

Bikini - mon amour

Radioactivity booklet - demonstration off and on

(off) Radiation: Everything in the world is made from many very tiny things. They are so tiny that we cannot see them. These tiny things are called Atoms. Some atoms can change and become other kinds of atoms. Scientists call these atoms radioactive atoms. As a radioactive atom changes, a kind of power comes from it. This energy is called 'radiation'. Radiation is something we cannot see, hear, taste, smell or feel. When an atom has completely changed, this energy is gone from it.

(on) He's saying: This book is showing me, the things of my island that are poisoned, this is trying to explain the radioactivity of my island. ...

This is where I was for four years: the darkest colour.

... The meaning of that color its so dark is because it's so poisoned. And that is where I was for four years.

....

I drank coconuts from this coconuttree. You see that little colours of the radiation in the ground? I drank coconuts from that tree. He says if there is radiation in the things I ate that means it is inside me, because I ate those things.

...

This guy in this picture is me. I am breathing in this air! You see this little colors of the radiation? You see all these little colours here? Four years I was breathing this air. This is me in that picture.'

(Radioactivity Book off)

St rahlung.

Die ganze Welt besteht aus winzigen Teilchen, so winzig, daß wir sie nicht sehen können. Diese Teilchen nennt man Atome. Einige Atome können sich verwandeln und zu anderen Atomen werden. Diese Atome nennen die Wissenschaftler radioaktive Atome. Wenn sich ein radioaktives Atom verwandelt, wird Energie freigesetzt. Diese Energie nennt man Radioaktivität. Radioaktivität kann man weder sehen, hören, schmecken, riechen, spüren.

Erst wenn sich das Atom völlig verwandelt hat, hat es seine Strahlungsenergie verloren.

Voice over 13

(Radioactivity Book on)

(Er sagt:) Dieses Buch zeigt, wie die Dinge auf meiner Insel verseucht sind. Es versucht, die Radioaktivität auf Bikini zu erklären.

Hier lebte ich vier Jahre lang: die dunkelste Färbung! Je dunkler die Farbe, um so giftiger ist es. Und da war ich vier Jahre lang.

Ich habe Kokosnüsse von dieser Pálme getrunken. Siehst du die kleinen Farbpunkte vom Boden hochgehen? Das ist die Radioaktivität. Und wenn sie in dem ist, was ich gegessen habe, dann ist sie jetzt in mir.

Der Kerl auf dem Bild, das bin ich. Siehst du die vielen bunten Punkte? Siehst du, wie alles verseucht ist? Vier Jahre lang habe ich diese Luft geatmet. Der auf dem Bild, das bin ich! (Das da bin ich!)

Tibdrikdrik im Atom ko Re-radioactive jen Atomic Bomb ko

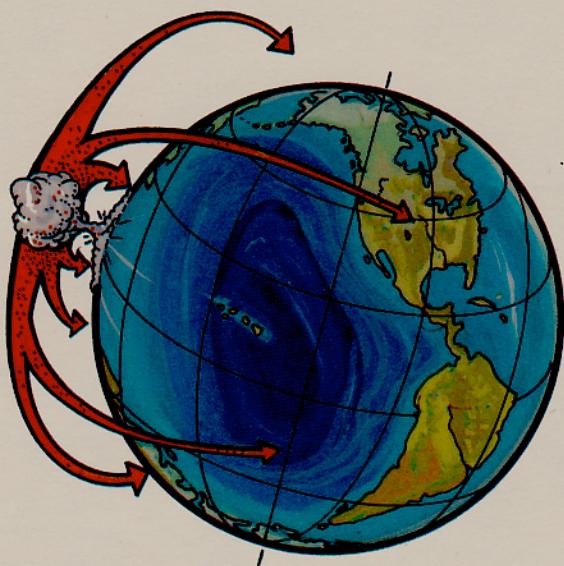
Ne juōn atomic bomb ej rup im ebboklok ej bökliñlok bwirej, drekā, wōd, dren, im men ko eirlok wōt. Men kein rej koba ibben atom ko re-radioactive jen bomb eo. Emōkaj an men kein otemjej kāliñlok innem tokelik rej bar bellōltak. Illo ailiñ in Bikini, atom ko re-radioactive im tibdrikdrik in bomb ko rar kōkōmmālmel kaki rar wōtllok ion ene ko, ilomalo, ilometo, im kōto ar bookilok jet ñōn ijoko rettolok.

