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RESEARCH CENTER FOR THE PACIFIC ISLANDS**

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Front: Cliff in Iwo-tori Island, Japan

(photographed by KAWAI Kei)

## **Japan, America, and Micronesia: a Parody of Colonialism, Development, and Administration**

Dirk Anthony BALLENDORF

Visiting Professor RCPI,

Professor of History and Micronesian Studies Guam University

One of the curiosities of contemporary Japanese culture is its propensity to forget or ignore large parts of its modern history. Micronesia is a case in point. From 1914 to 1944 the island area was colonized by the Japanese. Japan acquired Micronesia at the outbreak of WWI, when at the behest of the British; the Imperial Navy (JIN) chased the Germans out of the Pacific. At war's end Japan was awarded the islands according to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Due to American objections however, Japan agreed to join the newly-formed League of Nations, and administer the islands under a mandate. Japan did well in its administrative efforts. First, a special agency—the *Nan'yo Cho*—was formed under an appointed governor to handle the administrative affairs. A number of important and useful programs were implemented which benefited the Micronesian people greatly. Schools were constructed throughout the islands and a two-tiered system established; *kogakko* or *tomin gakko* for native children, and *shogakko* for Japanese children. Schools for the native children constituted a three-year course, with Japanese language instruction accounting for the largest number of class hours. Micronesians who were proficient in Japanese language could be hired as prestigious assistant teachers. Promising students who successfully completed *kogakko* could continue their education for another two years in vocational school.

Japanese students who attended *shogakko* were given a regular course of study similar as they would have in the home islands, since they *were* being prepared to participate in the wider Japanese society. This educational program was certainly designed for the benefit of the Japanese colonials more than for the Micronesians, but nevertheless it was universal and compulsory, and clearly superior to anything the previous colonials of Spain and Germany had attempted previously. Furthermore, Japanese contract teachers were hired and brought down to the islands to work, and among these there were many familial relationships formed which often resulted in selected Micronesian students being “adopted” by the contract teachers, and hence being taken to Japan for further schooling or societal observation resulting in acculturation.

Public health was another important program in the *Nan'Yo Cho*. Each administrative district in Micronesia—these were six in all—had an inoculation system for all people, including the natives. Hospitals were constructed and staffed with trained professionals. Field clinics and dispensaries operated universally, and special colonies were established for contagious diseases such as leprosy. Micronesians were not trained as doctors or nurses, but they were employed in the hospitals and health centers as interns and assistants as an orientation stage for future medical and

public health careers.

In the wider Japanese island society, many activities and programs were implemented which fostered good living habits, hygiene, and career direction. A postal saving program was instituted for young people and students who would be employed as household servants and helpers in Japanese homes for which they would be paid, modestly, one or two yen per week. Whatever the amount, these young people were regularly directed to the post office where they could deposit their money in a personal savings account. Sound personal hygiene habits were taught in and out of school with the resulting improvements in diet and health. Courts of the first instance were established with Micronesians as judges and assistants.

The Japanese colonial effort in Micronesia was clearly designed for the benefit of the Japanese and not for the Micronesians. However, the Micronesians benefited greatly. There was nearly full employment; all who desired work could find it. In the Mariana Islands Matsue Haruji created a business empire raising sugar cane and by 1937 66% of all revenues in Micronesia came from sugar. In Palau manganese and phosphate were profitably mined. Commercial fishing was started in all six administrative districts.

It is surprising however, that very few contemporary Japanese are aware of this colonial effort and its stellar results; many cannot even find the area on a map of the Pacific. Of course, the same may be said of the Americans. During the Pacific War, 1941-1944, America wrested the islands from the Japanese in a series of bloody battles; Kwajalein; Truk, Saipan, and Peleliu are the names of the islands where some of the worst battles occurred. But today, even many American veterans can not find these places on a map.

