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Where is bikini bottom supposed to be

Post-rock band can be found in note. Coral atoll on marshall islands atoll in the Republic of Marshall IslandsBikini Atoll Pikinni AtollAtollBikini Atoll Pikinni AtollAtollBikini Atoll Pikinni AtollAtollBikini Atoll Pikinni AtollAtollBikini Atoll Pikinni AtollBikini Atoll Pikinni AtollBikini Atoll Pikinni AtollBikini AtollBikin

about 100 inhabitants. But scientists found dangerously high levels of strontium-90 in the well in May 1977, and residents carried abnormally visited by divers and several scientists and is occupied by a handful of trustees. Etymology The English name of the island is derived from the German colonial name Bikini, which was given to the atoll when it was part of German New Guinea. The German New Guinea. The German New Guinea. The German New Guinea. The German New Guinea. in the Marshall Islands. [4] They were relatively isolated and developed a society bound by extended family associations and tradition. [4] Each lagoon was led by a king and queen, followed by chieftains and the main women who formed the ruling caste. Japan has occupied the islands since 1914. The islanders worked on dill plantations under the supervision of the Japanese, who took part of the sale. The chiefs could keep up to \$20,000 a year, and the rest was handed out to workers. [5] Clothing and dresses Traditionally, men wore a skirt with fringes of about 60 to 80 cm (25 to 30 inches). The women wore two square-meter mats, made by weaving pandanus and hibiscus leaves together[4] and belts around the waist. [7] The children were usually naked. [4] Christian missionaries from Oahu came to the end of the 19th century. They presented dresses for women that were long, wide, loose dresses with long sleeves and a high neck, which were supposed to cover as much skin as possible. The dress is called wau ([wo:u]), from the name of the Hawaiian island of Oahu. [8] In 1919, a visitor announced that the women of the Hawaiian islands are still very modest today. She believes that a woman's thighs and shoulders should be covered. [10] Women usually wear cotton muumuus or similar clothing that covers most of the body. Personal health is never discussed, except for family, and women are particularly private about health problems related to women, [6] even if they are willing to talk about their breasts. [6] The women of Marshall Island swim in a muumuu, made of fine polyester that quickly dyes. In the capital Majuro, revealing cocktail dresses are unsuitable for both islanders and guests. [10] With the growing influence of western media, the younger generation wears shorts, although the older generation wears shorts. [10] With the growing influence of western media, the younger generation wears shorts, although the older generation wears shorts. islands through the media. [11] Wealth from The Bikini islanders' land continues to retain land rights as the primary measure of wealth. [12] For all Marshalles, land is gold. If you would be considered a very important figure in our society. Without land, you would be seen as a person with no consequences... But landing here on Bikini is now poisonous ground. [13] Each family is part of a clan (Bwij) that owns all the land. The Clan owes allegiance to the Chief (Iroij). Chiefs oversee the heads of the clan (Alap), which are supported by workers (Dri-jerbal). The Iroij controls land tenure, exploitation and distribution of resources and day-to-day activities. Drijerbal farmed land including agriculture, cleaning and construction. [4] Marshall's society is matrilineal, and land is passed down from generation through mother. Land ownership connects family groups. Meetings tend to become big events. One of the most important family events is the first birthday of a child (kemem), which relatives and friends celebrate holidays and songs. [4] [14] Payments made in the 1990s. This has made some Bikini islanders economically dependent on payments from the trust fund. This dependence has eroded individuals' interest in traditional economic activities such as taro and dill production. The move has also changed the traditional patterns of social alliances and political organizations. At Bikini, land rights and land ownership have been a major factor in social and political organizations and leadership. After relocation and settlement on Kili, a dual land tenure system developed. The payouts from the trust were based in part on the land owned on Bikini and on the basis of the current tenure of the Supreme Marshall Islands. After that, they had more interaction with trust representatives and the US government and began to view them as support. Most Marshalls speak both Marshall language and at least some Spanish. Government agencies use Marshalles. One important word in Marshalles is yokwe, which is similar to Hawaiian aloha and means hello, goodbye and love. [quote required] Environmental Vegetation at Bikini Atoll Bikini Atoll is part of the Ralik Chain (for sunset chain) within the Marshall Islands. Nuclear test on the ground Main article: Nuclear testing on bikini atoll The United States detonated 23 nuclear