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The Bikini Atoll Nuclear Tests were Faked

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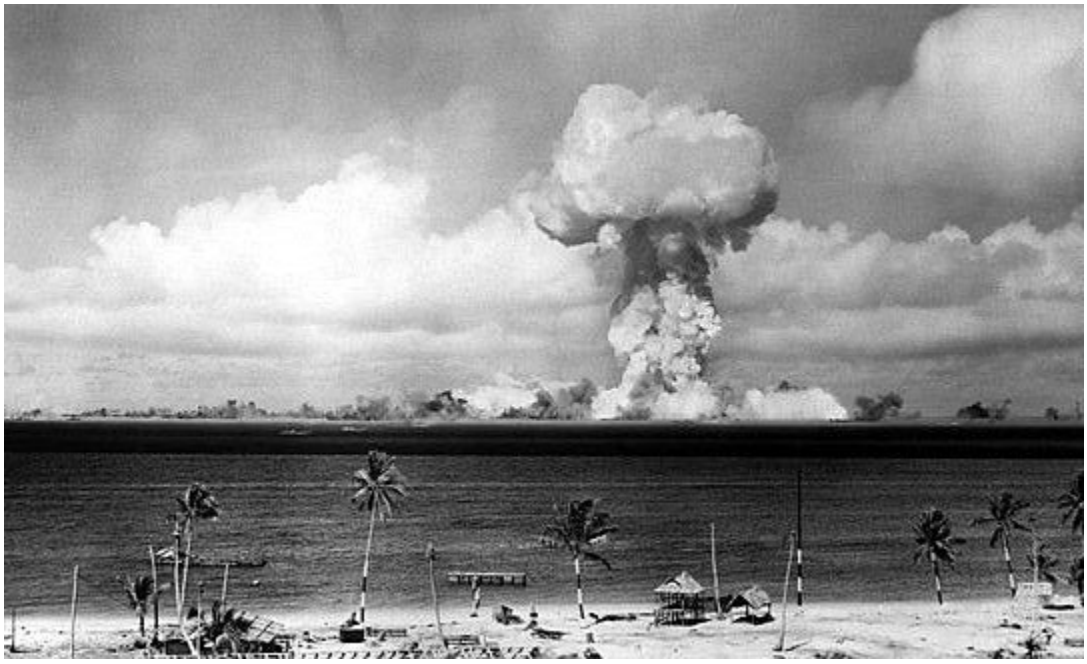
The first Bikini Atoll nuclear tests took place in 1946, we are told. The Bikini Atoll is part of the Marshall Islands in the East Indies. The tests were the first since the bombs dropped in Japan in 1945. Two tests took place, called *Able* and *Baker.* Both were about 23 kilotonnes. For reference, the bomb dropped on Hiroshima was said to be 15 kt. They were detonated just 3.5 miles or 5.6 kilometers from shore.

The first strange thing to note is that the encyclopedia sites can't figure out when either test took place. On the same page, Wikipedia tells us they took place on June 30 and July 24, or July 1 and July 25. It looks like they could get the story straight, after 68 years. I will be told that one is local time and one is UTC, but we don't need both times. Choose one.

Since we have photos of both detonations, it is easy to study the two for continuity. Unfortunately, there is no continuity. The second photo disproves the first.