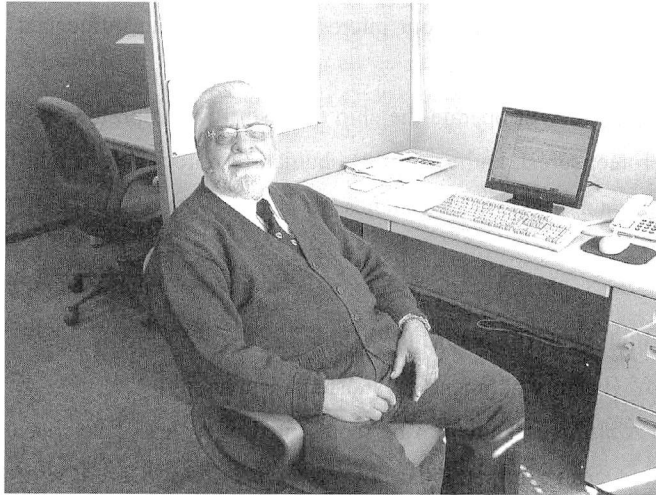
Micronesia is the only area in the world where both Japanese and Americans have taken their turns in administering, and today both nations are patrons of the new, autonomous governments in the islands. Millions of dollars annually are given to the region for development assistance, as well as for tourism, and yet the body politics' of both donor nations are almost completely ignorant of the financial expenditures and development activities.

Only the Micronesians know; Tokyo and Washington can only hope they are grateful.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Peattie, Mark, *Nan'yo: The Rise and Fall of the Japanese in Micronesia, 1895-1945*, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, Pacific Monograph Series, 1988.
- Shuster, Donald M., "Micronesia Under Japanese Rule," MARC Vertical File. Copy available at MARC Pacific Collections, University of Guam.
- Ballendorf, Dirk A., Various papers and articles. MARC Vertical File. Copy available at MARC Pacific Collections, University of Guam.





Professor Ballendorf

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## Research Seminars

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No.75, 22nd January

### **"Construction of Cinta Laut and prospects on maritime world studies in Wallacea "**

OSOZAWA K. (Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University)

Research Vessel, Cinta Laut, was constructed for the project setting up a base for maritime world study with research vessel in Wallacea on May in 2003. We have operated eighteen research voyages with Cinta laut since then.

As a research ship, we thought the ship should be Pinisi, the traditional wooden sailing boat of Sulawesi. It is a symbol of Sulawesi culture. Although it was the first trial to maritime research, we thought Pinisi research boat will symbolized the objectives of our project and will gain the support from people in Sulawesi.

On July 7 in 2002, one year before construction of Cinta Laut, Lembaga Perahu was established in Makassar. The objectives of this NGO are,

- 1) to develop of new methods in maritime world studies
- 2) to vitalize of maritime world studies
- 3) to build human resources for maritime world studies
- 4) to convey of enthusiasm for marine environment to young benerations.

Cinta Laut has already built. It is important to develop research plans that fully utilize the ship. We will consider developing environmental / natural education programs. There are possibilities of conducting eco-tourism and shipping business in order to obtain research aids for Indonesian graduate students. In the future, it will be necessary to raise self-sustaining funds. It will

ensure that we can conduct research of our interests, without being influenced by outside funding agencies.

At same time, we will operate the ship to raise fund, to protect the sea by coordination with fishermen, to protect forest, and to cultivate human resources. We would like to realize those objectives and establish a new axis in area studies.

No.76, 5th March

**"[Living fossil] the biology of the Nautilus "**

TSUKAHARA Junzo (Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University)

The genus *Nautilus* is known to be represented by at least five species that inhabit the southwestern Pacific Ocean. In particular, *N. pompilius* lives over a wide range around the Philippines, Indonesia, and the tropical seas of Australia. *Nautilus* daily vertically migrates from 100m to 500m in depth. In the daytime they rest in the hollow of rocks on the deep sea floor, whereas in the nighttime they rise and seek food. *Nautilus* has a well-known distinctive shell, and can regulate their own buoyancy. Mature females have a large ovary in the hind part of their soft body. In the ovary there are various developing oocytes, and a full-grown oocyte is over 1.5 cm in diameter and about 3 g in weight. Mature males have large testis and produce a big spermatophore which they pass to females by copulation. Females in the aquarium lay up to a maximum of one egg during one or two weeks. The spawned egg is packed in double hard shells and laid tightly in a hollow space surrounded by mucous materials. The embryo 145 days after spawning has various basic organs and an embryonic shell on the tip of its body. Hatching of the embryo is believed to occur after about 300 days.