testing on bikini atoll The United States detonated 23 nuclear testing began with operation crossroads in July 1946. Residents initially voluntarily accepted resettlement at the Rongerik Atoll, believing they would be able to return home, they were moved to Kwajalein Atoll for six months before choosing to live on Kili Island, a small island one-sixth the size of their home island. Some may have returned to Bikini Island in the 1970s; However tests revealed dangerous levels of strontium-90. The United States government has set up several trusts that have covered medical care and other costs since 2013 and paid each individual about \$550 a year. [17] Geography Main article: Geography of the Marshall Islands About 74 kilometers northwest of the atoll is Wodejebato, a likely gable volcano that is associated with it over an underwater ridge. There are 23 islands in Bikini Atoll; The islands of Bokonijien, Aerokojlol and Namu evaporated during the nuclear tests. The islands consist of low coral limestone and sand. [quote required] The average altitude is only about 7 feet (2.1 m) above low tide. The total area of the lagoon is 229.4 square miles (594.1 km2). The island, totaling 586 acres (237 hectares) and 2.5 miles (4.0 km) long. Flora and fauna Islanders grew native foods including coconut, pandanus, papaya, banana, rosehip root, taro, lime, breadfruit and pumpkin. On the islandes there is also a wide variety of other trees and plants. [18] The islanders were experienced fishermen. They used a line made of coconut peel and hooks made of sharpened shells. They used more than 25 fishing methods. [4] Islanders kept ducks, pigs and chickens to eat and kept dogs and cats as pets. The life of the animals in the atoll was heavily influenced by the testing of an atomic bomb. Existing soil species include small lizards, hermit crabs and coconut crabs. The islands are frequented by a wide variety of birds. [18] In order to allow vessels with larger drafts to enter the lagoon and prepare to test for an atomic bomb, the United States used explosives to cut through a canal over a reef and blow up large coral heads in the lagoon. Underwater nuclear explosions carved large holes at the bottom of the lagoon, which were partially supplemented by an explosion. The blasts spread a huge amount of irradiated, crushed coral and mud across the vast expanses of the lagoon and surrounding islands. Since 2008, the atoll has recovered almost 65% of the biodiversity that existed before radioactive contamination, but 28 coral species appear to be locally extinct. [16] Climate Islands are hot and humid. The temperature on Bikini Atoll is 80 to 85°F (27 to 29°C) all year round. The water temperature is also 80 to 85°F (27 to 29°C) all year round. The islands border the Pacific typhoon belt. The rainy season is from May to December, while commercial winds from January to May produce a higher wave of action. [18] Resident and non-resident populations When the United States asked islanders to move in 1946, 19 islanders lived elsewhere. The 167 inhabitants, who made up about 40 families[19] who lived on the atoll, voluntarily moved to the Rongerik Atoll and then to the Kwajalein Atoll, in November 1948 to the island of Kili, where the population reached 184. Later, they were given public land on Ejita, and several families initially moved there to grow dill. In the 1970s, about 160 Bikini Islanders returned to life on the atoll after being assured it was safe. They stayed for about 10 years until scientists found an 11-fold increase in caesium-137 body load and found that the island was ultimately un safe. 178 residents were evacuated again in September 1978. [12] Since then, many descendants have moved to Majura (capital of the Marshall Islands), other Marshall Islands and the United States. In 1999, there were a total of 2,600 people; 1,000 islanders living in Kiji, 700 in Majuro, 275 in Ejita, 175 in other Marshall Islands or atoles, and 450 in the United States. Of these, 81 were among those who left the atoll in 1946. In 2001, there were 2,800 inhabitants of scattered islanders. [21] As of March 2016, there were 5,400 bikini islanders: 800 islanders living on Kili, 2,550 on Majuro, 300 on Ejita, 350 on other Marshall Islands and 1,400 in the United States and other countries. Of these, 25 lived in bikinis in 1946. [22] The inhabitants of the atoll are currently 4-6 caregivers, [1][21] including Edward Maddion. Maddison has lived on Bikini Island since 1985. His grandfather was one of the indigenous people relocated in 1947. [23] He also assists the U.S. Department of Energy with soil monitoring, testing cleaning methods, mapping wrecks in the lagoon, and accompanying visitors on dives. [24] Government's main article: Marshall Islands policy The Bikini islanders have historically been loyal to the king or the irojj. After the Marshall Islands separated from the United States in the Free Association Pact in 1986, its constitution established a two-chamber parliament. The upper house on traditional, cultural issues. [25] Since 2013, there have been four members of the Council. The lower house or Nitijela consists of 33 senators elected by 24 