



James P. Dildine - LIS 450 - Fall 2003

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? How Did Numerous Population Relocations in the mid to late 20th century Impact the Marshallese? A Collection of My Explorations while Researching this Topic.

Annotated Bibliography

[History](#) | [Education](#) | [Science](#)

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Resources

Historical and Social Documents

Ann C. Deines, D. I. G., Ruth R. Harris, & Laura J. Kells. (1990). Marshall Islands Chronology: 1944 to 1990. Retrieved October 15, 2003, from <http://worf.eh.doe.gov/ihp/chron/>

*Presents a chronological account of the relocation of the people of the Marshall Islands over the years from 1946-1990. Presents medical needs to move citizens and well as military exercises. Data is prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy
Under Contract No. DE-AC08-87 NIO594*

Bikinians. (2003). The Bikini Atoll Web Site. Retrieved October 17, 2003, from <http://www.bikiniatoll.com>

Traces the unique history of the island, nuclear testing, and the status of the Bikini people and their land today. Includes a Resource Page--with references to documents, books, magazine articles, films and interviews about Bikini. A look at the ongoing steps that have been taken to make the atoll safe for habitation and outlines some future plans for Bikini. An in-depth analysis of the relocation and resettlement program for the Bikinian people. A Presentation of educational opportunities with Dartmouth College.

The Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. (2000). Petition Presented To The Congress Of The United States of America Regarding Changed Circumstances Arising From U.S. Nuclear Testing In The Marshall Islands. Retrieved October 17, 2003, from <http://www.bikiniatoll.com/petition.html>

Presents the petition to the US for payments to the Bikini people.

Mander, J. (1991). In the Absence of the Sacred: The Failure of Technology and the Survival of the Indian Nations. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books.

Jerry Mander presents his view of technology and corporations and their negative relationship with native cultures. He mentions his visit to the islands in the greater area of Micronesia. He specifically describes the role of "brutal" technology and its impact on the Marshall Islands on pages 345-347.

- [Timeline of Marshallese Relocations \(Powerpoint\)](#)
- [Soft Document - Suitable for Printing \(Acrobat Format\)](#)
- [Soft Document - Suitable for Printing \(Word Format\)](#)
- [Atoll Formation](#)
- [The Bikini Example](#)
- [Definitions & Terms](#)
- [Statistics](#)
- [Maps](#)
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- [Quotes & Stories](#)
- [KWL](#)

Niedenthal, J. (2001). *For the Good of Mankind: A History of the People of Bikini and Their Islands*. Majuro, Marshall Islands: Micronitor Publishing.

"For the good of mankind and to end all world wars" - Commodore Ben Wyatt 1946. A Series of stories from Bikini elders on the island of Kili. Describes the struggles that the Bikinians have undergone to retain their heritage. The title is taken from a famous speech in 1946 when an American entourage with Commodore Ben Wyatt visited Bikini and met with Bikinians and King Juda. This meeting prompted deliberations on allowing the use of Bikini as a military testing ground for nuclear weaponry.

Niedenthal, J. (2001, 2001). *The Cultural Journey of the People of Bikini*. Retrieved October 20, 2003, from <http://www.bikiniatoll.com/Culture.html>

Interviews with Bikinian islanders recollecting various tales of their history from ancient to modern times

Spennemann, D. (2000). *The Marshall Islands an Electronic Library & Archive of Primary Sources*. Retrieved October 20, 2003, from <http://marshall.csu.edu.au/>

Spennemann, D. (1998, 1998). *Essays on the Marshallese Past*. Retrieved October 18, 2003, from <http://marshall.csu.edu.au/html/essays/essays2.html>

Dirk Spennemann has created a wonderful collection of materials for exploring the history of the Marshallese peoples through essays, stories, interviews, as well as historical studies.

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Educational Documents

Dartmouth College (2001). *Marshall Islands Teaching Internships for Undergraduates and Graduates*. Retrieved 10-20-03, 2003, from <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~educ/marshall.html>

The connection between Dartmouth College and the Republic of the Marshall Islands is in its fifth year. Dartmouth undergraduates and graduates in education travel to the Marshall Islands each year to participate as educators within the public education system of the Marshalls. The eventual aim of this program is for the Marshallese citizenry to establish and maintain independence from US presence.

Dibblin, J. (1988). *Day of Two Suns: US Nuclear Testing and the Pacific Islanders*. New York: New Amsterdam Press.

"There are only 90,000 people out there. Who gives a damn." - Henry Kissinger 1969.
"For the good of mankind and to end all world wars" - Commodore Ben Wyatt 1946.

Dibblin presents the trials and tribulations that the nuclear

arms race has brought to the Marshall Islands. Stories from the perspectives of the islanders are presented as well as historical and political perspectives. This volume also sheds significant light on the aspects of the Marshallese matrilineal society, especially concerning land-ownership.

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Exploration of Atolls

Darwin's theory of Atoll Formation from
<http://pauillac.inria.fr/~clerger/Darwin.html>

Encyclopedia. (1999). Philip's Millenium Encyclopedia & World Atlas. In S. Luck (Ed.), Philip's Millenium Encyclopedia & World Atlas (pp. 744). London: George Philip Limited.

Atoll: Ring-shaped reef of coral enclosing a shallow lagoon. An atoll begins as a reef surrounding a slowly subsiding island, usually volcanic. As the island sinks the coral continues to grow upward until eventually the island is below sea level and only a ring of coral is left at the surface.

NOAA. (2003). NOAA's National Ocean Service Animation of Coral Atoll Formation, from
http://www.nos.noaa.gov/education/corals/media/supp_coral04a.html

NOAA. (2003). NOAA's National Ocean Service: How Do Coral Reefs Form. Retrieved October 15, 2003, from
http://www.nos.noaa.gov/education/corals/coral04_reefs.html

These sites describe how coral begins to settle and grow around an oceanic island forming a fringing reef over about 10,000 years. Then over the next 100,000 years, the reef will continue to expand outward. As the reef expands, the interior island usually begins to sink and the fringing reef turns into a barrier reef. When the island completely sinks beneath the water and leaves a ring of growing coral with an open lagoon in its center, it is called an atoll. This process of atoll formation may take as long as 30,000,000 years to occur.

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