No.77, 16th April

**"From a small island to the outer world: the activity of Medieval Irish Saints"**

TANAKA Mari (Kagoshima Perpetual College)

The period between the 7th and the 12th century is often regarded as the Golden Age of Irish history. Having been untouched by the Roman imperial rule, Ireland received Christianity in the 5th century and saw the development of a remarkable monastic civilization in the 7th century. Hundreds of monasteries were founded, which were to be the important cultural centres, and their founders were venerated as saints. Soon, the island came to known as *insula sanctorum*, the Isle of Saints. However, Ireland was not necessarily the Isle of Saints who founded the monasteries on this island. The zeal of the Irish monks made them set out on voyages to the continental Europe which was still in chaos in the aftermath of the migration period. This counter-exportation of Christian culture left its marks in many areas on the continent, and there are many monasteries and churches with Irish connection which established a respectable status at a time. The global activity (in the

medieval sense) of those ecclesiastics from the tiny island is remarkable. Also interesting is the fact that those islanders kept their affinity for their compatriots.

No.78, 22th May

**"Taxonomic review of the threadfins (Perciformes: Polynemidae) in the Indo-Pacific Ocean"**

MOTOMURA Hiroyuki (The Kagoshima University Museum)

Although in many parts of the tropics, several species of the family Polynemidae are important food fishes (some species attaining 2 m in total length), with the largest quantities taken commercially, separate catch statistics are not reported for most species and landings are usually summarized as a vernacular name which often corresponds to two or more species. Such a lack of species-specific catch data, despite the importance of correct species' identification, is due to the difficulty in identifying many of the species. Nevertheless, for the proper future management of this resource, correct specific identifications are necessary.

A taxonomic revision was undertaken on the six Indo-Pacific polynemid genera *Eleutheronema*, *Filimanus*, *Leptomelanosoma*, *Parapolynemus*, *Polydactylus*, and *Polynemus*, utilizing all known available type specimens and a large number of non-type specimens representing wide geographical ranges of each of the component species. At this seminar, I will introduce some species for each genera and discuss distributional implications, intraspecific variations, morphological changes with growth, sexual changes, speciations, morphological functions and feeding behavior of the family.

No.79, 25th June

**"About half-century, change in Amami Shima-uta "**

OGAWA Hisao

In the Shima-uta contests in Amami, two uta-shas (singers) always appear on stage side by side. That does not mean that the way of singing is unchanged. In many cases, if one uta-sha (singer) sings a song, the other sings only the part of lively music (hayashi) now. Only when the main uta-sha doesnt play sanshin (shamisen), the other (hayashi-kata) plays both hayashi and sanshin.

According to my impression, this was not the case about twenty years ago. Appearing on stage in pairs is same, but in most of the cases, the two were man and woman, and equal, and it was common for the two to do the utakake (dialogue of uta) by singing each extemporaneous verse in turns. But now it has become mainstream that one plays only the part of singing and the other hayashi, and thus they finish one song and move to the next. What would be the reason for this?

One reason is the fact that the fundament of shima-uta was utakake was almost forgotten. The other reason is in that each uta-sha tried to be very unique in singing, and thus it became difficult for the pair to sing in same melody, same rhythm, same tempo, and same pitch. Looking at

this one example, it could be understood that shima-uta has been following the path of modernization.

As the one who has been living together with shima-uta for about forty-five years, I would like to introduce some phenomena that shima-uta has changed.

No.80, 23rd July

### **"Application of Photovoice as a tool for community diagnosis "**

HATANO Hiromichi (Faculty of Medicine, Kagoshima University)

The purpose of this study has been discussed the use of Photovoice as an effective tool for community diagnosis.

- 1) Differences the degree of difficulty of Photovoice between assessment theme or target community characteristics.
- 2) Reliability, validity and availability as a tool of photovoice through using with another approaches.

Five communities in P archipelago were selected, and target populations were mainly schoolchildren and their parents. Data collection methods used 1) photograph with writing down stories, 2) group discussion using photovoice. The researcher as a outside facilitator participated with group discussion. Our study design was judged inapplicable by the Ethical Board at Kagoshima University School of Medicine in 2004.

