the Japanese occupation, was interviewed.

The Forum has published five issues of its newsletter in Japanese and one issue in English reporting on these meetings.

Further information on the forum's activities can be obtained by writing to the forum care of Shinzo Hayase, History Program, College of Liberal Arts, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima City, Kagoshima Prefecture 890, Japan. Information on the English-language newsletter can be obtained from Motoe Terami-Wada, 28 Encarnacion Street, Magallanes Village, Makati, Metro Manila, Republic of the Philippines. (*Shinzo Hayase, Associate Professor, Kagoshima University*)

A Report on the Groundwork Japan Initiative

The Groundwork Japan Initiative (a Japan-Britain Groundwork exchange program) took place in Japan from May 27 through June 11 this year. Begin-

ning with a conference in Tokyo organized by the Japanese cosponsor of the program, the Center for Environmental Information Science, the program included conferences in Osaka, Nara, and Kumamoto City and ended with a workshop in Tokyo. Partly because I had traveled to Britain to study the Groundwork Foundation's unique approach to environmental activities with the help of a fiscal 1987 research grant from the Toyota Foundation, I took part in the exchange program as one of the nine members of the British delegation.

The Groundwork experiment

The Groundwork movement was inaugurated in Britain in 1981. The name "Groundwork" was chosen to suggest both creative activities grounded in people's daily lives and the program's experimental nature. Under the Groundwork system, the central government and a local government establish a private trust whose professional staff, working in concert with government, businesses, and local citizens, carries out environmental projects that reflect citizens' concerns. At present, twenty-five such trusts are in operation, and plans call for doubling this number in the next two years.

The reason Groundwork has been so successful in Britain even though these trusts were government-led in the first instance, is that there are no strings attached, as there tend to be in Japan. Because each trust operates independently, it can take a neutral

approach, cooperating with government, business, and citizens. In addition, because it has a permanent professional staff the trust can plan and execute projects efficiently, unhampered by amateurishness. The St. Helens Trust, for example, now in its ninth year, has a staff of twenty-five and an annual budget of close to ¥100 million.

Impressions of Japan

The Japanese participants in the conferences held around Japan showed a keen interest in the idea of government, businesses, and citizens forming partnerships to carry out environmental projects. They also posed questions that reflected the state of affairs in Japan: If you let businesses join in, isn't there a danger that they will make use of their participation in environmental projects for corporate PR? Why can't such projects be carried out by local governments alone? How can volunteer participation be increased?

The British delegates responded to the effect that from now on it will be most difficult to cope with environmental problems effectively unless businesses can participate in projects as independent entities. In fact, they said, we should publicize our activities so that businesses will vie to participate. As for leaving everything to local governments, there is a limit to what such bodies can do on their own; cooperation with the private sector, including businesses, is indispensable. Increasing volunteer participation calls for a well thought out approach tailored to local citizens' needs.

The British delegates' impressions of Japan were interesting, as well. All felt that Japanese cities were far too artificial, an impression reinforced by their guided tours of Rokko Island, near Kobe, and the Ecolife Fair, in Tokyo. Rokko Island is a city being erected on landfill created in Kobe Harbor by leveling a nearby mountain. The Ecolife Fair was an event sponsored by Japan's Environment Agency. Both programs featured the theme of enhancing the natural environment and enrich-



The Groundwork Japan Initiative conference in Kumamoto City

ing human life, but the approach to environmental problems seemed to the British delegates to over-emphasize technological solutions. Their impression was of programs stripped of simple humanity and true nature.

Organizational problems

One reason for this aridity is probably Japan's failure, so far, to devise a framework ensuring that citizens' ideas and values are reflected in environmental projects. Of course there are quite a few activities undertaken by citizens on their own initiative, as exemplified by the reports on three admirable citizen activities delivered at the Tokyo conference. But small-scale activities carried out by unpaid volunteers are common, and they have a tendency to take on an anti-establishment political coloring. Such activities have little chance of curbing the headstrong behavior of government and business or of persuading them to create the kind of environment citizens really want and need.