constituencies. Universal suffrage is available to all citizens aged 18 years and older. The 24 constituencies correspond to roughly every Marshall Islands atoll. The lower house elects a president who, with the approval of Nitijela, selects the cabinet from among the members of Nitijela. [26] [27] The local government's four district centers in Majuro, Ebeye, Jaluit and Wotje provide local government. Each district elects a council and a mayor and can appoint local officials. District centers are funded by the national government and local revenue. There are two political parties. Elections are held every four years. In 2011 Nishma was elected mayor of the district representing bikini people. The members of the Council are elected from two departments on the island of Kili (12 seats). [26] The U.S. Liaison Government is working with Bikini Atoll, america's paid local government liaison officer, Jack Niedenthal, who is in agreement with Bikini/Kili/Majuro, the project manager. He is also a Tourism Operations Manager and oversees Bikini Atoll Divers. The history of the Human Beings inhabited the Bikini Atoll for about 3,600 years. [28] U.S. Army Corps of Engineers archaeologist Charles F. Streck, Jr., found pieces of charcoal, herringbone, mussers and other artifacts under 3 feet (1 meter) of sand. Carbon-dating placed age artifacts between 1960 and 1650 př.nl. Other discoveries on the island of Bikini Atoll, taken from the 1893 map schutzgebiet der Marshall Inseln, published in 1897. The first recorded sighting of Europeans was in September 1529 by Spanish navigator Álvaro de Saavedra aboard his ship La Florida as he tried to return to New Spain, and was mapped as Buenos Jardines (Good Gardens in Spanish). [30] The Marshalls lacked wealth to encourage exploitation or mapping. British captain Samuel Wallis pounced on the rongerik and Rongelapa as he sailed from Tahiti to Tinian. British naval captains John Marshall and Thomas Gilbert partially explored the Marshalls in 1788. [31] The first Westerner to see the atoll in the service of the Russian Empire. Visited three times between 1816 and 1817. He named eschscholtz atoll after Johann Friedrich von Eschscholtz, naturalist of von Kotzebue's ship. [33] The Baltic Germans used the atoll to make coconut, although contact with the indigenous population was rare. The atoll climate is cleaner than the more fertile Southern Marshall Islands, which produced more dill. Bikini islanders were recruited to develop dill trade during the German colonial period. [15] In 1857, Protestant missionaries from the American Council of Commissioners for Foreign Missions arrived at Ebon in the Southern Raqqa chain. They first introduced the islanders to Christianity in 1857, which gradually drove out their native religion. [34] [35] Spanish-German Treaty of 1899 Main Article: German Spanish Treaty (1899) The provoked explosion at the Havana port of the battleship USS Maine served as a safeguard until the Spanish-American War in 1898. This led to the loss of many of the remaining colonies in the Philippines and Guam. This has left Spain with the rest of the Spanish East Indies in the Pacific, about 6000 islands that were small and sparsely populated. After the loss of two Spanish fleets in 1898. The Spanish government sold the islands to Germany. On February 12, 1899, it was signed by Spanish Prime Minister Francisco Silvela and transferred the Caroline Islands, Mariana Islands, Palau and other assets to Germany. The islands were then under the control of German New Guinea. The Japanese Imperial Navy 1914 during World War I and in 1920 was ordered into the Japanese Empire by the League of Nations. The Japanese managed the island under the South Sea mandate, but mostly left local affairs in the hands of traditional local leaders until the beginning of the war, the Marshall Islands suddenly became a strategic based as end at the strategic based affairs in the hands of traditional local leaders until the beginning of World War I. At the beginning of the war, the Marshall Islands suddenly became a strategic based as end at the strategic based affairs in the hands of traditional local leaders until the beginning of the war, the Marshall Islands suddenly became a strategic based as end at the strategic based as end at for the Japanese. On the island, they built and occupied the Watchtower, a base for the Japanese headquarters on Kwajalein Islands remained relatively unharmed by the war until February 1944, when American forces occupied the Kwajalein Atoll in a bloody battle. At the end of the battle, only five surviving Japanese soldiers remained in Bikinis, who decided to commit suicide instead of be captured. [36] For the US, the battle represented both the next step in its island march to Japan and a significant moral victory, as it was the first time the Americans had penetrated the outer circle of the Japanese Pacific sphere. For the Japanese, the battle was a failure of defense on the beach. Japan's defenses have prepared in depth, and the battles of Peleliu, Guam, and Marianas proved far more costly for U.S. residents to relocate the main article: Nuclear testing at Bikini Atoll March 7, 1946, 