As the results of action research, the effectiveness of photovoice was evaluated by the three steps goals of photovoice. Participants in A community tackle problems (second step), but participants in B hold problems in common (first step). The differences were revealed between assessment theme in the case of schoolchildren, but not in the case of parents or adults. The differences were revealed between communities for some unknown reason. Community meetings using participants photovoice were held.

Participants of community meetings are the members of family class, old people's club and course of community center. The results of Windshield Survey by the researcher was similar to the results of group discussion. Therefore validity was partially approved. Photovoice may be an effective tool for community diagnosis.

No.81, 10th October

### **"Slash-and-burn farming with bamboo - sustainable slash-and-burn farming with bamboo regeneration-"**

KAWANO Kazuaki (Reimeikan, Historical archives of Kagoshima prefecture Section manager of the liberal arts)



It is unfortunate that “the culture theory of broad-leaved evergreen trees” proposed by Sasuke Nakao and Takaaki Sasaki had not paid attention to ‘bamboos.’ The geographical region they have designated in their definition of broad-leaved evergreen trees had been cohabited with where slash-and-burn farming with bamboos has been recognized. It would follow that the bamboos would be recognized as one of broad-leaved evergreen trees. The slash-and-burn farmers of north Laos understand bamboo forests as such.

Now, we focus on bamboos regarding in their use of slash-and-burn farming. Here, we compare the slash-and-burn farming cultures seen in south Kyushu and in mountainous region of north Laos in following areas: “the objective forest, bamboos and water,” “deforestation taboos and water,” “bamboos and slash-and-burn farming,” “rice species escape/recovery and regeneration and bamboos,” and “forest regeneration and use of bamboos in traditional technologies.” By covering the mentioned themes, we aim to clarify how the existence of traditional technologies of slash-and-burn farming with bamboos is made possible, putting heavy emphasis on bamboos’ ability to regenerate.

For the future habitation of the greens on Earth, we would like to show how these can be used as a reference point and a model for relationships between humans and forests.

No.82, 1st November

### **"The influence of world music upon the Breton folk music today"**

Pr. Yves DEFRANCE (ethnomusicologist, University of Rennes)

Breton music is one of the most lively traditionnal music in Western Europe. For a population of about 4.000.000 inhabitants we count around 20.000 performers with a good proportion of professional musicians. This success is due to the capacity of the social actors to absorb many kinds of the contemporary life and to play melodies or rhythms from abroad on imported instruments. Whithout changing the fundamental aspects of the Breton culture, the musicians made some musical loans during the second part of the 20th century, including other traditions of Celtic countries as Scotland and Ireland, but also musical traditions from Northern Africa, Black Africa, French West Indies, Middle East or India. With the help of sound and video archives, we will have an overview of the evolution of Breton music and its today developments.

No.83, 26th November

### **"The Hmong adaptation and strategy to Thai legal system"**

MIYAHARA Senshu (Miyakonojo National College of Technology)

Highlander people had migrated to Thailand since eighteen century. During initial phases of their movement, Thai government had adopted a non-interference policy. After 1950's, Thai government policy toward highlander people control and submit them by Thai legal systems. The purpose of this paper is to clarify Hmong's adaptation and strategy to Thai legal system. Through

alteration of transition, informal conflict resolution by leadership of Hmong Society has varied.

No.84, 3rd December

**"Volcanic islands south of Kyushu, Japan "**

KOBAYASHI Tetsuo (Faculty of Science, Kagoshima University)