In my view, Japan too needs neutral private-sector groups like Groundwork, coordinating government, business, and citizens and capable of free activities. Unlike traditional citizen groups, these would be political-action groups with professional staffs capable of planning and implementing well-defined projects.

If such groups could truly represent local citizens' views, draw up environmental projects reflecting residents' wants and needs, and mobilize government and business to translate these into reality, Japanese cities would I think take on a very different look. Opposition movements to check the excesses of government and business are an important form of citizen activity, of course, but alone they cannot open up new vistas.

To cope with the environmental problems now facing us and enhance the quality of citizens' life, the central government, local governments, and businesses must become aware of the need to foster this new type of organization.



Groundwork delegates sharing experiences in Tokyo (author at far right)

Last but not least, I would like to note that a Toyota Foundation grant helped make this exchange program possible. (*Yoshihiko Oyama, Research Fellow, The Groundwork Foundation*)

A Varied Array of Citizen-Activity Grants

The Toyota Foundation's Grant Program for Citizen Activities, reorganized and expanded in fiscal 1990, is supporting a varied array of projects aimed at the overall strengthening and encouragement of citizen activities, which are playing an increasingly important role in Japanese society.

Grants in the first period of fiscal 1991

Applications for citizen-activity grants are now accepted twice a year, with one-year grants approved in October (for the first period) and March of the following year (for the second period). Applications for grants awarded in the first period of fiscal 1991 were accepted from April 1 through June 20. Forty-seven applications were received and screened, after which the Board of Directors, at its meeting on October 3, approved thirteen grants totaling ¥20 million.

The projects approved can be divided broadly into three categories: the compilation or publication

of reports on citizen groups' activities to enable other groups to share the fruits of their experience, international projects growing out of groups' earlier activities within Japan, and projects facilitating networking and other activities involving a number of groups. All thirteen projects, listed below, address areas essential to broadening and deepening citizen activities.

- Publication of a Report on the Activities of the Society for Art Education
- Compilation of a Report on the Activities of the Chikuma Craft Institute: Meaning and Means of Community Life for the Disabled
- Networking on the Prefectural Level to Promote an Independent Lifestyle for Disabled People
- Publication of a Report on the Activities of the Citizen Movement Against the Desalination of Lake Shinji and Nakaumi Lagoon
- Preparations for the Second Asian Women's Conference: Be Creating Women's Asia 1992
- Compilation of a Report on the Campaigns for Urban Renewal and Preservation of the Otaru Canal and Subsequent Developments
- Publication of a Report on Activities in Support of the Visit to Japan of Representatives of the Sumida Labor Union, South Korea
- Evacuation to Japan of Children Living in Areas Contaminated by Radiation from the Chernobyl Reactor Accident
- Operation of the Water Forum: Lessons of Lake Biwa for the Nation and the World
- A Study of Ways and Means of Creating a Social Environment Conducive to Nonprofit Organizations
- Compilation of a Report on Nongovernmental Organizations in Preparation for the 1992 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment
- Promotion of Networking in Connection with the Protection of Wild Animals
- In Search of a Common Base for the Establishment and Operation of a Japanese-Style Center to Assist the Disabled to Lead Independent Lives, Based on a Citizen Campaign Led by Disabled People

Grants in the second period of fiscal 1990

In addition, in March this year the Board of Directors approved nine citizen-activity grants totaling ¥13.4 million for the second period of fiscal 1990. These projects are listed below.

- Symposium on the Problems of Health Care for Foreign Residents of Japan

- The Nature and Development of "Grass-Roots Management"
- Publication of a Report on the "Birthday Thanks" Campaign
- Compilation of a Report on the Activities of the Kiyosato Ecology Camp
- Compilation of a Report on the Activities of the Suzume Communal Workshop
- Publication of a Report on the Activities of the Bibai Consumers' Association
- Compilation of the Second Report on the Activities of Shapla Neer (Citizens' Committee in Japan for Overseas Support)
- Self-help Project for Indochinese Refugees Settled in Japan: Publication of a Newsletter
- A Series of Study Meetings to Consider Support Systems for Housewives Reentering the Job Market (*Gen Watanabe, Program Officer, National Division*)

A Research Symposium on Korean Economic Development

On May 17 the Toyota Foundation sponsored its twenty-ninth research symposium, "Problems in the Study of Modern Korean History: Economic History During the Colonial Period." Two researchers from South Korea were among those invited to Tokyo to take part. The symposium featured reports on the findings of a joint international research project awarded research grants in fiscal 1987 and 1988 (the latter a two-year grant), "A Historical Approach to Korean Economic Development," followed by discussion. About sixty people attended, including both scholars in the field and other people interested in Korean issues.

