

OCCASIONAL REPORT

THE TOYOTA FOUNDATION

No. 19
May 1994

Shinjuku Mitsui Building 37F • 2-1-1 Nishi-Shinjuku • Shinjuku-ku • Tokyo 163-04, Japan • Tel: (03) 3344-1701 • Fax: (03) 3342-6911

The Toyota Foundation's Twentieth Anniversary

The Toyota Foundation will observe its twentieth anniversary in October 1994. When the Foundation was established, Japan was still in the process of catching up with the industrialized countries. At that time, too, the social role of corporations was being increasingly debated in Japan.

In this climate, the Toyota Motor Corporation decided to establish a foundation to repay its debt to society. We learned much about establishing a foundation from foundations abroad, but Japan's social fabric is somewhat different and it was felt that the foundation should reflect our local circumstances. Our aim was to create a multipurpose foundation that could respond flexibly to society's varied and constantly changing needs.

In Japan at that time there was little understanding of foundation activities, and I recall the difficulties we experienced in obtaining a charter. We succeeded, however, thanks to the Prime Minister's Office. As the Foundation's endowing corporation, the Toyota Motor Corporation wished to respect its autonomy and ensure that the Foundation is managed independently and operates freely, as is right for private foundations.

The Toyota Foundation has been able to carry out its grant-making activities relatively freely, broaden the scope of its activities at home and abroad, and not confine its interests to research institutions but reach out more directly and surely to citizens and society at large through a broad range of programs. This is due in no small measure to the Foundation's multipurpose orientation and its independence in operation.

Given that the Foundation was established to contribute to society's future and to play a role in meeting the challenges that lie ahead, it is natural that the Foundation should support projects involving some risk. It is unavoidable, too, for differences of opinion to arise as the Foundation strives to contribute to solutions.

The Foundation's philosophy may have been difficult for the subscribing corporation to understand and at times may not have been completely satisfac-

tory. But the Toyota Motor Corporation, which grew thanks to society's support, has a debt to society and a duty to support the lofty aspirations of the Foundation's activities.

There has been much debate over the form that corporate philanthropy should take. In my experience, it is perfectly proper for such philanthropy to take a variety of forms. Corporate philanthropy can be linked to a company's sales activities or corporate foundations can support specific regions or activities. Then, again, there are foundations like the Toyota Foundation, which support projects in a broad range of areas and operate independent of corporate activities.

Some people claim that a corporate foundation is part of a company's business activities and can never act outside the corporate framework. But my practical experience with foundation activities tells me that this is not the case.

It is most important to think independently of what best serves the public interest and to concentrate on meeting those needs. If corporate foundations are supposed to contribute to their subscribing corporations, it is very important for corporations, too, to contribute to the betterment of society. It is also beneficial for corporations to come in contact, through foundation activities, with developments on the frontiers of society.

I have found that foundation activities afford a precious opportunity to observe society from a viewpoint different from that of corporate activities. I believe that sound grant making becomes possible only when foundations attract able recipients, but it is important for foundations themselves to earn the trust of recipients first. That means plunging wholeheartedly into activities.

The Toyota Foundation has been praised for going about its mission unpretentiously and unwaveringly. It is my fond hope that it will continue to operate in this manner.

Looking back on the past twenty years, I can say that we have been fortunate in being partners with outstanding recipients, and I thank everyone who has applied for a grant. My gratitude also goes to the members of the selection committees, who choose recipients.

I am truly grateful that the Foundation has been able to work steadily to fulfill its mission with the generous support of a great many people. (*Eiji Toyoda, Chairman*)

“Know Our Neighbors” Programs Receive a Mécénat Special Prize

The 1993 Mécénat Awards, sponsored by the Mécénat Association for Corporate Support of the Arts, awarded a Mécénat Special Prize to the Toyota Foundation’s “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Programs. Established in 1991, the annual Mécénat Awards honor excellence in the artistic or cultural support activities of corporations or corporate foundations.

In 1993 one hundred ten corporations and corporate foundations throughout Japan submitted one hundred forty-five entries describing artistic or cultural support activities. Of these, nine were chosen to receive a Mécénat Prize, three a Mécénat Special Prize, and one the Mécénat Grand Prize. The winner of the Mécénat Grand Prize in 1993 was the Saison group of companies, for management of the Sezon Museum of Art. Recipients of the Mécénat Special Prize, along with the Toyota Foundation’s “Know Our Neighbors” Programs, were the Philip Morris Com-

panies, for support of a restoration plan for Japanese art, and the Minami Nihon Hoso Broadcasting Company, for management of the MBC Youth Orchestra.

