

THIS IS THE TWENTIETH INSTALLMENT IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES CONCERNING LIFE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN AS A WHOLE. THEY ARE BEING PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE HOURGLASS AND WRITTEN BY E. H. BRYAN, JR., WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE STAFF OF THE PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION CENTER AT THE BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM IN HONOLULU, OF WHICH HE IS MANAGER.

BETWEEN TWO WARS

BY E. H. BRYAN, JR.

JAPAN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY ON AUGUST 23, 1914. THERE IS NO POINT IN TRYING TO DISCUSS WHAT CAUSED THE FIRST WORLD WAR OTHER THAN TO SAY THAT IT WAS THE RESULT OF INTERNATIONAL RIVALRIES COMPLICATED BY VARIOUS TREATIES AND COMMITMENTS BETWEEN GROUPS OF NATIONS. ON THE ONE SIDE WERE THE CENTRAL POWERS: GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, TURKEY AND BULGARIA. OPPOSING THEM WERE THE "ALLIES": RUSSIA, FRANCE, THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, AND SEVERAL SMALLER NATIONS WITH TREATY CONNECTIONS. ITALY HAD AN ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY WHICH CALLED FOR ASSISTANCE IN CASE THE LATTER WAS ATTACKED; BUT SINCE GERMANY DID THE ATTACKING, AND BECAUSE ITALY HAD NO LOVE FOR AUSTRIA, IT WAS EASILY PERSUADED TO JOIN THE ALLIES. THE UNITED STATES REMAINED NEUTRAL AS LONG AS IT COULD, FINALLY JOINING THE ALLIES ON APRIL 6, 1917.

JAPAN HAD RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AS A RESULT OF TREATIES IN 1902 AND 1905. ALSO, JAPAN WANTED TO SQUARE ACCOUNTS WITH GERMANY FOR HUMILIATION SUFFERED AT THE CLOSE OF THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR IN 1895. MOST OF ALL, HERE WAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE PRESTIGE IN THE FAR EAST AND TERRITORY IN THE PACIFIC. THEREFORE, JAPAN DEMANDED THAT GERMANY TURN OVER THE LEASED TERRITORY OF TSINGTAO, CHINA, AND WHEN GERMANY REFUSED, JAPAN PROMPTLY DECLARED WAR.

JAPAN MOBILIZED ABOUT 800,000 MEN. THE TOTAL JAPANESE WAR CASUALTIES NUMBERED 300 KILLED, 907 WOUNDED, AND 3 MISSING IN ACTION. ALTOGETHER, FIFTEEN-ONE HUNDREDTHS OF ONE PERCENT OF HER FORCES. IN CONTRAST, THE TOTAL PERCENT OF CASUALTIES LOST BY OTHER ALLIES WERE: RUSSIA 76.3%, FRANCE 73.3%, GREAT BRITAIN 35.8%, ITALY 39.1%, RUMANIA 71.4%, SERBIA 46.8%, AND THE UNITED STATES 8% OF THE 4,355,000 PERSONS MOBILIZED. FOR THE CENTRAL POWERS, GERMANY'S LOSS WAS 64.9% OF 11 MILLION, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 90% OF 7,800,000 AND TURKEY 34.2% OF 2,850,000. IN ALL, NINETEEN NATIONS WERE ACTIVELY ENGAGED, WHILE ELEVEN OTHERS DECLARED WAR. MORE THAN 65 MILLION MEN TOOK PART, WITH NEARLY 60% CASUALTIES. THE PRINCIPAL BELLIGERENTS SPENT 186 BILLION DOLLARS TO PROSECUTE THE WAR, AND PROPERTY LOSSES CAUSED BY THE WAR CAME TO AT LEAST 36 BILLION DOLLARS.