Comprehensive report

After opening remarks by Toyota Foundation President Soichi Iijima, Satoru Nakamura, the project leader and professor of economics at Kyoto University, delivered a comprehensive report on the three-year study titled "A Historical Approach to Korean Economic Development: Perspectives, Methods, Problems." Stressing the need to create a new framework for the study of modern Korean history incorporating the findings of empirical research in order to promote better understanding of present as well as past Korean society, he explained that the joint international project, utilizing this approach, had attempted to elucidate the colonial period in terms of the process of conflict and reciprocity between the

development of modern Korean society on the one hand and Japanese imperialistic colonial rule and capital on the other.

Discussing methodology, he explained that to take advantage of the fact that joint research was being conducted by sizable teams in both Japan and South Korea, it was decided to conduct area studies in Kyonggi Province and North and South Chungchong provinces. Because of limited extant documentary sources, however, it was possible to conduct area studies of agricultural developments, especially in regard to irrigation associations, but the process of colonial industrialization during the 1930s had to be studied in terms of developments in Korea as a whole.

Reports on agriculture

Next Chang See-woen, a professor at Korea Air and Correspondence University, and Takenori Matsumoto, a lecturer at Kanagawa Uni-

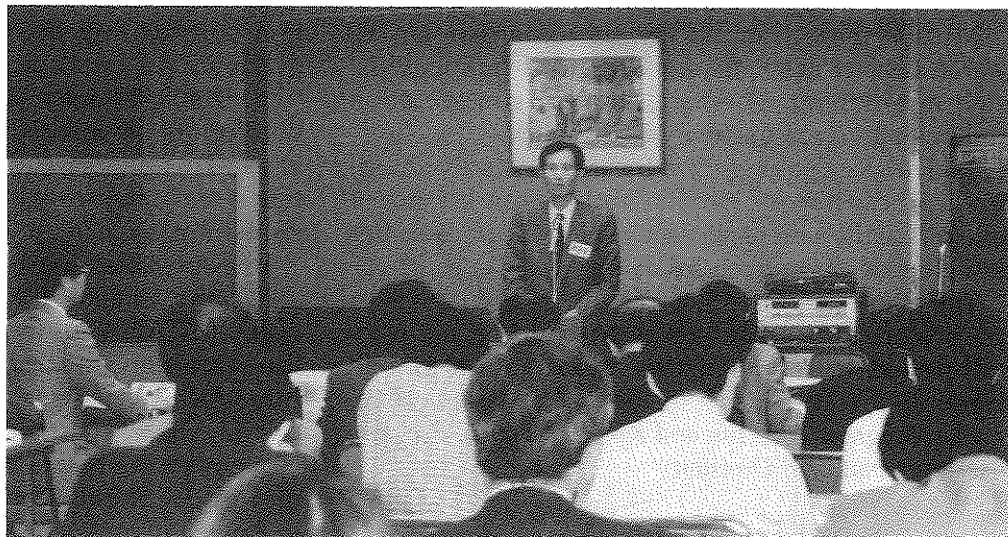
versity, delivered reports on modern Korean agriculture and irrigation associations. Chang's report, "The Finances and Administration of Early Irrigation Associations," dealt with the financial and operational aspects of two irrigation associations established in the early part of the period under study. Noting the difficulty of systematically comparing and summarizing the administration of such groups as a whole, he compared irrigation associations, focusing mainly on financial problems while making secondary reference to distinctive operational characteristics.

Matsumoto's report, "Wartime Irrigation Associations," compared the circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Non San irrigation association, set up during the war, and the Bu San irrigation association, formed before the war, and discussed their wartime administration.