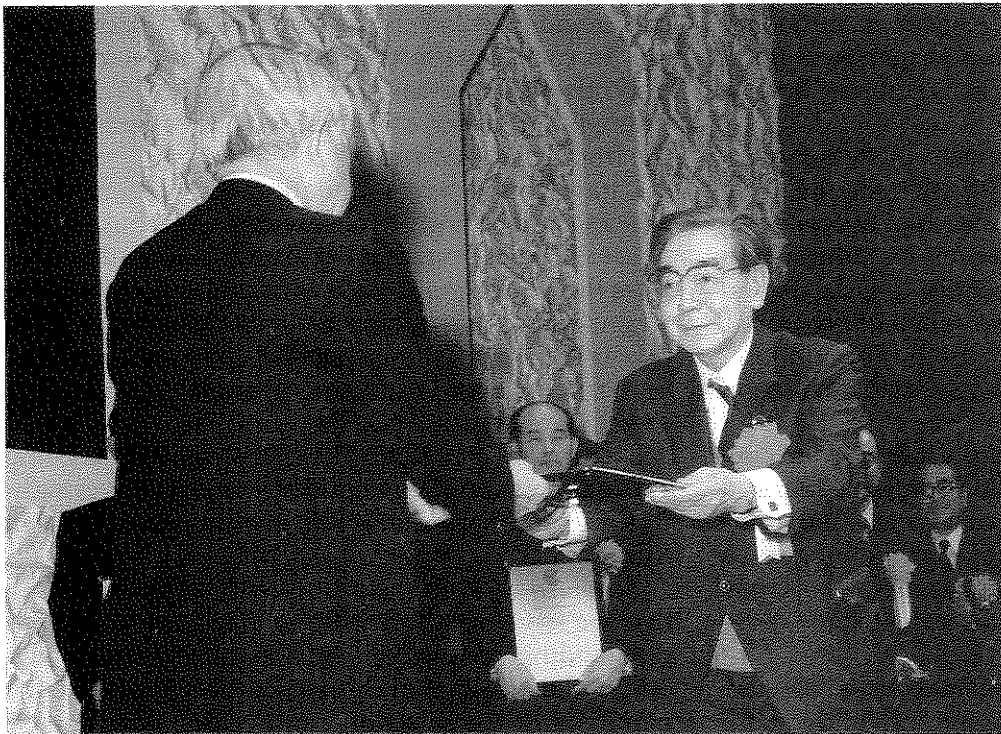
The “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Japan, inaugurated in fiscal 1978, awards grants to translators and publishers of literary works and works on the culture, society, history, and so forth of Southeast and South Asian countries written by indigenous authors, for which the market in Japan is not yet commercially viable. Thus far, grants have supported the translation and publication of one hundred forty-six books. The “Know Our Neighbors” Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries, which was inaugurated in fiscal 1982, supports the translation and publication in Southeast and South Asian countries of literary works and works on the culture, society, history, and so forth of other Southeast and South Asian countries and of Japan. Two hundred twenty-nine books have been translated and published under this program. The Mécénat Special Prize was awarded to the Foundation in recognition of these modest, sustained activities.

Such activities, naturally, go on behind the scenes; the principal players are the authors, translators, and publishers involved. On the occasion of this award, we would like to thank the translators who have labored for so many years translating literary and other

works from very difficult Asian languages and the publishers who have assumed substantial financial risk in publishing Asian literature and other works.

To commemorate receiving the Mécénat Special Prize, the Foundation decided to donate translated works published under the “Know Our Neighbors” Programs to groups or organizations supporting the rapidly growing number of other Asians now living in Japan.

Twenty-seven applications were received from international exchange associations and citizens’ groups in Japan. After reviewing the applications, the Foundation decided to



Soichi Iijima, president of the Toyota Foundation, accepting the Mécénat Special Prize



Some of the books published under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries

donate books to all the applicants, with a total of ¥1.2 million worth of books to be donated. Among the organizations receiving books are Asian People's Friendship Society, Asia 21 Foundation, The Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship, Human Rights Network for Foreigners in Yamanashi Oasis, Indian Community Activities Tokyo, Ishikawa Foundation for International Exchange, Kanagawa International Association, Nagasaki Prefectural Library, Osaka International House Foundation, and Tokyo Metropolitan YMCA. (*Toichi Makita, Program Officer, International Division*)

The Importance of Studying Southeast Asia as a Region

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

3-5 under the sponsorship of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences and was supported by a grant from the Toyota Foundation. To encourage exchange, participants were invited to participate in both conferences. More than twenty researchers presented papers at the two conferences.