Eor 23 atomic bomb ko rar kōkōmmālmel kaki ilo ailiñ in Bikini. Enañin aolepeir rar kōkōmmālmel ilo lomalo eo ak ion bedbed. Elōn wa ko rellap rar bōklok ilo ien kōkōmmālmel eo, im joñoul juōn iair rar jorrān im rumulok iloan lomalo eo.

Tiny Particles and Radioactive Atoms from Atomic Bombs [Fallout]

When an atomic bomb explodes, it takes up soil, rocks, coral heads, water, and other such things. These things join with the radioactive atoms from the bomb. All of these things rise quickly into the air and then later fall back down. At Bikini Atoll, the radioactive atoms and tiny particles from the bombs that were tested fell on the islands, in the lagoon, in the ocean, and the winds blew some to places far away.

There were 23 atomic bombs tested at Bikini Atoll. Almost all of them were tested on the lagoon or the reef. Some large ships were taken [to Bikini] for the tests, and eleven of them were damaged and sunk in the lagoon.



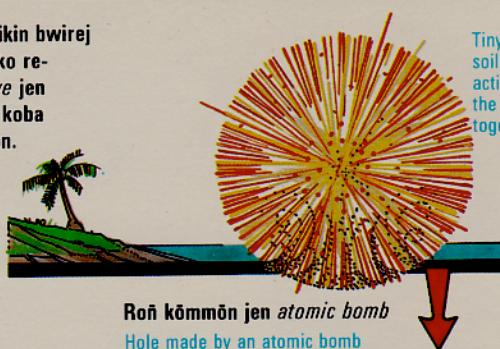
Tibdrikdrik im atom ko re-radioactive jen atomic bomb ko rar wōtllok ion ailiñ in Bikini im bareinwōt ion jikin ko rettolok ibelakin lōl in.

The tiny particles and radioactive atoms from the atomic bombs fell on Bikini Atoll and also on places far away around the world.

Edreboklok in juōn atomic bomb

Explosion of an atomic bomb

Tibdrikdrikin bwirej im atom ko re-radioactive jen bomb rej koba ibben dron.



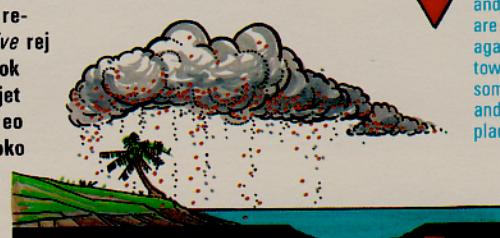
Roñ kömmōn jen atomic bomb
Hole made by an atomic bomb

Tibdrikdrik im atom ko re-radioactive rej bellīñlok.



The tiny particles and atoms that are radioactive rise upward.

Tibdrikdrik im atom ko re-radioactive rej bar wōtllok lōltak—jet ion ailiñ eo im jet ijoko rettolok.



The tiny particles and atoms that are radioactive again fall down toward earth—some on the atoll and some on places far away.

Iumin elōn yiō ko, tibdrikdrik im atom ko re-radioactive rej wōnlöllok ibulōn bwirej.



Over a period of many years, the tiny particles and atoms that are radioactive go down into the soil.

Jet atom ko re-radioactive ilo bwirej rej dreloñ ilo mōñā ko.



Some radioactive atoms in the soil enter food.