Reports on industrialization

The afternoon session began with reports on colonial industrialization in the 1930s by Kazuo Hori, associate professor of economics at Kyoto University, and An Byun-jik, professor of economics at Seoul National University.

Hori prefaced his report, "Colonial Industrialization and the Reorganization of the Social Division of Labor," by stating that past views on the subject were not really based on empirical research and emphasizing the need for such research on the reorganization of the social division of labor in Korea in the 1930s to clarify the extent of capitalistic development and the distinctive colonial features of Korea during that period. This was the viewpoint from



Chang See-woen addressing the research symposium

which he had conducted his own research, which had led him to the conclusion that although Korea in the 1930s was incorporated into Japan's economy, its own reorganization of the capitalistic division of labor was also proceeding.

An's report, "Colonial Industrialization and Trends Among the Korean People," focused on Korean reactions to colonial industrialization through consideration of the ways in which both capitalists and workers adapted to a capitalist economy. An also noted that elucidating the existence of this autonomous activity of the Korean people, even though it may have been subject to regulation by the colonial authorities, was important as a way of surmounting the theory of dependence.

General discussion

The symposium closed with a general discussion on the theme "Methods and Problems in the Study of Modern Korean History," chaired by Katsuhiko Murakami, professor of economics at the University of Tokyo. The discussants were Choe Kil-song, professor of international relations at Chubu University; Naoki Mizuno, an associate professor at the Institute

for Humanistic Studies, Kyoto University; and Hi-deki Takizawa, professor of economics at Konan University.

Choe opened the discussion by commenting, from the viewpoint of cultural history and cultural anthropology, on the existence of what he called "colonialistic nationalism," citing the case of the Korean island of Geomun Do, where a unique Korean identity grew out of direct contact with the lifestyle of Japanese settlers.

Mizuno then criticized the joint international research project from the standpoint of political history, questioning whether sufficient consideration had been given to the analysis of policy.

Takizawa, speaking from the perspective of modern Japanese history, emphasized the importance of analysis of the salient characteristics of communities and consideration of civil society.

The many questions and comments from the floor underscored the great variety of views on the colonial period of Korean history and the need for still more empirical research in this field. (*Yoshinori Yamaoka, Program Director, and Kyoichi Tanaka, Program Assistant, National Division*)

A Traveling Exhibition of Books on Southeast Asia

For more than a decade, the number of books on Southeast Asia published in Japanese has been steadily growing. Altogether, some two thousand such books have been published in the last ten years, including about one hundred literary and other

works by Southeast Asian authors translated and published with the help of grants from the Toyota Foundation's "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan.

Unfortunately, many of these books are not distributed to general bookstores, and the average Japanese still has little interest in the Southeast Asian cultural sphere. Thus many people remain unaware that these books even exist.

To help remedy this state of affairs, the Foundation is providing financial support for a traveling exhibition of books in Japanese on Southeast Asia, "The Best 300 Books About Southeast Asia." The exhibition is sponsored by the Institute of Asian Ethno-Forms and Culture, together with international-exchange organizations and libraries in the six exhibition locales.

In September the books were displayed in Hachioji City, outside Tokyo, and at the Japan Foundation's ASEAN Culture Center, in Tokyo. In October the exhibition traveled to Toyota City, Aichi Prefecture. At all three sites the exhibition was well received, attracting more viewers than anticipated. In November the books were to be shown in the town of Toyoda, Shizuoka Prefecture, in Yokohama, and in Kobe.

The three hundred volumes on exhibit were selected from books in Japanese on Southeast Asia in the humanities and social sciences. One hundred were published with the help of "Know Our Neighbors" grants. The rest were chosen by a selection committee organized by the Institute of Asian Ethno-Forms and Culture on the basis of both their intrinsic merit and their appeal to general readers.