Papers were presented by researchers from Brunei, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam, as well as from Australia, Japan, and the United States, where the field of Southeast Asian studies is well established. Professor Yoshiaki Ishizawa of Sophia University, head of the selection committee for the Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program, also attended. The two conferences were the scene of lively discussion of Southeast Asian studies.

The Toyota Foundation symposium

The international symposium sponsored by the Toyota Foundation is a forum for presenting the results of projects aimed at preserving and revitalizing the indigenous cultures of Southeast Asia that were funded under the Foundation's International Grant Program. It also promotes exchange among grant recipients and provides an opportunity to evaluate the program. The symposium in Jakarta is the second such symposium; the first was convened in Bangkok in 1990.

Reflecting the wide range of projects supported by the International Grant Program, at the first symposium reports were presented in seven areas, including old documents, history, and languages and dictionary compilation, and the general discussion stressed the importance of studies that view Southeast Asia a region. Based on that observation, the projects presented at the second symposium were chosen for their ideas on the promotion of research on Southeast Asia.

On the first day of the symposium, four grant recipients presented reports on indigenous cultures that cross national boundaries in Southeast Asia. On the second day, reports were heard from three researchers studying the way in which cultures from outside Southeast Asia spread through the region. A question-and-answer session followed each presentation, and the proceedings closed with a general discussion.

A common theme of discussion was the broad overview of Southeast Asian studies in Southeast Asia. One issue common to all seven presentations that was raised in the question-and-answer sessions was that of minority peoples.



Sylvano D. Mahiwo with elders of the Ifugao, whose rice terraces were the subject of the paper he presented at the Toyota Foundation symposium

The participants identified with the humanitarian approach adopted by the researchers in resolving disputes between minorities and agreed that it is especially important for indigenous Southeast Asian researchers to conduct their studies in this spirit. But it was also pointed out that concentrating only on current disputes between minorities could make scholars lose sight of the true issues. It is necessary to take the historical view that disputes arise out of the circumstances of relations among various peoples and that they are not inherently ethnic.

Southeast Asia, a region of tremendous diversity, was very tolerant of different cultures. But the advent of colonialism and the adoption of policies dividing peoples, together with the nation-state building that followed independence, resulted in the oppression of peoples. It was pointed out that because Southeast Asia is so diverse, insistence on one-people, one-language policies leads to ethnic friction.

Through such discussion, two approaches to Southeast Asian studies were developed:

- Southeast Asian peoples moved very freely across national boundaries, and it is unrealistic to

define studies of the region by present-day national boundaries. The academic community must accept this and should view the region as a whole.

- Southeast Asia was divided politically, particularly in the cold war era, when all contact between capitalist and socialist countries was cut off. The end of the cold war has made it possible to reestablish contacts, and Southeast Asian countries should undertake reciprocal research.

Views voiced in the discussion include the following observations of the participants on Southeast Asian studies.

- There are many interesting themes for comparative studies involving several Southeast Asian countries. Participating in such research can deepen understanding of one's own country.

- When conducting Southeast Asian studies across national boundaries, researchers should always bear in mind the risk of equating states with peoples.

- There is a great flood of goods and money among Southeast Asian countries, but only a trickle of cultures and ideas. More emphasis should be placed on the exchange of cultures and ideas, and contacts



A session of the international symposium to present the results of projects funded under the Toyota Foundation's International Grant Program

among organizations and people must be promoted to achieve this.

- No representatives from Cambodia or Burma participated in the symposium, but it is hoped that circumstances will allow them to attend future symposiums.

- Women's issues could be an important theme for study.

The Indonesian Institute of Sciences conference

The aim of the conference sponsored by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences was to explore ways and means of promoting Southeast Asian studies in Southeast Asia. That Indonesia, where Southeast Asian studies are less developed than in other Southeast Asian countries, was the host country is indica-

tive of the country's strong interest in promoting Southeast Asian studies.