JAPAN LOST NO TIME IN TAKING OVER THE GERMAN ESTABLISHMENTS IN MICRONESIA. DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE ACTING GERMAN GOVERNOR OF NEW GUINEA, WHO WAS OVERALL ADMINISTRATOR OF MICRONESIA, HAD SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH ON SEPTEMBER 17, 1914, JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES SYSTEMATICALLY OCCUPIED ALL THE CENTERS IN THE MARSHALL, CAROLINE AND MARIANA ISLANDS, STARTING ON THE EAST: JALUIT OCTOBER 3, YAP AND PONAPE OCTOBER 7, TRUK OCTOBER 12, SAIPAN OCTOBER 14, AND ANGUAR OCTOBER 31, 1914. NEITHER THE GERMANS NOR THE ISLANDERS OFFERED ANY RESISTANCE, THERE WERE NO MILITARY FORCES IN THESE ISLANDS. THE GERMAN OFFICIALS REPORTEDLY WERE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP THE JAPANESE GOVERN THE ISLANDS TEMPORARILY, BUT MOST OF THEM DECLINED AND EVENTUALLY WERE SHIPPED BACK TO GERMANY.

FOR SOME YEARS JAPAN HAD BEEN EYEING THESE ISLANDS, ESPECIALLY THE LARGER, HIGHER ONES, SUCH AS SAIPAN, TINIAN, ROTA, PALAU, YAP, TRUK AND PONAPE, AS AREAS TO COLONIZE AND FROM WHICH TO OBTAIN RAW MATERIALS. THE RATE AT WHICH JAPANESE NATIONALS Poured INTO THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS IS SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING CENSUS FIGURES:

DISTRICT	JAPANESE POPULATION		
	1920	1930	1940
SAIPAN	1,759	15,656	45,922
PALAU	592	2,078	23,768
YAP	97	241	1,933
TRUK	601	749	4,128
PONAPE	425	689	8,048
JALUIT	198	422	680
TOTAL JAPANESE	3,671	19,835	84,478

EXTENSIVE USE WAS MADE OF THE HIGH ISLANDS. TINIAN BECAME ONE BIG SUGAR PLANTATION THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT LED BY THE SOUTH SEAS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (NANYO KOHATSU KAISHA), WITH EXTENSIVE JAPANESE SUBSIDY. THERE WERE AREAS OF SUGAR CANE ON SAIPAN, ROTA, AND TO A LESS EXTENT, AGUIJAN. ON THESE ISLANDS ABOUT 70% OF THE CULTIVABLE LAND WAS PLANTED TO SUGAR CANE, ANOTHER 15% TO MANIOC, AND MUCH OF THE REST TO SWEET POTATOES, BANANAS, COFFEE, COTTON, VEGETABLES AND OTHER USEFUL PLANTS. FISHING BECAME ANOTHER IMPORTANT INDUSTRY. PHOSPHATE WAS SHIPPED FROM ROTA AND ANGUAR. BAUXITE WAS MINED IN NORTHERN BABELTHUAP, WHILE OTHER PARTS OF THAT LARGE ISLAND BECAME PLANTATIONS. AS WELL AS SUBSIDIES, EXTENSIVE ASSISTANCE

WAS GIVEN BY THE TROPICAL INDUSTRIES EXPERIMENT STATIONS AT PALAU AND PONAPE, AND THE MARINE PRODUCTS EXPERIMENT STATION IN PALAU.

THE SEIZURE OF MICRONESIA WAS ALMOST THE ONLY EXTENSIVE PART PLAYED BY JAPAN IN WORLD WAR I. THE FIRST OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION AND CONTROL OF THESE ISLANDS CAME IN MARCH 1917, WHEN BY THE "SECRET TREATY OF LONDON" GREAT BRITAIN AGREED TO SUPPORT JAPAN'S CLAIM TO ALL THE GERMAN COLONIES IN THE PACIFIC NORTH OF THE EQUATOR IN RETURN FOR FURNISHING NAVAL ESCORT PATROLS FOR ALLIED SHIPPING IN THE PACIFIC AND MEDITERRANEAN. FRANCE AND RUSSIA LATER APPROVED THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECRET TREATY. EVEN EARLIER, NEUTRAL HAWAII HAD A SMALL TASTE OF JAPAN'S VIGILANCE IN THE PACIFIC WHEN A JAPANESE WARSHIP STOOD OFF HONOLULU HARBOR, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1916, TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF THE GERMAN GUNBOAT GEIER WHICH HAD TAKEN REFUGE THERE.