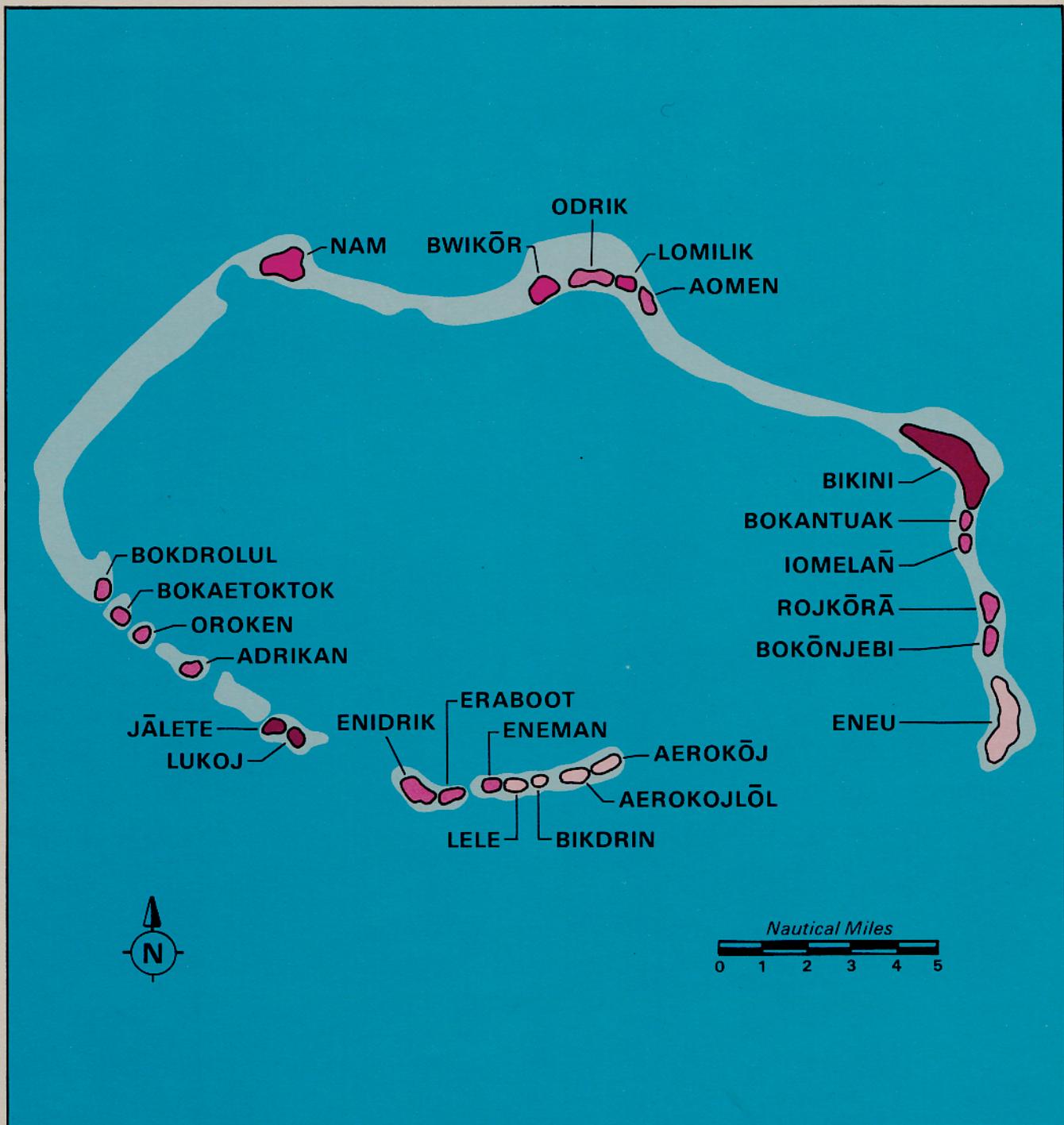
Elañe armij rej mōñā mōñā ko elōn atom ko re-radioactive ie im emmenonoiki buñal ko elōn atom ko re-radioactive ie, atom kein re-radioactive renaj dreloñ enbwinnier.



If people eat food that contains radioactive atoms and breathe dust that contains radioactive atoms, the radioactive atoms enter their bodies.

Ijoko Atom ko Re-radioactive Rej Bed ie ilo Ailiñ in Bikini

The Places Where Radioactive Atoms Are Located at Bikini Atoll



Edriktata joñan men ko
re-radioactive ie

The least amount of radioactivity



Edrik joñan men ko
re-radioactive ie

A small amount of radioactivity



Elaplok joñan men ko
re-radioactive ie

A larger amount of radioactivity



Elaptata joñan men ko
re-radioactive ie

The largest amount of radioactivity