The conference opened with a keynote address by Professor Oliver William Walters of Cornell University titled "Southeast Asia as a Southeast Asian Field of Study." Professor Walters believes that the major contribution of Southeast Asian studies within the region itself could be the enhancement of one's self-awareness as an aid to making an informed critique of the present. He feels this is so because he believes there is growing awareness that Southeast Asia has its own distinct civilization.

Following the keynote address, reports were heard on the state of Southeast Asian studies in various Southeast Asian countries. The reports made it clear that the level of studies varies from country to coun-



Speakers at the international conference on the promotion of Southeast Asian studies in Southeast Asia

try and that different research themes are stressed in different countries.

A very lively discussion of research methodology, informed by participants' own experiences, left differences of opinion unresolved. Discussion was inconclusive on the following questions:

- Should studies be conducted faithfully in certain limited academic fields or should the concept of region take priority in the form of regional studies?
- When university courses are established, should they be offered at the undergraduate or the graduate level?
- Which should be accorded priority in Southeast Asian studies: the academic role of universities or the scholarly role of research institutes?

These issues notwithstanding, all participants agreed that a vital foundation for progress in Southeast Asian studies is the establishment of courses to teach various Southeast Asian languages (including regional languages). They also agreed on the importance of reciprocal translation of scholarly journals, books, and reference materials on Southeast Asian studies, personal exchange, development of the distinctive regional identities of research institutes or universities and promotion of reciprocal exchange among them, improvement of libraries, and so on. Further, it was stressed that Southeast Asians should not exclude others from Southeast Asian studies but should work to promote development of the field by inviting the participation of researchers all over the world.

In defining the fields encompassed by Southeast Asian studies—accepting the opening statement that the meaning of such studies lies in the search for one's own identity—participants felt that such fields as history, literature, and archaeology are important. At the same time, the social and political changes accompanying the rapid economic growth that Southeast Asia has experienced recently have attracted worldwide attention, and it was agreed that Southeast Asian studies in economics, demographics, modern political science, and rural sociology should be encouraged.

The two conferences brought home to participants the importance of Southeast Asian studies and reaffirmed their belief in the value of opportunities for scholars in the field to meet and exchange views. The following resolutions were adopted at the close of the conferences:

- That a committee composed of organizations conducting Southeast Asian studies be established to promote a network of researchers in this field

- That an international conference on Southeast Asian studies be convened once every three years

- That a foundation for Southeast Asian studies be established to provide a continuous flow of funds for projects promoting Southeast Asian studies

These conferences have contributed to the impetus for the further development of Southeast Asian studies. (*Yumiko Himemoto, Assistant Program Officer, International Division*)

Symposium on Private Philanthropy In East and Southeast Asia

Organized by the Institute of East and West Studies, Yonsei University, the "Second International Symposium on Private Philanthropy in East Asia" was held August 19–22, 1993, in Seoul. A follow-up to the first symposium, held in Bangkok in 1989, the second symposium's objectives were to enhance understanding of the state of organized private philanthropic activities in the countries of East and Southeast Asia and to provide a forum for philanthropists and researchers in the region to exchange information easily and regularly and to explore possibilities for future cooperation.

Participants were broadly divided into representatives of East and Southeast Asian philanthropic foundations, researchers studying these foundations and nonprofit-sector activities, and representatives of American foundations that have awarded grants and supported foundation and nonprofit-sector activities in East and Southeast Asia.

Participants from Japan included Tadashi Yamamoto, president of the Japan Center for International Exchange; Akira Iriyama, president of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation; Jun'etsu Komatsu, deputy executive director of the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership; Masayuki Deguchi, secretary general of the Suntory Foundation; and me.

The symposium was funded by grants from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund (United States), the Asia Foundation (United States), the Sanhak Foundation (South Korea), and the Toyota Foundation.

Philanthropy in East and Southeast Asia

The papers presented at the 1989 symposium were compiled and published by Columbia University in a book titled *Philanthropy and the Dynamics of Change in East and Southeast Asia*. Developments in philanthropy in East and Southeast Asia and in the Asia-Pacific region since this book's publication were



A session of the second international symposium on private philanthropy in East Asia

described in the first session of the second symposium. Economic growth and democratization in these regions, it was noted, have gradually loosened patterns of government control and increased the opportunities for nonprofit-sector activities. But the nonprofit sector in these regions is diversified and fragile. It was questioned whether American-style large-scale philanthropic organizations are suited to this kind of environment.