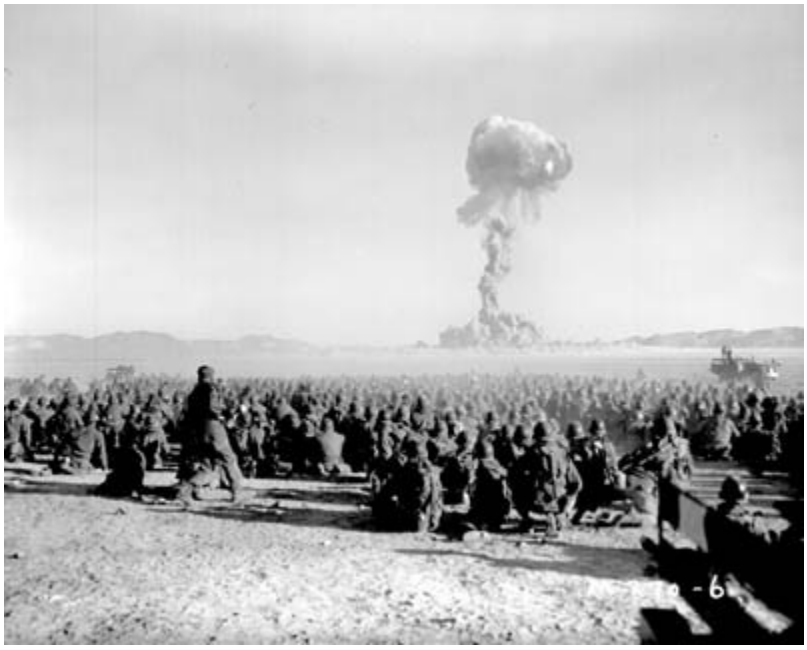
Here is *Able*, which took place first:



Here is *Baker*, 24 days later:

We will look at the ships in close-up in a moment, but the first thing you should notice is the little huts on the shore, and the palm trees.

That is a close-up of *Baker*. Also notice the little sunning deck, about 10 feet out in shallow water. Doesn't look too sturdy, does it? So how did these wicker structures survive the first blast? The little trees didn't lose a leaf after the *Able* detonation. Compare that tree near center to the same tree pre-*Able*. Exactly the same fronds in the same positions. You will say the tree on the far right has lost all its fronds, but check the *Able* photo again: *it didn't have any to begin with*. A real nuclear bomb detonated that nearby should have caused not only a tsunami, swamping this entire beach, it should have also caused a heavy wind. I remind you of the Nevada *Trinity* test films, with the wind ripping across the film sites miles away.



Those soldiers are said to be six miles from the blast, so the beach at Bikini Atoll was about twice as close. You can watch the wind from the Nevada *Trinity* blast here. [*Trinity's* detonation was about the

same size as *Able* and *Baker*.] There you can see the surge that should have been caused in both water and air by the *Able* and *Baker* detonations. And yet somehow that beach on the Bikini Atoll is exactly the same before and after the *Able* detonation.

I also urge you to study the black and white stripes painted on the trees in the *Able* and *Baker* photos. What are those for, you should ask. They are there to measure the water surge. The stripes act as a simple flood meter.

So the people involved apparently want you to think they are expecting a surge, but then they forget to fake the signs of one. If there had been a surge after *Able*, we should see some sign of it in the *Baker* photo. But we don't. No lines appear on the trees. Even more damning is that we see no sand piled up in front of the trees (toward the beach). If there had been any wave caused by the blast, the sand would have piled up around the trunk of the tree.

You will say, "No, no, they swept that all away, to start fresh for the second test." Right. And did they also rebuild the little structures in exactly the same configuration and same place, down to matching the sticks and the holes in the roofs?

Now let's look at the ships. This is a close-up of *Baker*, taken from a 5137 x 2696px photo, so it has a lot of resolution.

I copied that with enough resolution that you can zoom in even more in this pdf if you want to. If you think those black ships look real, I don't know what to say. They shouldn't be black, for a start. The nearer ships are lit from this side, so why aren't the bigger ships? But an even better question is this: if you think they are black because they have been charred by the blast, tell me why they weren't *swamped* by the blast? Why are they just sitting there upright? Again, they should have been hit by a strong surge in both air and water. Whoever faked this photo has tried to indicate the surge by whitening the water out in a circle, but the surge should be far stronger than that. As we see from the *Trinity* blasts, the detonation shouldn't just throw water and air *up*, it should also throw both water and air out to all sides. A wave should be coming right at us here, in both water and air. So this photo has no continuity with the *Trinity* films, as well as no continuity with physics or logic.

