
- US selected Bikini, then Enewetak Atolls as sites to test nuclear weapons
- March, 1946 US removed and relocated 167 Bikini people for the “good of all mankind”
- US tested 67 nuclear weapons on Bikini and Enewetak (equivalent to 1.6 Hiroshima bombs daily for 12 years)
Castle Bravo (1954) – 1,000x force of bomb dropped on Hiroshima

Atomic Energy Commission doctor examines Yoshi, a Rongelapese boy, after Bravo; AEC photo of radiation exposure of a young Ronelapese girl; (left) the crater left at Bikini Atoll from Bravo, which vaporized 3 islands.
Marshallese and Covid-19

Make up 3% of population in NWA, but half of Covid-19 deaths in June/July 2020

Marshallese Covid-19 Positives in Arkansas

Data compiled by MEI based on figures reported by the Arkansas Dept of Health to the Marshallese Covid-19 Task Force, Springdale, Arkansas. Active positives peaked in early July among Marshallese community members in Arkansas.
“Disproportionately Affected”

- Mixed messaging of fed/state government officials to follow the science / CDC guidelines
  - Evangelical Christian influence
- High risk jobs – meat processing plants (poultry plants)
- Multi-generational household living
  - Prefer to be with our families
- Underlying health conditions
  - High rate of diabetes, cancer due to nuclear testing
    - Direct exposure to low grade radiation
    - Forced relocations or inability to eat local foods altered Marshallese diet
Marshallese youth collective art for Nuclear Remembrance Day event with Nuclear Age Peace Foundation and partners, March 1, 2021