Defining and classifying philanthropic organizations have become complex. Conventional categories include grant-making foundations (including corporate foundations), operating foundations, corporate philanthropic programs, social-activist NGOs, and developmental NGOs. A new category mentioned is the quasi NGO, or QUANGO, private-sector foundations funded by governments or political organizations. Endowments have been created through a variety of innovative mechanisms, including debt-swap agreements between developed countries and the developing countries to which they have made loans. This approach to debt swapping appears to be attracting interest.

Reports were also made on community foundations, which have proved effective at regional and state levels in the United States. Similar national-level foundations are being established in Africa and Latin America, and it was suggested that community foundations could be equally effective in Asia.

International research on philanthropy

Research on philanthropy in the United States and in Europe predates international research on philanthropy. The 1969 Tax Reform Act improved access to

information on American foundations, and since the 1970s extensive surveys and studies have been made by such groups as the Foundation Center, Independent Sector, and the Council on Foundations. In addition, twenty-six university-based research centers, at the City University of New York, Johns Hopkins, Yale, and elsewhere, are conducting national and international research on philanthropy.

A few studies had been made in Europe by the Hague Club of European Foundations and the International Standing Conference on Philanthropy (INTERPHIL), which were established before 1980. Full-blown European research on philanthropy did not begin until 1989, when the European Foundation Center was established.

Compared with that of other regions, Asian research on philanthropy is still in its infancy. The few studies made so far have been merely a part of the international research undertaken at American university research centers. The need for statistical surveys, case studies, and comparative research in Asia was pointed out.

Reports on philanthropy in the region

Australia, technically a part of neither East nor Southeast Asia, is an important member of the Asia-Pacific region and for this reason was represented at the symposium. Reflecting the influence of British tradition, Australia's philanthropic activities are dominated by individual trusts, and corporate philanthropic activities are not yet well developed. The Australian Association of Philanthropy is working to encourage increased corporate participation in philanthropic activities.

The report on Japan focused on a study of nonprofit organizations undertaken by the Sasakawa Peace Foundation between 1989 and 1991. Based on a questionnaire survey of some twenty thousand nonprofit organizations, the report presented important statistical data, but it also stirred controversy with its interpretation of the data, an interpretation that sought to refute the following common assumptions about Japanese philanthropy.

- In Japan the government is the dominant influence on the nonprofit sector, and philanthropy is controlled by the government.

- Because religion does not play a vital role in Japanese society, philanthropy is not widespread.

- Philanthropy has not taken root in Japan because there are few tax incentives for philanthropic giving.

There is no space to go into detail here. Suffice it to say debate was vigorous.

The report on Hong Kong pointed out that philanthropic organizations there prefer to maintain a low profile. While their legal status is similar to that of organizations in Britain, there is no clear definition of what constitutes charity. Foundations are not required to publish annual reports nor are they otherwise held accountable for their activities. The major foundations trace their origins to Chinese traditions of charity, and Chinese are the primary recipients of their grants. There appears to be a significant number of grants being made to mainland China.

In Taiwan, in the wake of economic growth and increasing democratization, there are signs that the business community has begun to use philanthropy as a mechanism for shaping or criticizing public policies, but it is suspected that many of Taiwan's corporations perceive their philanthropic activities as part of their profit-making activities. In any case, there is still a need for a full-scale study of philanthropy in Taiwan.

The foundations established by South Korea's four leading business conglomerates operate on a much larger scale than any other foundations in that country. Intended primarily to enhance the conglomerates' public image, these foundations are involved in a very limited range of activities, including hospital management, scholarships, and research grants. Those critical of these foundations claim they were established merely to evade inheritance taxes. The report concluded that South Korea's foundations need to become more actively concerned with the public interest and should be placed under professional management.

Malaysia, a country of many cultures and peoples

(Chinese, Indian, and Malay), must deal with a number of politically sensitive and complex issues. Thus a comprehensive study of philanthropy in Malaysia has yet to be made. Traditional Chinese organizations founded on clan ties help support Chinese schools; and many Malays donate money to various charities, in keeping with the Islamic teaching of *zakat*.

The foundations that exist in Indonesia were established either by the owners of major corporations or by other influential figures. This makes any kind of study of their organization and activities difficult. It was suggested that there is a need for greater accountability and better-trained staff.