WHEN THE PEACE CONFERENCE MET AT VERSAILLES IN 1919, THE OBJECTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRALIA TO MICRONESIA BEING LEFT IN THE HANDS OF JAPAN COULD DO LITTLE TO CHANGE THE PROMISES WHICH HAD BEEN MADE. HOWEVER, THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL TYPE OF "CLASS C MANDATE" UNDER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS KEPT THEIR GOVERNMENT FROM BEING AN OUTRIGHT ANNEXATION. JAPAN HAD TO AGREE (1) TO PROMOTE THE MATERIAL AND MORAL WELL BEING AND SOCIAL PROGRESS OF THE LOCAL INHABITANTS; (2) TO RULE OUT SLAVERY, TRAFFIC IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION, AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES; (3) TO REFRAIN FROM BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS AND MILITARY BASES; (4) TO PERMIT FREEDOM OF WORSHIP AND MISSIONARY ACTIVITY; AND (5) TO SUBMIT AN ANNUAL ACCOUNTING TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. ALL THIS WAS CONFIRMED ON DECEMBER 17, 1920, BUT THE UNITED STATES WITHHELD ITS APPROVAL UNTIL 1922, AFTER SPECIAL AGREEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE AT A WASHINGTON CONFERENCE. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS, JAPAN WITHDREW ITS ARMED FORCES FROM THE ISLANDS COMPLETELY BY MARCH 1922.

JAPAN'S ADMINISTRATION OF MICRONESIA CAN BE DIVIDED INTO FOUR PERIODS. FIRST, FROM 1914 TO 1918, MILITARY GOVERNMENT THROUGH A SOUTH SEAS DEFENSE CORPS, REGIONAL GARRISONS BEING STATIONED AT SAIPAN, PALAU, JALUIT, PONAPE AND TRUK (SITE OF THE HEADQUARTERS.) YAP DISTRICT WAS ADDED IN APRIL 1915. SECOND, 1918 TO 1922, MILITARY CONTROL WITH CIVILIAN ASSISTANCE; CIVILIAN OFFICIALS WERE INSTALLED, BUT OVERALL CONTROL WAS LEFT IN THE HANDS OF A NAVAL OFFICER. THIRD, 1922 TO 1935, CIVIL GOVERNMENT CONSISTENT WITH THE TERMS OF THE MANDATE FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. FOURTH, AFTER JAPAN WITHDREW FROM THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN MARCH 1935, BUT THE ISLANDS WERE KEPT AS "AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE," AN INCREASING DEGREE OF DOMINATION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT BY THE MILITARY. GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS WERE TRANSFERRED FROM TRUK TO KOROR IN JULY 1921. THE GOVERNOR, WITH HIS STAFF OF ADMINISTRATORS, RESIDED THERE AS HEAD OF THE SOUTH SEAS BUREAU (NANYO-CHO), AFTER APRIL 1922. HIS RESPONSIBILITIES KEPT CHANGING: TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN UNTIL DECEMBER 1924; THEN TO THE JAPANESE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS AFFAIRS; AND FINALLY, AFTER NOVEMBER 1942, TO THE GREATER EAST ASIA MINISTRY, CREATED TO CONTROL ALL CONQUERED AREAS.

