

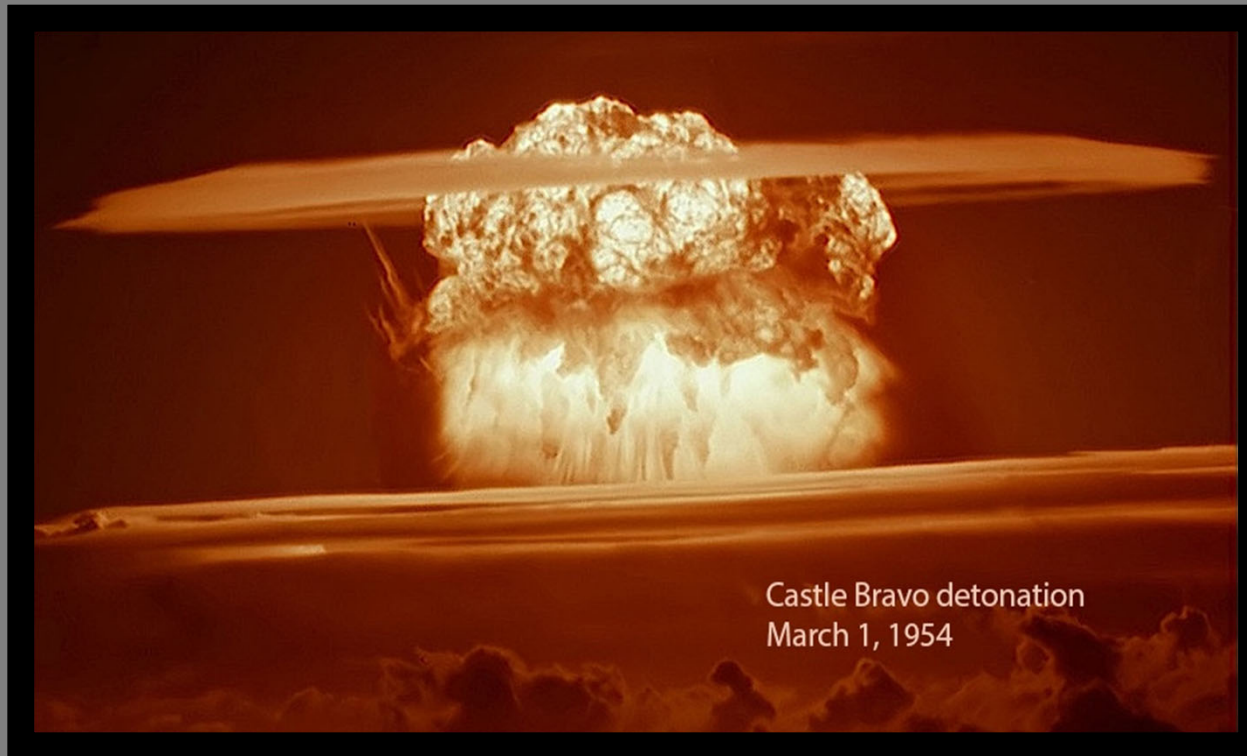


U.S. Nuclear Testing in the Marshall Islands 1946-1958

- 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 Rongelapese girl; (left) the crater left at Bikini Atoll from Bravo, which vaporized 3 islands



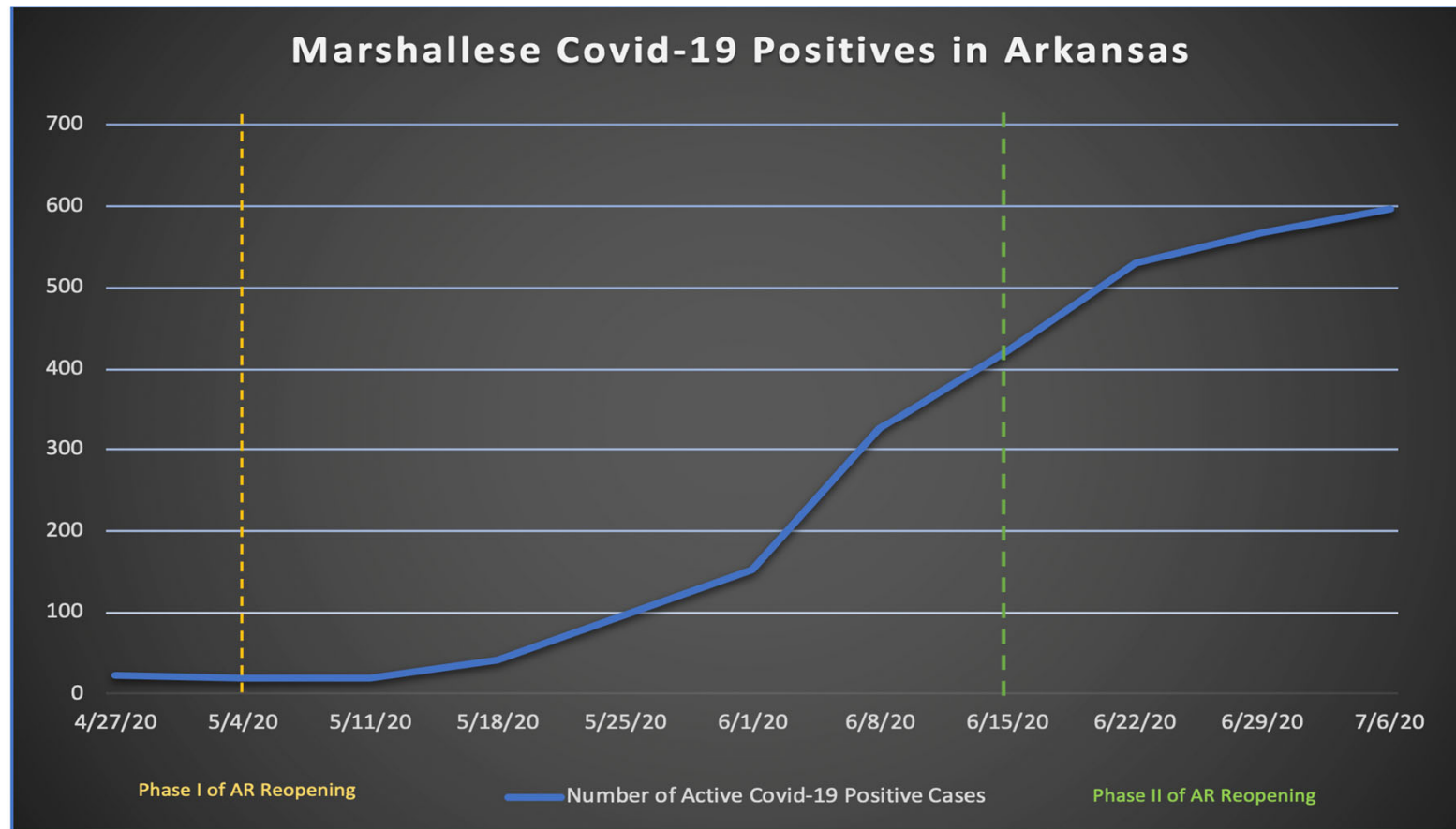
PLATE 17.—Epilation in 7 yr. old girl at 88 days.
Case 78.



PLATE 18.—Same case as in Plate 17, six months after exposure showing complete regrowth of normal hair.

Marshallese and Covid-19

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



Marshallese
Educational
Initiative
www.mei.ngo



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”

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- 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