Buddhist teachings of compassion and charity have profoundly influenced philanthropy in Thailand. Additional influences have been Christianity and the prominence of ethnic Chinese involved in philanthropic activities. Notable in Thailand are the developmental NGOs that have been especially active since the latter half of the 1980s. This situation reflects growth in the demand side of philanthropy rather than in the supply side. In the early days there was considerable tension between the government and NGOs. While this has not disappeared altogether, it was reported, there is a growing awareness that NGOs can play a significant role in social development.

The PBSP (Philippine Business for Social Progress) was introduced as an example of successful corporate philanthropy in the Philippines. The PBSP is an intermediary organization that channels the funds it receives from member corporations to NGOs involved in education, disaster relief, and other activities. It has been highly commended both in the Philippines and abroad for its professionalism. The Philippines is also notable for its large number of active developmental NGOs.

Regional cooperation in private philanthropy

It was noted that dynamic economic growth and the end of the cold war have increased the potential for cooperation in philanthropy in the Asia-Pacific region and have raised the awareness of the need for an Asia-Pacific philanthropic network. It was agreed that no one disputes the necessity of establishing such a network in the future, but the groundwork for its establishment must be laid with care.

The symposium closed on this note. It was agreed to convene the third symposium in the autumn of 1994, when the Japan Center for International Exchange is scheduled to complete its report on a survey of private and nonprofit activities as the

foundation for an Asia-Pacific consortium of philanthropic organizations. (*Yoshiko Wakayama, Chief Program Officer, International Division*)

A Report on the First Citizen Activities Linkup Forum

Through its Grant Program for Citizen Activities and its Citizen Research Contest on the Theme "Observing the Community Environment," the Toyota Foundation has supported a variety of grass-roots activities initiated by citizens. Beginning in fiscal 1993 the Foundation is further stimulating citizen activities in Japan by cosponsoring a series of Citizen Activities Linkup Forums to be held by citizen groups throughout Japan to disseminate the results of and experience gained from these two programs.

The first forum was held on November 27, 1993, in Hiroshima. Some one hundred thirty participants heard reports on and discussions of means of building a society that values individuals, the role of citizens' groups, and the issues to be addressed.

Following opening remarks by Soichi Iijima, president of the Toyota Foundation, Professor Akira Kurihara of Rikkyo University presented a keynote address titled "Creating a Civil Society of Pluralistic Coexistence." In his address, Kurihara first described contemporary Japanese society, including aspects of civil society, and the issues it faces and then analyzed the significance and role of citizen activities in reforming social systems and resolving social problems.

Kurihara cited four issues of concern to those participating in citizen activities in Japan. The first is legitimization. To establish their legitimacy, citizen activities must not be limited to personal objectives and should be supported by a legal system that makes it possible for them to effectively pursue public objectives. Second, citizens' groups need to operate their organizations effectively and democratically and strive for independence. Third, community building requires an environment that encourages coexistence; to attain this, a broad view of cultural, economic, and social factors is needed. Finally, new "habits of the heart" must be fostered to effect a transition from reliance on organizations to self-determination and then to independent partnership.

After the keynote address, reports on four very interesting case studies of citizen activities in the Chugoku region of western Honshu were delivered.



Akira Kurihara addressing the first citizen activities linkup forum

The reports were followed by a panel of four people involved in pioneering ventures who discussed the importance of the individual in citizen activities, the individual's relation to citizen activities, and the kind of social system needed to support citizen activities.

"Know Our Neighbors" Books

The Toyota Foundation has published two catalogues of works translated and published under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Programs. The first, a Japanese-language catalogue, describes one hundred forty books translated and published under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Japan as of May 1993. Since then six more books have been published under this program.

The second catalogue, published in January 1994, lists the English, Japanese, and romanized Asian-language titles of two hundred twenty-five books translated and published under the "Know Our Neighbors" Translation-Publication Program in Other Asian Countries. Since the publication of this catalogue four more books have been published under this program, two in Indonesia and two in Vietnam. These works are described below.

Sketsa Suatu Teori Peradaban. Yukichi Fukuzawa. Trans. Arifin Bey. (Originally published in Japanese)



Pontianak, on the Landak River, one of the centers of the Japanese military occupation of Indonesia

as *Bummeishi Ron no Gairyaku* [An Outline of a Theory of Civilization].) Jakarta: Yayasan Karti Sarana, 1994. 335 pp.