THERE IS NO POINT IN ATTEMPTING TO DISCUSS THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION IN MORE DETAIL. THAT FOR THE MARSHALL ISLANDS WAS COMPARATIVELY SIMPLE. THE JALUIT DISTRICT WAS MADE UP OF THE MARSHALL GROUP, EXCLUSIVE OF ENIWETOK AND UJELANG (THESE TWO ADMINISTERED FROM PONAPE). THE JALUIT BRANCH BUREAU HAD A CHIEF AND THREE SECTIONS: FOREIGN AFFAIRS, POLICE AFFAIRS, AND GENERAL AFFAIRS. HAVING FEWER PROBLEMS THAN THE OTHER, MORE COMPLEX DISTRICTS, IT IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN WELL MANAGED. THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS SECTION NOT ONLY COLLECTED TAXES, BUT ALSO CONTROLLED GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, PAID EMPLOYEES, AND HAD CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF PUBLIC WORKS, SUCH AS ROADS, BREAKWATERS, AND AIRFIELDS. THE POLICE AFFAIRS SECTION, IN ADDITION TO RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER, HAD CHARGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION, THE HOSPITAL AT JALUIT, PASSPORTS, SHIP CLEARANCE, HARBOR ADMINISTRATION, AND QUARANTINE OF ALL SHIPS AT THE OPEN PORT OF JALUIT. THE GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION HAD CHARGE OF ALL CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS, AND ALSO OF PERSONNEL, PROCLAMATIONS, EDUCATION, RELIGION, MILITARY AFFAIRS, INVESTIGATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRY, LOCAL ADMINISTRATION, CENSUS AND STATISTICAL DATA. THERE WERE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT JALUIT, WOTJE, AND KWAJALEIN, AND A PRIVATE SCHOOL AT EBON FOR MARSHALLESE. THE POST OFFICE AT JABOR, AND THE BRANCH METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS (JALUIT, WITH SUBSTATIONS AT WOTJE, AND ENIWETOK) WERE CONTROLLED DIRECTLY BY THE SOUTH SEA BUREAU. LATER METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS SERVICING MILITARY AND NAVAL BASES WERE ESTABLISHED AT MILI, RONGELAP, UJAE, UJELANG AND UTIRIK.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION, OUTSIDE OF JABOR, WAS LEFT LARGELY IN THE HANDS OF "VILLAGE CHIEFS" AND "VILLAGE HEADMEN", AFTER THE GENERAL PLAN OF THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION. AT THE START, THE JAPANESE ADMINISTRATORS RECOGNIZED ALL LAND RIGHTS PREVIOUSLY IN FORCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MARSHALLESE CUSTOM OR AS MODIFIED BY GERMAN REGULATIONS. THEY TOOK THE VIEW THAT "LAND IS IN THE EXCLUSIVE OWNERSHIP OF TRIBAL CHIEFS, AND THE PEOPLE IN GENERAL HAVE THE RIGHT OF EXPLOITING

IT, SUBJECT TO AN OBLIGATION TO RENDER TO THE CHIEFS A PART OF THE PROFIT ARISING FROM THE PALM GROVES WHICH CONSTITUTE THE PRINCIPAL PORTION OF THE LAND." IN THE LATE 1930's, ONE JAPANESE AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED THAT THE "COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND BY CLANS" BE ABOLISHED IN FAVOR OF PRIVATE PROPERTY, BY GRANTING OUTHRIGHT TITLES TO THE OCCUPANTS OF INDIVIDUAL TRACTS OF LAND, AND COMPENSATING THE CHIEFS FOR THE LOSS OF THEIR FEUDAL RIGHTS THROUGH A CASH PAYMENT. WORLD WAR II APPARENTLY INTERRUPTED ANY OFFICIAL ACTION ON THIS, ALTHOUGH A LAND INQUIRY WAS AUTHORIZED, TOGETHER WITH SURVEYS, MARKING BOUNDARIES, CLASSIFYING HOLDINGS AND DETERMINING TITLES, BEGUN IN 1939. BY THAT TIME PREPARATIONS FOR WAR CROWDED OUT ACTION ON SUCH MATTERS. IF SURVEYS AND MAPS WERE PREPARED, THEY MUST HAVE BEEN DESTROYED WHEN JABOR WAS ATTACKED.

THE JAPANESE OFFICIALLY CLASSIFIED ALL REAL PROPERTY INTO "STATE DOMAIN" AND "PRIVATE LANDS." THE FORMER INCLUDED GERMAN HOLDINGS, TRANSFERRED TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT UNDER THE VERSAILLES TREATY, AND LANDS LATER ACQUIRED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FROM MARSHALLESE LANDOWNERS. IN 1928, STATE DOMAIN WAS REPORTED OFFICIALLY IN THE MARSHALLS AS CONSISTING OF 5 ACRES FOR PUBLIC USE, 20 ACRES FOR GOVERNMENT USE, AND 6,044 ACRES FOR MISCELLANEOUS USE. MOST OF JABOR WAS GOVERNMENT LAND, LEASED TO JAPANESE AND OTHERS AS SITES FOR STORES, SHOPS AND DWELLINGS. AFTER 1937, MANY MARSHALLESE WERE DISPOSSESSED OF THEIR LANDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AIRFIELDS AND OTHER JAPANESE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. THE GOVERNMENT ALWAYS WENT THROUGH THE FORMALITY OF A "PURCHASE", BUT IN MANY CASES NO PAYMENT WAS FORTHCOMING, OR ELSE THE RECIPIENT WAS FORCED TO INVEST THE PURCHASE PRICE IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. REGULATIONS PROVIDED THAT NO NON-NATIVE EXCEPT THE GOVERNMENT COULD BUY LAND FROM A MARSHALLESE, EXCEPT BY A VERY INTRICATE PROCESS, INCLUDING APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTH SEAS BUREAU AT KOROR.