161 residents of Bikini Island aboard LST 1108 as they depart from bikini atoll bikini islanders arrive at Rongerik Atoll and unload pandanus for the thatched roofs of their new buildings. After World War II, the United States engaged in a Cold War nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union to build larger and more destructive bombs. [36] Bikini Atoll's nuclear weapons testing was a series of 23 nuclear installations to build larger and more destructive bombs. that were detonated by the United States at seven test sites between 1946 and 1958. The test weapons were detonated on the reef itself, at sea, in the air and underwater[16] with a combined fission yield of 42.2 Mt. Testing began with operation crossroads in July 1946. Shortly after the end of World War II, President Harry S. Truman directed the Army Naval officials have secured a site for nuclear weapons testing on U.S. warships. While the military saw the results of the ground explosion, the Navy wanted to see if ships could be deployed at sea and in ports in a way that would render nuclear weapons ineffective against vessels. [38] The bikini was a far cry from both regular shipping and air travel, making it an ideal location. In February 1946, Navy Commodore Ben H. Wyatt, the military governor of the Marshall Islands, asked 167 micronetic inhabitants of the good of humanity and end all world wars. After a confused and sad meeting between the Bikinians, their leader, King Jude, agreed to the U.S. relocation request, announcing: We will go believe that everything is in god's hands. Nine of the family's eleven directors, or alaps, chose Rongerik as their new home. [39] In February, naval bees helped them dismantle their church and community house and prepare to move them to a new home. On March 7, 1946, residents collected their personal belongings and spared construction supplies. They were transported 125 miles (201 km) east to the U.S. Navy landing ship 1108 to the uninhabited Rongerik Atoll, [39] which was one-sixth the size of Bikini Atoll. [39] No one in Rongerik was killed because of insufficient water and food supplies and because of deep-rooted traditional beliefs that the island was being persecuted by the Demon Girls of Ujae. The Navy left them with weeks of food and water that soon proved inadequate. [36] The Wilson Cloud nuclear testing program from Test Baker, located just off the coast of Bikini Island at the top of the picture. Gun testing began with operation crossroads in July 1946. The radioactive contamination of all target ships from the Baker test was the first case of immediate, concentrated radioactive fallout from a nuclear explosion. The chemist Glenn T. Seaborg, the longest-serving chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, called Baker the world's first nuclear disaster. [40] A series of later tests followed, leaving the islands of the atoll contaminated with sufficient radioactivity, in particular cesiem-137, to contaminate food grown in the soil. Strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands In 1947, the United States persuaded the United Nations to designated the Islands of Micronesia as the territory of the United Nations Strategic Trust. This was the only trust ever granted by the United States Department of the Interior took control and managed the territory from a base in Saipan. [42] The Directive states that The United States should promote economic progress and the self-sufficiency of the population, and to this end must ... protects residents, from July 1946 to July 1947, the inhabitants of Bikini Atoll were left alone on Rongerik Atoll, starving for food shortages. A team of American investigators concluded in late 1947 that the islanders must be relocated immediately. The press around the world has harshly criticized the U.S. Navy for ignoring people. Harold Ickes, a syndicated columnist, wrote: The natives are in fact and literally starving to death. [36] Move to Kili Island For more information: Kili Island is one of the smallest islands in the Marshall Islands. In January 1948, Dr. Leonard Mason, an anthropologist at the University of Hawaii, visited Rongerik Atoll and was horrified by what he found. One resident of Rongerika commented, [13] We would get a few fish, then the whole community would have to share this meager amount... The fish there were not suitable for eating. They were poisonous because of what they ate on the cliff. They made us sick, like your arms and legs falling asleep and you can't feel anything. We got up in the morning, went out on a cane and fell because we were so sick... Then we started asking these men from America to bring us food... We were dying, but they wouldn't listen. Mason requested that food be brought to the islanders on Rongerik immediately, along with a medical officer. The Navy then chose the Ujelang Atoll for their temporary home, and some young men from the bikini atoll population began to build housing. But the U.S. fiduciary authorities have changed their minds. They decided to use the Enewetak atoll as a second test site for nuclear weapons and instead relocated the inhabitants of this atoll to Ujelang Atoll and to houses