This is one of the major works of Yukichi Fukuzawa (1834–1901), founder of Keio University and a renowned educator and thinker of Meiji-era (1868–1912) Japan. Another of his major works, *Gakumon no Susume* (An Encouragement of Learning), has also been translated and published in Indonesian under this program.

Mobilisasi dan Kontrol: Studi tentang Perubahan Sosial di Pedesaan Jawa, 1942–1945. Aiko Kurasawa. Trans. Hermawan Sulistyio. (Ph.D. diss., "Mobilization and Control.") Jakarta: PT Grasindo, 1994. 599 pp. ISBN 979-553-261-8.

This scholarly study of the Japanese military occupation of Indonesia during World War II is a revised version of the author's doctoral dissertation at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Tang Truong Kinh Te Va Phan Phoi Thu Nhap. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, ed. Trans. Le Thu Thuy. (Originally published in English as *Economic Growth and Income Distribution*.) Hanoi: Social Science Publishing House, 1994. 299 pp.

This work, the proceedings of a seminar sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the Philippine Center for Policy Studies, contains papers on economic growth policies and problems of poverty and income distribution in member states of the

Association of Southeast Asian Nations prepared by researchers from ASEAN countries. The experiences of neighboring countries in this regard are of great interest to Vietnam, which is now introducing the market mechanism, since problems of poverty and economic disparities inevitably accompany this process.

Chinh Phu Va Thi Truong Trong Cac Chien Luoc Phat Trien Kinh Te. M. Shahid Alam. Trans. Ho Viet Hanh et al. (Originally published in English as *Governments and Markets in Economic Development Strategies: Lessons from Korea, Taiwan, and Japan*.) Hanoi: Social Science Publishing House, 1994. 324 pp.

This work analyzes economic development after World War II in the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Japan and government policies of market intervention and manipulation in these countries.

Recent Publications Based on Foundation-Supported Research

Kindai Chosen Kogyoka no Kenkyu (A Study of Modern Korean Industrialization). Satoru Nakamura and An Byun-jik, eds. Japanese-Korean Joint Studies: Colonial Korean Economy, vol. 2. Tokyo: Nihon Hyoronsha, 1993. 388 pp. ISBN 4-535-58054-5. In Japanese.

Kunde Chosun Kongup uee Yongu: 1930–1945 (A Study of Modern Korean Industrialization: 1930–1945). An

Byun-jik and Satoru Nakamura, eds. Seoul: Ilchokak, 1993. 390 pp. ISBN 89-337-0049-8. In Korean.

This book is the outgrowth of close collaboration in a joint Japanese-Korean study of modern Korean economic history conducted over a seven-year period beginning in 1980. The fourth and final publication based on this research, it has been preceded by *Kindai Chosen no Rekishizo* (An Overview of Modern Korean History) (Nihon Hyoronsha, 1988), *Chosen Kindai no Keizai Kozo* (Korea's Modern Economic Structure) (Nihon Hyoronsha, 1990), and *Kindai Chosen Suiiri Kumiai no Kenkyu* (A Study of Modern Korean Irrigation Associations) (Nihon Hyoronsha, 1992). The first book was published only in Japanese. The other three are available in both Japanese and Korean editions.

The research on which these books are based was conducted as part of the project "A Historical Approach to Korean Economic Development," which received grants in fiscal 1987, 1988, and 1990.

The aim of the research was to propose a new, realistic view of modern Korean economic history that goes beyond the oversimplified interpretations of conventional studies, which tend to pit exploitation and suppression of development by imperialist Japan against natural capitalistic development in Korea.

According to the present book, close study of primary sources reveals that even during the colonial period—from 1910 to 1945, when Korea was annexed by Japan—capitalism led by Japanese capital grew briskly, and the Korean people responded actively to a capitalist economy. This finding alone is a significant contribution to understanding the origins of modern Korean economic growth.

This book consists of eight chapter-length reports written by members of the research group's industry team and two supplementary reports by the distribution team.

Pali-Khmer Dictionary. Kem To, ed. 3 vols. Phnom Penh: Buddhist Institute, 1994 (orig. pub. 1962). 1,419 pp. total.

This three-volume dictionary is a reprint edition of *Pali-Khmer Dictionary*, published in Cambodia in 1962 by the Buddhist Institute, which was the center of Buddhist education and research in Indochina. The reprint edition is being printed and distributed with the support of fiscal 1992 and 1993 international grants.