The volcanic arc off Kyushu stretches some 1000 km southwestward, and is associated with an active back-arc basin, the Okinawa trough. The volcanoes on these southern islands are, from north to south, Kikai caldera (Satsuma-Iojima and Showa-Iojima formed during the 1934-1935 submarine eruption), Kuchinoerabujima, Kuchinoshima, Nakanoshima, Suwanosejima, Akusekijima, Yokoatejima, Io-Torishima, and a submarine volcano NNE of Iriomotejima. The edifices and mode of eruptions of these volcanoes are quite different from each other. There are two submerged calderas; Kikai caldera and an unnamed caldera around Yokoatejima. The erupted rocks consist predominantly of pyroxene andesite, however only Kikai caldera erupted magmas of bimodal composition; basalt and rhyolite, while Kuchinoshima volcano erupted mainly hornblende andesite. In this seminar, I will mainly speak about the eruptive history of Kikai caldera and Io-Torishima. Kikai caldera is one of the youngest calderas in Japan, and its latest caldera-forming eruption occurred approximately 7300 years ago. Destructive pyroclastic flows reached the southern parts of Kagoshima, and it is widely believed that the Jomon culture in southern Kagoshima completely perished during this eruption. The associated volcanic ash spread all over Japan, and is still preserved in the soil layers in many places. Io-Torishima is a small volcanic island which consists of two adjoining volcanic edifices - a lava dome with an active crater and a tuff ring with a large crater. The rocks of this volcano consist of pyroxene andesite, but the older tephra from this volcano which outcrops at the Tokunoshima Island contains large amount of hornblende and quartz. This suggests that the pre-Io-Torishima, which was probably destroyed by successive eruptions, erupted hornblende-bearing magma which is quite unique for the volcanoes in southern Kyushu.

No.85, 28th January

**"Japan in Micronesia "**

D. A. BALLENDORF (Visiting Professor KURCPI•Guam Univ.)

Japan's presence in Micronesia has been an important and influential one for the Micronesians, but except for the Micronesians themselves, it has been largely forgotten today. Generally, the Japanese presence in Micronesia can be divided into two broad periods: (1) Traders who came to the islands to make their fortunes from all over Japan, including Kagoshima; and, (2) the colonial period from 1914-1941 when Japan owned the islands after seizing them from the Germans in October 1914 during World War One. The Germans bought Micronesia from the Spanish except Guam which the Americans held following the Spanish-American War in 1898.

After the formation of the Japanese Diet in the late 19th century, there developed two attitudes, or concepts, regarding the future expansion of Japan. One called Nanshin-ron, or expansion to the south, the other called Hokushin-ron, or expansion to the north. It was popular for Diet members to subscribe to one or the other of these concepts. Those members who favored southward expansion also favored the building of a strong navy for Japan, and seeing America as a future enemy, and those favoring northward expansion also favored the building of a strong army, and seeing China and Russia as future enemies. It is important to understand these concepts and relationships.

Japanese traders encountered determined resistance from the Germans, who moved up from their colony in Papua New Guinea and established a Protectorate in the Marshall Islands in 1885. They then began to move into the Carolines and Marianas and sought to expel the Japanese mini-shosha trading in remote islands.

Foremost among the Japanese traders was Mori Koben, who came to Truk in the 1890s and lived the rest of his life there. He became a representative of the Jaluit Gesellschaft which was the most prominent German trading company at the time. When the Germans expelled the Japanese traders, they kept Mori Koben because he was too important and influential a trader at the time.

During World War One, the Japanese Imperial Navy sailed through Micronesia in three weeks and captured and repatriated all the Germans living there. At the end of the war Japan was awarded the islands of Micronesia according to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

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## Islands Forum • Symposium

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3rd February 2007

### **International Symposium "Climate Changes and Globalization -Environment and People's Life in Pacific Islands- "**

13:30-, the United Graduate School of Agriculture Science 3F Floor

Many observers have pointed out the dangers of future, that the Earth's surface temperature has risen about 0.5°C in the past century and the phenomenon was accelerated during the past two decades. There is stronger evidence that the most of the warming during the last half century was attributed to human activities. The Pacific island countries are subjected to the impacts of the global warming caused by excessive fossil fuel usage and deforestation of the Earth. In addition, the economic globalization might exacerbate natural resource depletion and depreciate Pacific island environments. In this international symposium, we will focus people's life and environment from the view point of the climate changes and globalization.