The institute has also compiled and published a Japanese-language catalogue of the books in the exhibition with the help of a grant from the Foundation. In addition to selling the catalogue for ¥400 at exhibition sites, the institute will mail copies upon request. This publication is an annotated bibliography that should be of great use to anyone who has an interest in Southeast Asia and reads Japanese. Readers wishing to obtain copies may contact the in-



Visitors examining the books on display in Toyota City

stitute at 25-46-201 Fukurocho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162, Japan. (*Yumiko Himemoto, Assistant Program Officer, International Division*)

A Translator's Comments on A "Know Our Neighbors" Book

The Toyota Foundation's "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs, administered by the International Division, award grants to assist the translation and publication of Southeast and South Asian works in Japanese, of Japanese works in Southeast and South Asian languages, and of Southeast and South Asian works in other Southeast and South Asian languages. Below, one of the translators of a work recently published under the "Know Our Neighbors" Program in Japan comments on the work and its author.

Heta Echchara Kaluwara Nä (Tomorrow Will Not Be So Dark). Ediriwira Sarachchandra. Trans. Padma Ratnayake and Reiko Nakamura. Published in Japanese as *Asu wa Sonnani Kurakunai* (Tomorrow Will Not Be So Dark). Tokyo: Nan'undo, 1991. 244 pp. ISBN 4-523-29196-9.

What associations does the title of this work conjure? To some it may suggest hope or optimism. Today the world is in turmoil, and it is impossible to see what lies ahead. Surveying the world from apparently peaceful Japan, one is likely to think, instead, "Tomorrow will not be so bright." But to the people of Sri Lanka, which is still torn by conflict, no words could offer greater courage or comfort than those of this book's title.

The author, Ediriwira Sarachchandra, was born in Sri Lanka on June 3, 1914. As a young man he traveled first to India, where he studied traditional arts at Visva-Bharati University (founded by the great Indian poet and mystic Rabindranath Tagore), then to Britain, where he studied philosophy at the University of London. He received his doctorate there in 1949. After his return to Sri Lanka, he wrote a succession of literary works while teaching in the Department of Sinhalese at Ceylon University College, forerunner of the University of Peradeniya. Many other writers began their literary careers under his influence, and the literary group known as the Peradeniya School is a leading intellectual force in Sri Lanka today.

The novel *Heta Echchara Kaluwara Nä* comprises three chapters. The book opens with a lyrical de-

scription of nature. Sarachchandra's consummate power of expression recreates for readers the natural setting of what is now the University of Peradeniya. But in 1970, just at the end of the academic term, a series of violent events began to destroy that environment: the uprising of the People's Liberation Front, an armed rebellion that was the explosive outgrowth of a mass movement of Sinhalese youths from rural areas.

The protagonist, Dr. Amaradasa, is a professor of archaeology. A man of sincerity, he is deeply troubled by the psychological and ideological gap that divides him and his students. In the second chapter he goes ahead with an archaeological expedition despite the dangers, meanwhile struggling to understand his students' thinking. The book ends with his arrest on suspicion of aiding and abetting the rebels.

Throughout the work, the psychology of people caught up in tumultuous events is described in the most intricate detail. This book will also help readers understand modern Sri Lanka. I know I learned a great deal in the course of translating it. (*Reiko Nakamura*)

Recent Publications Based on Foundation-Supported Research

Stolen Images of Nepal. Lain S. Bangdel. Kathmandu: Royal Nepal Academy, 1991. 328 pp. In English.

Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, is situated in a valley nestled in the Himalayas. As the major city of the Himalayan region, Kathmandu has had a flourishing urban civilization since ancient times. The city contains an abundance of Buddhist and Hindu temples, along with statues of various deities. In recent years, however, many sacred images have been stolen and sold to museums and collectors around the world.

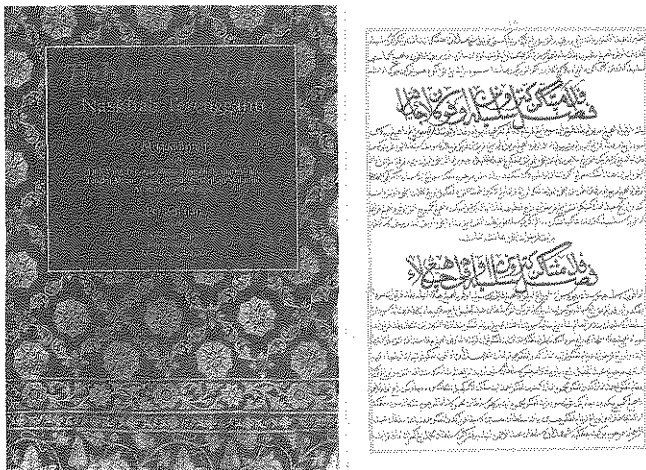
This book grew out of the project "A Photographic Inventory of Kathmandu Valley Art Objects," which received international grants in fiscal 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988. Lain S. Bangdel, an art historian and former chancellor of the Royal Nepal Academy, undertook the project, and this book, to raise the alarm against the plundering of Kathmandu's art treasures and to try to put a stop to it.