Civil strife and the oppression of Buddhism by the Pol Pot regime (1975–79) resulted in the loss of almost all Buddhist books in Cambodia. The Buddhist In-



Low-relief sculptures adorn Angkor Wat, one of Cambodia's most magnificent Buddhist monuments

stitute, destroyed during the Pol Pot regime, has now been revived. This dictionary is one of the essential works that must be reprinted as part of the effort to rebuild the nation.

The Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee (JSRC) and the Toyota Foundation responded to the Buddhist Institute's request for assistance in reprinting the dictionary. Two thousand copies of each volume were printed in Phnom Penh at the Cambodia-Japan Friendship Skill Training Center, which was founded by the JSRC. The dictionary will be donated to one hundred ten Buddhist schools and to major Buddhist temples and libraries throughout the nation. Distribution is being undertaken by the Buddhist Institute and the JSRC.

Hito Chosa Hokoku (Report on a Survey of the Philippines Made During the Japanese Occupation). Forum for the Survey of Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, ed. 2 vols. Tokyo: Ryukei Shosha, 1993. Vol. 1, 433 pp. Vol. 2, 414 pp. ISBN 4-8447-6362-8. In Japanese.

This work based on the findings of the Forum for the Survey of Records Concerning the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines publishes, after nearly half a century, an invaluable historical source: a complete collection of top-secret documents prepared in the Philippines during World War II for the Japanese oc-

cupation army by a group of leading Japanese scholars. Long thought to have been scattered, and thus known as the "phantom collection," the documents were discovered intact in the Suekawa Collection at Ritsumeikan University.

The present book consists of four parts, "The People," "The Government," "Education and Religion," and "The Economy." It provides valuable insights into the history of Japan-Philippine relations, military administration, and Asia-Pacific research. In addition to opening up a new perspective for reevaluating the Japanese military administration of the Philippines, this book reveals the intellectual accomplishment of the leading scholars of the day.

The Forum plans to publish the results of its research, including this report and oral records of the Japanese occupation of the Philippines, in seven collections. The Forum's research has been supported by grants awarded in fiscal 1990, 1991, and 1992.

Reading Southeast Asia. Takashi Shiraishi, ed. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1990. 188 pp. ISBN 0-87727-400-2. In English.

Indochina in the 1940s and 1950s. Takashi Shiraishi and Motoo Furuta, eds. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1992. 196 pp. ISBN 0-87727-401-0. In English.

The Japanese in Colonial Southeast Asia. Saya Shiraishi and Takashi Shiraishi, eds. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Southeast Asia Program, 1993. 172 pp. ISBN 0-87727-402-9. In English.

Japanese scholarship on Southeast Asia has been attracting increased international attention in recent years. In fiscal 1987, 1988, and 1989, the Foundation awarded grants for a project at Cornell University aimed at translating and publishing in English significant works of contemporary Japanese scholarship on Southeast Asia. These three collections of papers are the result of that project.

A growing number of younger Japanese scholars of Southeast Asia are fluent in Southeast Asian languages and conduct extensive fieldwork, in addition to being well versed in Western scholarship on the region. Their research sheds new light on Southeast Asia precisely because of their unique perspective, neither Southeast Asian nor Western, and because of their innovative methodology. For these reasons, the three books published thus far have been well received.

A fourth volume will contain papers examining economic changes in farming communities in Southeast Asia.

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 \$100 million). Chartered by the Prime Minister's Office, the Foundation relies on its endowment income. The decision making of the Foundation, governed by its Board of Directors, is independent of the corporate policies of the subscribing corporation or of any other institution.

Through various programs the Foundation provides grants for research and projects related to the human and natural environments, social welfare, education and culture, and other fields. Among the programs is the Research Grant Program, which is responsible for projects that try to identify and solve problems faced by contemporary society and that focus on the following four priority areas: mutual understanding and coexistence of diverse cultures; proposals for a new social system: building a civil society; the global environment and the potential for human survival; and science and technology in the age of civil society.

The International Grant Program: Southeast Asia Program awards grants for projects that are aimed at preserving and encouraging the indigenous cultures of Southeast Asia and are conducted by indigenous researchers. This program also encourages international joint research projects conducted by Southeast Asian researchers to nurture Southeast Asian studies. 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 163-04, 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 © 1994 by The Toyota Foundation; all rights reserved. Printed in Japan.