Remember, *Baker* was detonated underwater—halfway down to the sea floor—so why would it create this gigantic water spout up, but no wave to the side? We should see a large concentric water wave moving out from the blast, but we don't.

When that huge spout of water and sea-floor sediment that we see going up came back down, we would get a second gigantic wave, possibly even larger than the first. And yet we are told that only 10 of 78 ships in the area were sunk. That makes no sense.

You will say that none of the stuff going up will come down, since it is all vaporized. But the stuff in the spout isn't vapor. If it were vapor, it would look like the vapor above it. *That* is vapor. We don't know what the stuff in the spout is, but to me it looks like a cat's scratching post. Let's zoom in a bit more:

First, study the edge of the spout, where it meets the background. Doesn't look right, does it? It looks like one photo was superimposed on top of another, sort of like they do with greenscreen now.

Next, stare at the spout itself for a moment. Looks a lot like carpet, doesn't it? Is that a nuclear spout, or a cat's scratching post?

That's one brave kitty cat. And this gives a whole new meaning to “carpet bombing.”

Here's another picture of the *Baker* detonation:

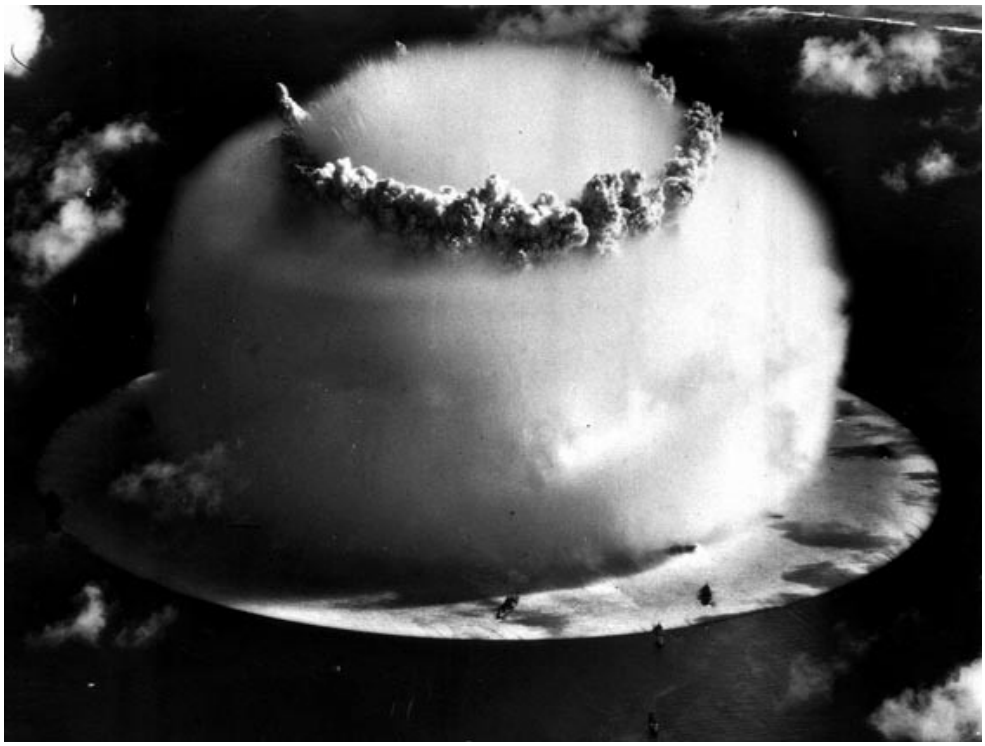
So many problems there it is hard to know where to start. First of all, the spout doesn't match the other spout. The spout here is larger at the bottom and tapers up; the other doesn't. This spout is surrounded by white foam; the other isn't. If you answer that this photo is a few seconds later, allowing these things to change and develop, then you have to answer this, too: How did the white cloud above get smaller? If this is a few seconds later, allowing the white foam below to develop, why hasn't the vapor cloud above expanded? The top of the cloud, containing the broccoli shapes, has expanded, so why would the white vapor halo beneath that have *contracted*? They forgot to match the photos to one another.