The author has made a photographic inventory of all the Buddhist and Hindu images in the Kathmandu Valley. The more than two hundred photographs in *Stolen Images of Nepal* constitute a visual record of sites from which images have been stolen.

These, together with earlier photographs of the pieces *in situ*, provide irrefutable evidence of the provenance of many stolen artworks. The book is eloquent testimony to the great number of images that have been seized from their rightful homes.

Tuhfat al-Nafis: Naskhah Terengganu (Tuhfat al-Nafis: Terengganu Edition). Introductory essay by Shaharil Talib, Ismail Hussein, and Michiko Nakahara. Kuala Terengganu: House of Tengku Ismail, 1991. 326 pp. ISBN 983-99662-0-0 (hardcover); ISBN 983-99662-1-9 (paperback). Introductory essay in Malaysian, Japanese, and English.

The *Tuhfat al-Nafis* is a historical chronicle compiled at the court of a Malay sultanate ruled by the Bugis people (concentrated mainly in Riau, on the



The cover of the *Tuhfat Al-Nafis* and a page of the text

northeastern coast of Sumatra). By 1860, when the original text was completed, the Bugis had left a strong impact on Malay political structures after more than a century and a half of dominance. This chronicle's portrayal of history was a means of augmenting and justifying their political position.

Copies of the *Tuhfat al-Nafis* presented to foreign officials of the time have already been edited and published. Unlike these versions, the present book is a facsimile edition of a copy of the manuscript made at the court of the sultanate of Terengganu, on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula. Discovered only in 1986, it was published under the project "Publication of a Reproduction of the Old Malay Manuscript *Tuhfat al-Nafis*," awarded an international grant in fiscal 1987.

No major changes were made in the actual text of the Terengganu version, which was written on behalf of the Bugis; but the Terengganu court regis-

tered its protest against Bugis rule of the Malay world in appendixes. These features render this version of the chronicle an invaluable historical reference. Moreover, the beautiful calligraphy and the decorative elements embellishing the Jawi text (Malay written in Arabic script) make the manuscript a superb work of art.

Shogenshu: Nihongun Senryo ka no Indoneshia (First-hand Accounts of Indonesia Under Japanese Military Occupation). Forum for Research Materials on the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia, ed. Tokyo: Ryukei Shoten, 1991. 760 pp. ISBN 4-8447-8339-4. In Japanese.

The Forum for Research Materials on the Japanese Occupation of Indonesia, formed in February 1986 by Japanese scholars of Indonesia, has concentrated on two major activities with the help of Foundation grants. One activity is the collection and cataloguing of primary sources and other materials documenting the Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II and the compilation of a comprehensive catalogue of Japanese sources on the occupation. The other is the collection and dissemination of oral testimony from people who were connected with the occupation in various areas and on various levels of the Japanese military government.

The present book, the culmination of the second endeavor, contains accounts by seventeen people who were in a position to observe firsthand the workings of the military government from various perspectives, including military personnel, occupation officials, and journalists. All the accounts are based on transcripts of interviews conducted by the forum. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, and all the manuscripts have been checked by those interviewed.

This collection represents a valuable primary source, especially now that almost half a century has passed since the end of World War II and few people connected with the occupation remain alive.

Nihongo-Kambojiago Jiten (Japanese-Cambodian Dictionary). Makoto Minegishi and Penn Setharin. Tokyo: Mekong Publishing Co., 1991. 412 pp.