THE MARSHALLESE POPULATION OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS REMAINED NEAR 10,000 DURING THE JAPANESE PERIOD. THE ACCOMPANYING TABULATION SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF THESE BY ISLANDS. THE NUMBER OF JAPANESE INCREASED STEADILY FROM 198 IN 1920 TO 680 IN 1940. THE NUMBER OF OTHER PERSONS LIVING IN THE MARSHALLS DECREASED FROM 17 IN 1931 TO 4 IN 1940 AND 3 IN 1946. STARTING IN 1940, THE JAPANESE BEGAN TO IMPORT LABOR FROM JAPAN TO CONSTRUCT FORTIFICATIONS ON FIVE OF THE ATOLLS: KWAJALEIN, JALUIT, WOTJE, MALOELAP AND MILI. WITH THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES, THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE TROOPS WERE BROUGHT INTO THESE ISLANDS. MARSHALLESE MEN FROM MANY OF THE ISLANDS WERE DRAFTED TO WORK ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS; AND AT THIS SAME TIME THESE AREAS WERE CLEARED OF MARSHALLESE FAMILIES, SO THAT LONG ESTABLISHED PATTERNS OF POPULATION AND INTER-ISLAND TRAVEL WERE UPSET.

THROUGHOUT MICRONESIA THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF JAPANESE COLONIAL POLICY WERE: - (1) THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLANDS; (2) THEIR PREPARATION FOR COLONIZATION BY JAPANESE NATIONALS; (3) THE JAPANIZATION OF THE ISLANDERS THROUGH EDUCATION AND PROPAGANDA; AND EVENTUALLY (4) PREPARATION FOR THEIR DEFENSE BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVAL

AND AIR BASES. THE PRIMARY ADVANTAGE OF ALL OF THIS WAS FOR JAPAN. YET, IN MANY WAYS, UP TO THE PERIOD OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES, THERE WAS MUCH WHICH WAS TO THE ACTUAL ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE OF THE MARSHALLESE PEOPLE. THE JAPANESE STIMULATED THE COPRA INDUSTRY, AND DID MUCH TO ORGANIZE THE PRODUCTION OF HANDICRAFTS.

THE PRODUCTION OF COPRA WAS MATERIALLY INCREASED BY SUBSIDIES TO INCREASE ACREAGE AND IMPROVE METHODS. REALIZING THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS, THE MARSHALLESE COOPERATED TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT BY 1938 THE MARSHALL ISLANDS LEAD THE OTHER DISTRICTS IN AREAS PLANTED AND COPRA PRODUCED FOR EXPORT, 6,000 TONS FROM 28,400 ACRES OF IMPROVED COCONUT GROVES. FROM 1922 TO 1930 THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAD SPENT NEARLY 20,000 YEN TO IMPROVE GROVES, PLANT NEW AREAS, AND ERECT NEW COPRA-DRYING FACILITIES. AS A RESULT, 1,510 HECTARES (3,731 ACRES) OF NEW LAND WAS PLANTED TO COCONUTS AND THE AMOUNT OF COPRA PRODUCED WAS INCREASED FROM 3,976 TO 4,997 TONS. THE COPRA WAS SOLD MONTHLY BY THE MARSHALLESE TO JAPANESE BROKERS AT TRADE STORES LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE GROUP. COMPETITION WAS KEEN AMONG THE INDEPENDENT TRADERS, BUT THE BULK OF THE CROP WAS BOUGHT BY NANYO BOEKI KAISHA AND CERTAIN OTHER LARGE JAPANESE COMPANIES.