built for the Islands in Bikini. In March 1948, they got tents on a grassy strip next to the airport runway. [36] The extremely small island of 200 acres (81 hectares) (0.93 km2) was uninhabited and was not ruled by a prime iroij or king because of its size. It also lacks a coral reef. In June, the Bikini community selected two dozen men to accompany eight Seabees to Kili Island, [36] to 0.36 square miles (0.93 square kilometers), one of the smallest islands in the Marshall Island chain. They soon learned that they could no longer hunt as they had on Bikini Atoll. Kili lacked a quiet, sheltered lagoon. [41] Life on Kili Island effectively destroyed their culture, was based on fishing and island-hopping kaoce cruises to various islets around Bikini Atoll. Kili didn't provide enough food for the transplanted residents. [13] After resettlement in Kili, bikini residents no longer suffered from insufficient food supplies. Kili is a small island without a lagoon, and most of the year is exposed to 10 to 20ft (3.0 to 6.1m) waves that make fishing and putting the canoe out difficult. Starvation ensued. In 1949, the Trust Territory administration donated a 40ft (12m) copra boat between Kili Atoll and Jaluit, but the ship was destroyed in heavy surf while delivering digging and other fruit. [36] U.S. trust authorities have been using food on Kili. Residents were forced to rely on imported USDA rice and canned food and had to buy food with their additional income. [36] In 1955 and 1956, ships sent by the U.S. Territory to the Trust constantly faced problems unloading food due to the turbulent seas around the island, leading to further food shortages. People again suffered from hunger, and the shortage increased in 1956. The US suggested that some of the Bikini Islanders move to Jaluit, where food was more readily available. A few people moved. [41] The United States opened a satellite community for families on public land at Jaluit Atoll, 30 miles (48 km) to the north. Three families moved there to produce dill for sale, and other families noved there to produce dill for sale, and other families moved there to produce dill for sale, and the families moved there to produce dill for sale, and the families moved there to produce dill for sale, and the families moved there to produce dill for sale, and the families moved there to produce dill for sale, and the families moved there to produce dill for sale, and the families moved there to produce dill for sale, and the families moved the families moved there to produce dill for sale, and the families moved the famili based on scientific advice that radiation levels had been sufficiently reduced, President Lyndon B. Johnson promised 540 Bikini Atoll family members living on Kili and other islands that they would be able to return to their homes. The Atomic Energy Commission cleared radioactive debris from the island, and the U.S. Trust was tasked with rebuilding structures and replanting crops on the atoll. But shortly after, Trust Territory ended scheduled flights between Kwajalein Atoll and Bikini Atoll, seriously hindering progress. Coconut palms were eventually re-planted in 1972, but the AEC learned that coconut crabs maintained high levels of radioactivity and could not be consumed. As a result, the Bikini Council voted to postpone the return to the island. Three extended families, which eventually numbered about 100 people, moved back to their home island and its inhabitants. They found that some wells were too radioactive to use and found that pandanus and breadfruit are also dangerous for human consumption. Urine samples from islanders on Bikini Atoll showed low levels and plutonium-240. As a result, the Bikini and the Northern Marshall Islands. Interdepartmental squabbles over liability for costs delayed work by three rears. [36] Then, in May 1977, scientists detected dangerously high levels of strontium-90 in a well of water exceeding the maximum permitted US limits. [43] In June, the Department of Energy stated that all life habits involving Bikini Island exceed federal [radiation] guidelines for 30-year doses of the population. Later that year, researchers discovered an 11fold increase in caesium-137 body load in all people living on the atoll. [36] In May 1978, officials from the U.S. Department of the Interior described a 75% increase in radioactive caesium-137, which was found to be incredible. [12] Women experienced miscarriages, stillbirths and genetic abnormalities in their children. [44] [45] [a better resource needed] Scientists learned that coral soil behaved differently than land because it contains very little potassium. Plants and trees easily absorb potassium as part of the same group in the periodic table, it is absorbed by plants in a very similar chemical process, but since cesium is part of the same group in the periodic table, it is absorbed by plants in a very similar chemical process. contaminated coconut milk were found to have abnormally high concentrations of caesium in their bodies. The territory of the trust has decided that islanders must be evacuated from the atoll a second time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from the atoll a second time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from the atoll a second time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from the atoll a second time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from the atoll a second time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from the atoll a second time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from the atoll a second time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from the atoll a second time. 