This volume, the first Japanese-Cambodian dictionary ever published, is based on the National Language Research Institute's "Basic Japanese Vocabulary for Foreigners." The dictionary's six thousand entries provide beginning students of Japanese with the necessary basic vocabulary. Examples of usage are also included.

The approximately nine hundred Cambodian refugees living in Japan desperately need language-study aids. Though this dictionary was compiled primarily with their needs in mind, it is likely to find a much wider market, since relations between Cambodia and Japan are expected to progress rapidly, resulting in a dramatic rise both in the number of Cambodians studying in Japan and in the demand for Japanese-language instruction within Cambodia. The Foundation has purchased two hundred copies for donation to various organizations in Cambodia.

In the course of compiling the dictionary the coauthors, a Japanese scholar of Cambodian and a Cambodian living in Japan, developed a desktop publishing system that can handle Japanese characters, the Latin alphabet, and the Cambodian alphabet, and designed Cambodian fonts and printing software.

Transfer of Japanese Technology and Management to the ASEAN Countries. Shoichi Yamashita, ed. Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press, 1991. 326 pp. ISBN 4-13-047051-5 (Japan); ISBN 0-86008-463-9 (U.S.). In English.

The overseas expansion of Japanese firms has exerted a considerable influence on the world economy and industrial structure. The impact on Southeast Asian countries has been especially pronounced. Japanese companies have contributed to these countries' economic development, but because they have tended to ignore indigenous traditions and management styles, simply transplanting the parent company's organizational system and management methods, they have also stirred up unease and conflict.

Transfer of Japanese Technology and Management to the ASEAN Countries examines the ways in which the Japanese style of management (lifetime employment, a seniority-based ranking system, employee education, and so on) has been applied and adapted in the culturally different environments of countries belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand). The outgrowth of a joint international project awarded research grants in fiscal 1984 and 1986, the book is based on papers presented and discussed at an international conference held at Hiroshima University in October 1989.

The volume is divided into three parts. Part one, "Japanese Direct Investment in ASEAN," includes papers and comments analyzing the overall impact

of Japanese corporations on indigenous industries and companies. The papers and comments in part two, "Japanese-Style Management and Technology Transfer," discuss the circumstances and problems of Japanese-style management and technology transfer in specific ASEAN countries. Part three is a discussion titled "Beyond Japanese-Style Management in ASEAN: Assessments and Adaptations."

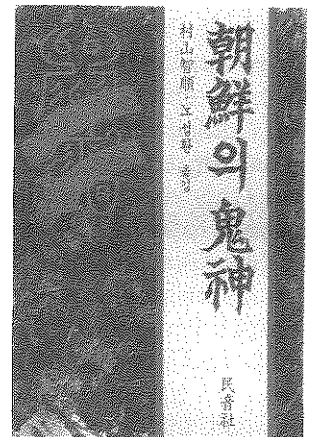
Its inclusion of the perspectives of both Southeast Asian and Japanese researchers makes this book a valuable addition to the growing body of literature on Japanese economic activities overseas.

Chosun uee Kwuishin (Demonic Deities of Korea). Chijun Murayama. Trans. Roh Sung-hwan. Seoul: Minum-sa, 1990. 516 pp. In Korean.

Chosun uee Yusa Chongkyo (New Religions of Korea). Chijun Murayama. Trans. Choe Kil-song and Chang Sang-eun. Seoul: Keimyung University Press, 1991. 900 pp. In Korean.

Choe Kil-song, a professor at Keimyung University, heads a team of scholars affiliated with that university who are conducting a multiyear study of the folk culture and lifestyles of Korea during the Japanese occupation (1910–45). One of the basic tasks of this project, awarded research grants in 1988 and 1990, is a review and evaluation of the massive body of reports on Korean culture compiled by the Japanese government general. The most significant of these reports are being translated into Korean. The first report to be translated, *Chosun uee Fengshui* (*Fengshui* in Korea), by Chijun Murayama, was published by Minum-sa in 1990 (reviewed in *Occasional Report 12*, November 1990). Now translations of two more reports on aspects of Korean folk religion by the same Japanese researcher have been published, with the help of communications-supplement grants.