THERE WAS NOTHING HIT OR MISS ABOUT THE WAY JAPANESE OFFICIALS ENCOURAGED THE MARSHALLESE WOMEN TO PRODUCE HANDICRAFTS IN THEIR SPARE TIME. THEY FOUND OUT WHAT WOULD SELL TO THE BEST ADVANTAGE AND PLACED ORDERS FOR THE AMOUNTS TO BE PRODUCED DURING A STATED PERIOD OF TIME. THE ATOLL MAGISTRATE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR DELIVERY, AND COULD USE HIS OWN METHODS FOR FILLING THE QUOTA AT STATED PRICES. BUT THE JAPANESE ALSO HAD WAYS FOR ENCOURAGING PRODUCTION. ON EACH ATOLL THEY SELECTED A MARSHALLESE WOMAN TO MAINTAIN STANDARDS OF QUALITY AND ENCOURAGE PRODUCTION. THOSE WHO DID THEIR WORK WELL RECEIVED PUBLIC RECOGNITION AND "PRIZES," AWARDS OF MONEY, CLOTHING AND OTHER ATTRACTIVE ITEMS. EACH ARTISAN ATTACHED A SLIP OF PAPER BEARING HER NAME AS AN AID TO IDENTIFYING HER WORK IN ANY JUDGING. MARSHALLESE MAT WEAVING TECHNIQUES WERE CONSIDERED SO SUPERIOR BY THE JAPANESE THAT AT ONE TIME TWO WOMEN WERE SENT FROM THE MARSHALLS TO PONAPE AND KUSAIE TO INSTRUCT THE WOMEN OF THE EASTERN CAROLINES. THE ARTICLES PREFERRED MOST BY THE JAPANESE WERE FINE PLAITED COCONUT HATS. THEY MIGHT BRING THE MAKER AS MUCH AS 8 YEN, ALTHOUGH MOST HATS BROUGHT ONLY ABOUT 5 YEN. ALSO VALUED WERE COCONUT BELTS AND CIGARETTE CASES, COCONUT-LEAF FANS, PLAITED PANDANUS BASKETS AND MATS OF VARIOUS SIZE. MUCH OF THE PRESENT HANDICRAFT MANUFACTURE GOES BACK TO ENCOURAGEMENT DURING THE JAPANESE PERIOD, ALTHOUGH IT IS SAID THAT NO "DOILIES" WERE MADE FOR THEM.

MARSHALL ISLANDS POPULATION TRENDS DURING THE JAPANESE PERIOD

ATOLL OR ISLAND	1880	ABOUT 1906	1920	1930	1935	1944-1945		Nov. 1945	1948
						MAR.	JAPANESE		
AILINGINAE	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AILINGLAPLAP	220	?	-	734	682	679	0	913	706
AILUK	0	-	-	305	293	0	0	340	319
ARNO	1000	1600	-	1602	942	?	?	1017	1014
AUR	1000	300	-	253	279	?	?	388	399
BIKAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIKINI	?	-	-	127	-	161	0	164	-
EBON	?	2000	850	605	648	718	0	801	784
ENIWETOK	?	-	-	121	81	120	-	-	-
ERIKUB	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
JALUIT	1400	955	995	1630	1989	1280	75	1194	862
JEMO	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JABWOT	0	-	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
KILI	0	-	-	32	26	0	0	0	0
KWAJALEIN	200	?	500	973	1079	733	0	747	832
LAE	200	200	250	79	88	75	0	101	138
LIB	50	20	?	73	68	58	0	64	84
LIKIEP	1000	?	?	472	495	503	0	505	563
MAJURO	1000	1604	1400	755	782	3624	0	1236	1537
MALOELAP	1000	1000?	900	400	460	0	260	298	451
MEJIT	50	100	500	318	324	224	0	323	302
MILI	700	700	?	550	515	300	615	294	272
NAMORIK	400	?	750	405	368	260	0	327	429
NAMU	150	?	190	257	276	289	0	288	341
POKAK (TAONGI)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RONGELAP	18	100	110	92	98	103	0	100	95
RONGERIK	120	20	80	11	6	0	0	?	198
TAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UJAE	300	200	130	143	160	128	0	122	243
UJELANG	20	-	-	11	40	0	0	0	136
UTIRIK	40	25	90	145	126	126	0	166	164
WOTHO	25	30	?	25	47	27	0	40	31
WOTJE	300	350	260	544	590	0	436	329	320