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[46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from the atoll a second time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from time. [46] [47] The islanders must be evacuated from time. [46] [47] to be used specifically for radiological cleanup. In 1987, several Bikini elders traveled to the island of Eneu to restore the old boundaries of the property. Construction crews began building the hotel, the domes and roads on Bikini and installed generators, desalination plant and power lines. On the island of Eneu there is still a charged coral and sandy track. Bikini Atoll Divers was founded to provide revenue. In 1995, however, the board learned that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's standard of 100 millire. This discovery significantly increased the potential cost of cleanup and halted efforts. [21] Relocation to Kili Island Due to the island's military use and unsuccessful resettlement, the islands are dotted with abandoned concrete bunkers and tons of heavy equipment, vehicles, supplies, machinery and buildings. In September 1978, Trust Territory officials finally arrived to relocate residents. The Radiological Survey of the Northern Marshalls, influenced by the 1975 lawsuit, began only after the inhabitants had been removed[36] and returned to the island of Kili. [36] From small 0.36 square miles (0.93 square miles (0.93 square kilometers) Kili Island supported about 600 residents who live in garbage cans. They must rely on contributions from the settlement fund to complement what they produce at local level. Each family receives 1-2 boxes of frozen chicken, 2-4 51 pounds (23 kg) bags of flour and 2-4 bags of rice 2-3 times a year. Islanders run several small shops from their homes to supply food that cannot be shed, such as salt, Tabasco, sweets and canned items. The generator's supplying electricity. Children attend kili elementary school until eighth grade. Towards the end of eighth grade, students must pass a standardized test to gain entry to a public high school in Jaluit or Majuro. Since 2011, the resettlement residents of Kili Island have begun to experience periods of ocean flooding during the influx of kings. The highest point of the island of Kili is only 3.0 m above sea level. Ocean waves covered parts of the island at least five times from 2011 to 2015, contaminating wells on the island. The runway serving the island is unusable during and after rains and ocean flooding as it becomes extremely muddy. In August 2015, the Bikini resettlement trust fund to be used to relocate the population, this time outside the Marshall Islands. [49] Trust funds and failed claims In 1975, when islanders who returned to Bikini Atoll learned that it was unsafe, they sued the United States for the first time and demanded a radiological study of the Northern Isles. In 1975, the United States established a Hawaiian trust fund for bikini-clad people worth a total of \$3 million. When the islanders were taken off the island in 1978, the US added \$3 million in 1982. The U.S. added an additional \$90 million to that fund to pay to clean up, renovate homes and facilities, and rehouse islanders on the Bikini and Eneu Islands. In 1983, the US and Marshall Islanders signed the Free Association Pact, which gave the Marshall Islands independence. The Compact entered into force in 1986 and was subsequently amended by an amended pact that came into force in 2004. [51] It also established the Nuclear Claims Tribunal, which was given the task of deciding on compensation for victims and families affected by the nuclear testing programme. Section 177 of this included \$75 million to be paid over 15 years. [36] Payments started with \$2.4 million paid annually to the entire Bikini population, while the remaining \$2.6 million is paid into the Bikini Claims Trust Fund. This trust is supposed to exist permanently and provided \$150 million in damages for the nuclear testing program and its displacement from its home island. [52] In 2001, the Nuclear Tribunal awarded islanders a total of \$563,315,500, less past awards. However, the U.S. Congress has failed to fund the payment and meet this award. The United States Supreme Court rejected the islanders' appeal against a ruling by the United States Court of Appeals that refused to force the government to fund their claim. By 2001, of the original 167 residents who had been relocated, 70 were still alive, and the United States. The Hawaiian Trust Fund for Bikini People was liquidated in December 2006, as required by law. The value of the resettlement trust fund for people in bikinis as at 31 December 2004 is