Understandably, Korean researchers have resisted making use of such works, compiled as they were for Korea's erstwhile colonial rulers. Despite their inherent limitations, however, these studies are significant for the light they shed on conditions in Korea under Japanese occupation and thus deserve to be made available to the Korean public.



Chosun uee Kwuishin

Foundation Grants for Fiscal 1991

At its sixty-first meeting, held on October 3, the Toyota Foundation's Board of Directors approved 222 grants, totaling ¥434 million, for fiscal 1991. Following is a breakdown of the grants by program.

Research Grant Program: A total of 59 grants, worth ¥201.2 million, were approved, 27 grants for Category I (individual incentive) research, 20 for Category II (trial and preliminary) research, and 12 for Category III (comprehensive) research. Only 7.7 percent of the 762 applications were approved, the same proportion as that approved in fiscal 1990. As usual, the grant proposals approved address a wide variety of concerns under the rubric of the program's key theme, "In Search of a New Society." This is the fourth year in which priority has been given to projects focusing on two subthemes, coping with technologically advanced society and coping with multicultural society. The increased proportion of grant proposals related to one or the other of the subthemes this year is an indication of growing understanding of their importance.

Grant Program for Citizen Activities: Since fiscal 1989 applications for citizen-activity grants have been accepted, reviewed, and approved twice a year (in October and March), and last year the program was reorganized to broaden its scope. In the first period this year 47 applications were received, and 13 grants, totaling ¥20 million, were approved.

International Grant Program: This program awards grants for research projects aimed at preserving and encouraging the indigenous cultures of Southeast Asia and conducted by indigenous researchers. A total of 101 grants, worth ¥120 million, were approved, including 35 incentive grants for young researchers in Indonesia (¥10 million).

"Know Our Neighbors" Programs: The three "Know Our Neighbors" programs award grants to assist the translation and publication of Southeast and South Asian books into Japanese, Japanese books into Southeast and South Asian languages, and Southeast and South Asian books into other Southeast and South Asian languages. Of the 27 grants, totaling ¥51.71 million, approved this year, 13 grants were for the Program in Japan, 6 for the Program in Southeast and South Asia, and 8 for the Program Among Southeast and South Asian Countries.

Other grant-making activities: A total of ¥41.09 million was approved for 22 grants in the Foundation Initiative Grant Program and the Communications-Supplement Grant Program.

About the Foundation

The Toyota Foundation, a private nonprofit, grant-making organization dedicated to the goals of realizing greater human fulfillment and contributing to the development of a human-oriented society, was endowed in October 1974 by the Toyota Motor Corporation.

The Foundation's total endowment is approximately ¥11.4 billion (roughly \$82 million). Chartered by the Prime Minister's Office, the Foundation relies solely on its endowment income. The Foundation, governed by its Board of Directors, is wholly independent of the corporate policies of the subscribing corporation or of any other institution.

Through its Research Grant Program and its International Grant Program, the Foundation provides grants for research and projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education and culture, and other fields. The Research Grant Program is responsible for projects that are conducted mainly by Japanese nationals but also by non-Japanese who can complete the Japanese-language grant application form. Research grants give priority to projects that focus on coping with technologically advanced or multicultural society.

The International Division administers the International Grant Program and such other programs as the "Know Our Neighbors" Programs. The International Grant Program is directed mainly toward the developing countries and supports projects that best meet the needs of their present-day society. At present this program concentrates on projects aimed at preserving and encouraging the indigenous cultures of Southeast Asia and conducted by indigenous researchers. The "Know Our Neighbors" Programs support the translation and publication of Southeast and South Asian works in Japanese and vice versa, and of Southeast and South Asian works in other Southeast and South Asian languages.

The Toyota Foundation welcomes response from readers of the *Occasional Report*. Comments and questions should be addressed to the International Division, The Toyota Foundation, Shinjuku Mitsui Building 37F, 2-1-1 Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163, Japan. The articles in the *Occasional Report* reflect the authors' opinions and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the Foundation.

Coordinating editor: Yumiko Himemoto. Production: EDS Inc., Tokyo. Design: Becky M. Davis. Copyright © 1991 by The Toyota Foundation; all rights reserved. Printed in Japan.