13:30 Welcomes: (Kagoshima University)

- 13:35 Symposium introduction: KUWAHARA Sueo (Kagoshima University)
- 13:45 Addressing climate change and sea level rise in the Pacific islands: Joeli VEITAYAKI (University of South Pacific, Fiji·Kagoshima University)
- 14:10 Tropical cyclone behavior in a warmer world: Mark A. LANDER (University of Guam, USA)
- 14:35 Small island sustainability risks in Chuuk Atoll -Climate change and globalization-: NAGASHIMA Syunsuke (Kagoshima University)
- 15:00 Seeking safety from the storm: The impact of climate change on inter-island relations and human migration in Micronesia: Donald RUBINSTEIN (University of Guam, USA)
- 15:25 Korea South Pacific Ocean Research Center and its effect on local community: Heung Sik PARK (Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute)
- 15:50 Coffee
- 16:05 Panel discussion: Chair, KUWAHARA Sueo·HIDAKA Tetsushi (Kagoshima University)
- 16:50 Closing: TOMINAGA Shigeto (Kagoshima University)

20th October 2007

**Symposium "Bullfight Network and Marginal Network"**

- 13:05-13:50 "Nationwide exchanges through bullfighting and the role of Tokunoshima" (ISHIKAWA Nao: Nagoya University)
- 13:50-14:35 "Traditional culture and regional difference over bull" (OOMOTO Takahisa: Ehime history and culture museum)
- 14:45-15:30 "Local government and bullfight" (OOKUBO Akira: Kisenchou)
- 15:30-16:00 "Bullfight and marginal network" (OZAKI Takahiro: Kagoshima University)

**"Nationwide exchanges through bullfighting and the role of Tokunoshima"**

ISHIKAWA Nao (Nagoya University)

Nationwide exchanges through bullfighting are an essential factor to explain how this event has continued until today. These exchanges were started after 1970. Therefore, I introduce the features of each area and the mutual exchanges among them in the last 30 years. Before WWII, bullfighting was performed in five areas. Since then, some areas have started holding bullfights upon being influenced by others. On the other hand, although some other areas no longer host this event, they are still important for the trading of bulls. In conclusion, the most important factor is that people develop relationships at the individual level. Tokunoshima plays the role of a motivating force in nationwide exchanges through bullfighting.

## "Traditional culture and regional difference over bull"

OOMOTO Takahisa (Ehime history and culture museum)

Bullfight's origin is assumed to be abiogenesis. It is thought that the bullfight in present Japanese various places originally is generated, and has developed, too. However, there are a lot of elements that cannot be explained only by it. In this presentation, I want to report about bullfight's origin and the factor of development in Ehime Prefecture. And, I introduce a history until present, and introduce the traditional culture concerning the bull and the sumo wrestling in Ehime Prefecture. In conclusion, I want to reconsider bullfight's abiogenesis.

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### Field Research

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- 1) Interdisciplinary research in Nansei Islands: Iwo-tori Island & Yoro Island from 18th June to 22nd June 2007. (<http://cpi.kagoshima-u.ac.jp/project-iwotori.html>)



Iwo-tori Island



Research member

- 2) Interdisciplinary research in Federated States of Micronesia, Pohnpei state from November 9th to 19th November 2007.



Research member in Pingelap Island



Yam potato in Pohnpei Island

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## Recent Publications

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### South Pacific Studies Vol.28, No1, 2007

#### Research Papers

KOBARI T., KOBARI Y. and KOGA S: Possible Underestimation of Chlorophyll *a* Measurements for Subtropical Phytoplankton Community by the Pigment Extraction and the Fluorometric Determination.

HIDAKA T. and KARIM M.A.: Flooding Tolerance of Sugarcane in Relation to Growth, Physiology and Root Structure.

MORSE Z.: Dental Anxiety is Very High in The Republic of Kiribati.

FULANDA B., OHTOMI J., MUENI E., NZUKI S., MUASA J., MUTHAMA C. and HOSSAIN M.Y.: A preliminary Assessment of the Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas* Population and its Foraging Ground in Kilifi Creek, Kenya.

### South Pacific Studies Vol.28, No2, 2008

#### Research Papers

MENDOZA C.S. and HIPE J.: Lead Content of Plant Leaves in Cebu City, Philippines.

KINOSHITA K., TSUCHIDA S., CORPUZ E., LAGUERTA E., TUPPER A., KANAGAKI C., HAMADA S. and IINO N.: Ground and Satellite-based Observations of Mayon Volcano, Philippines.

KANHAIYA L. S.: Public Sector Downsizing in the Cook Islands: Some Experience and Lessons.

HIDAKA T., KOMORI S., YAMADA M. and FUKAMACHI H.: Mass-production of Papaya (*Carica papaya* L.) Saplings with Shoot-tip Culture for Commercial Use.



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