as at 31 December 2008. In 2012, funds generated investment income of approximately \$6 million to \$8 million per year, and trusts paid out less than \$15,000 per family in benefits, leaving little money available for cleaning. [21] Representatives of the people in Bikinis expect this process to take many years and do not know whether the United States will respect the terms of the Free Association Pact. [17] UNESCO World Heritage Site Since the site bears direct tangible evidence of nuclear tests carried out at the site in the midst of a paradoxical tropical site, UNESCO has found that the atoll symbolizes the dawn of the nuclear age and 3. [53] [54] Bikini Atoll has preserved direct tangible evidence ... transfer of power ... nuclear tests, i.e. sunken ships sent to the bottom of the lagoon by tests in 1946 and the gigantic Bravo crater. Equivalent to 7,000 times the power of the Hiroshima bomb, the tests had serious implications for the geology and natural environment of Bikini Atoll and on the health of those exposed to radiation. Through its history, the atoll symbolizes the dawn of the nuclear age, despite its paradoxical image of peace and earthly paradise. [53] [55] Visitor access bikini atoll is open to visitors on board vessels that are completely self-sufficient if they obtain prior consent. They must also pay for divers and two representatives of the local government council to accompany Local representations must verify that visitors do not remove artifacts from the wrecks in the lagoon. [56] Diving at Bikini Lagoon In June 1996, the Bikini Diving Council approved it as a means of generating revenue for bikini islanders at present and upon their eventual return. Bikini Council hired diver guide Edward Maddison, who has lived on Bikini Island since 1985, and Fabio Amaral, a Brazilian citizen at the time, as lead divemaster and resort manager. [57] Tours are limited to fewer than a dozen experienced divers per week, cost more than \$5,000 and include a detailed history of nuclear tests. The operation brought in more than \$500,000 during the season from May to October during 2001. [58] On-shore facilities accommodate diving program and fishermen, Bikini Council has built new air-conditioned rooms with en suite bathrooms and showers. They included verandas overlooking the lagoon. There was a dining room serving American-style dishes. Chef Mios Maddison also prepared Marshalles dishes with fresh seafood. Only 12 visitors were hosted at a time. [24] Due to persistent contamination, all fruits and vegetables used for diving on Bikini Atoll and sports fishing were imported. [20] In September 2007, the last of the Air Marshall Islands commuter aircraft ceased operations when spare parts could not be found and the aircraft were no longer flying. Half a dozen divers and journalists were stranded on Bikini Island for a week. [41] The Bikini islanders suspended ground diving program In October 2010, a live-on board, self-the aircraft were no longer flying. Half a dozen divers and journalists were stranded on Bikini Island for a week. sufficient vessel successfully conducts diving operations. In 2011, the local government licensed the operator on board as the sole provider of dive expeditions to a fleet of nuclear spirits on Bikini Atoll. Diving season lasts from May to October. Visitors are still able to land on the island for short stays. [18] In early 2017, Master Liveaboards announced that they would add bikini atolls to their list of destinations for technical divers using their Truk Master vessel with trips to the site starting in May 2018. [59] Since the lagoon has remained undisturmed for so long, it contains more than 30 meters. The lagoon is hugely popular with divers and is considered one of the 10 best dive sites in the world. [24] Since 2016, the diving experience, including films and complete briefings on each of the ships, their history, and a tour of the island and atoll. [58] Divers can visit the USS Saratoga. [58] Since 2016[update], Marshall Islands Air one Bombardier Dash 8 Q100 and one 19-seatEr Dornier Do 228. [61] Atoll can currently only be visited by vessels that are fully self-sufficient and which are agreed in advance. [62] Sports fishing Bikini Island authorities opened sports fishing for visitors along with diving. Although atomic explosions destroyed three islands and contaminated much of the atoll, after 50 years, coral reefs have largely recovered. Reefs attract reef fish and their predators: 30 pounds (14 kg) of barakuda and giant trevally up to 50 pounds (23 kg). Due to the long-term absence of people, the Bikini Lagoon offers athletes one of the best fishing environments in the world. [21] Shipwrecks in the lagoon include the following:[63] Bikini Atoll Shipwrecks Map USS Garlisle (APA-69) – attack transport USS Lamson (DD-36) 7) – destroyer USS Anderson (DD-411) - destroyer USS Apogon (SS-308) - submarine USS Pilotfish (SS-386), an underwater Japanese battleship Nagato - battleship Japanese cruiser Sakawa - light cruiser Current habitable state In 1998 advisory group MAAE, which was established at the request of the Marshall Islands Government for an independent international review of radiological conditions on Bikini Atoll, recommended that Bikini Island should not be permanently re-established under current radiological conditions. [64] The potential to make the island habitable has improved substantially faster than anyone expected. Terry Hamilton, scientific director of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory's Marshall Islands Dose Assessment and Radioe ecology program, announced that conditions have really changed to Bikini. They're improving at an accelerated rate. Using the combined option of removing the soil and adding potassium, we can get very close to the standard of 15 millirem. This has been true for about the last 10 years. So now is the time when bikinians, if they so wish, could return. [21] Since 2013, about 4,880 people have lived in bikinis in Kili and other Marshall Islands, and some have emigrated to the United States. Bikini Island is currently visited by several scientists and inhabits 4-6 administrators. [1] [65] Islanders want to remove the highest land, but lack the necessary funds. The opportunity for some Bikini Islanders to potentially relocate back to their home island creates a dilemma. While the island may be habitable in the near future, virtually all islanders living today have never lived there. Most of the younger generation never visited. Since 2013, unemployment in the Marshall Islands has been approximately 40 percent. The population is growing at a four-percent growth rate, so a growing at a four-percent growth rate, so a growing at a four-percent growth rate, so a growing at a four-percent growth rate will allow them to gain jobs in the United States. [21] After the islanders were relocated in 1946 while the Islanders of Bikini were starving to death on Rongerik Atoll, Lore Kessibuki wrote the anthem for the island: [21] I can no longer rest on my sleeping mat and pillow because of my island and the life I once knew. In popular culture Cinema Mondo Cane shows the effects of nuclear tests on wildlife. in Godzilla vs. King Ghidorah, fictional Lagos Island is the former home and birthplace of Godzilla. Documentary Bikini – mon amour Oliver Herbrich shows the effects of long-term low levels of radiation on the population. [66] Nickelodeon's animated series SpongeBob SquarePants is set primarily in Bikini Bottom, which is reportedly located under an atoll named after bikini atoll. [69] In addition, footage of previous nuclear tests mentioned above is used in several episodes of the series, most infamously in the episode of previous nuclear tests mentioned above is used in several episodes of the series, most infamously in the episode of the series, most infamously in the episode Dying for Pie. Swimsuit design Main article: Bikini July 5, 1946, four days after the first nuclear device (nicknamed Able) was detonated on bikini atoll during Operation Crossroads, Louis Réard introduced a new swimsuit design named bikini after atoll. Réard was a French mechanical engineer and manager of his mother's underwear store in Paris. [72] He hired Micheline Bernardini, an 18-year-old nauted dancer from the Casino de Paris, to demonstrate his proposal. It featured a g-string back 30 square feet) of fabric with a newspaper-type print and was an instant sensation. Bernardini received 50,000 fan letters, many of them from men. [73] Réard hoped that the revealing style of his swimwear would create an explosive commercial and cultural response similar to the social response to the 1946 nuclear explosion at Bikini Atoll. [77] [78] Fashion writer Diana Vreeland described bikinis as the atomic bomb of fashion. Ironically, the bikini design violates the modern habits of Marshall Islanders modesty by revealing a woman's thighs and shoulders. [9] [10] However, prior to contact with Western missionaries, Marshall women were traditionally topless and still do not sexually objectify women's breasts (which bikinis relate to), as is common in much of Western society. [6] The women of Marshall Island swim in their muumuus, which are made of fine polyester, which Quickly. [10] Bikini wear in the Marshall Islands is limited primarily to beaches and

restricted-access pools, such as those in private centers or at United States government facilities on Kwajalein Atoll as part of Ronald Reagan's ballistic missile defense test site. [81] [82] Gallery American Bunker is located on the island The back of the bunker is located on the island The back of the bunker island States government facilities on Kwajalein Atoll as part of Ronald Reagan's ballistic missile defense test site. Castle Operation Ivy Radio Bikini Wodejebato Reference Notes ^ a b c d Borrett, Lloyd (March 2013). Diving nuclear fleet of ghosts on Bikini Atoll. October 24, 2013 archived from the original. August 8, 2013. ↑ Marshall Islands: a brief history. October 15, 2013 archived from the original. August 14, 2013. ↑ a b c d e f g Introduction to Marshall culture. August 17, 2013. ↑ McMahon, Thomas J. (November 1919). The land of a model husband. Travel. 34 (1). 19 December 2016 archived from the original. ↑ and b c d Briand, Greta; Peters, Ruth (2010). 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