The ships here are also too big. We are at least three times farther away, but the ships next to the foam haven't diminished in size proportionally. Another problem is the fall-off of light from right to left across the photo. See how the right side is bright and the left side is dark? Whoever faked this photo was trying to match the shadows on the sailors, which—as we can see—fall to the left. The sailors are bright to the right and dark to the left. But there wouldn't be a shadow on the ocean as a whole. The sun to the right won't cast a shadow to the left on the ocean! Just go outside in a field or on the beach or on the ocean or on a lake, in the morning or evening when the sun is to your right. Then see if it is darker overall to your left. I will tell you: it isn't.

Finally, we have sailors watching without protective clothing, goggles, or—in at least one case—a shirt. Even if these guys are ten miles out, this makes no sense. The blast is traveling out through the *air*. The expanding event doesn't magically stop ten miles out, or even twenty, and they knew that at the time. Do you honestly think they knew enough about radiation and fission to build a successful bomb, but not enough to know how the event would travel through air? Even if they were so stupid or

careless they couldn't figure that out from equations, the earlier tests in Nevada would have told them that. The mushroom in Nevada was said to have traveled out many dozens of miles, and that was just the visible cloud. This was also after the events in Japan, where they tell us they saw the effects of radiation firsthand. So you have to be an idiot to accept this picture as real.

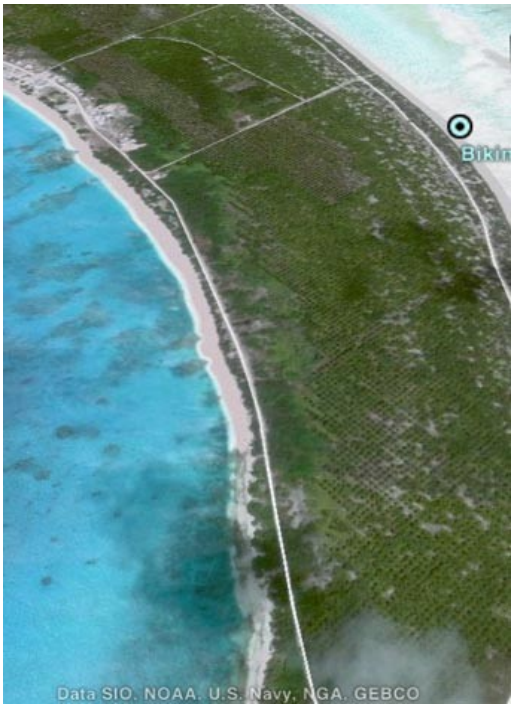
Here's a third photo of the *Baker* event, from the air:



As you can see, it doesn't match either of the previous two. The overall shape of the halo is completely different in all three photos. Beyond that, the ambient cloud cover isn't even close to matching. Here we have a very few tiny wispy clouds. In the second picture, we had lots of medium sized cumulus clouds. And in the first picture, we had a mostly cloudy sky.

You will tell me that in the previous pictures, we see signs that the blast blew the local clouds out of the near vicinity. In the first picture, we saw some clearing above the blast. But it has to be one or the other: either the blast will clear the clouds or it won't. There is no halfway, as we see in this last photo. We should have a super strong wind, right? If the clouds are blown away, you wouldn't expect to see a few wispy, very light clouds remaining. How did these little clouds dodge the wind?

For more proof, we can go to Google. You can get a picture of the Bikini Atoll today from Google Earth.



That's dated 2013, not 1945. We are told the locals can't live there now because of radioactivity, but we see at least three proofs against that. One, we see lots of plant life both on and offshore. Radioactivity affects plants just as it affects animals, so the island should be barren. Remember, the Bikini Atoll wasn't said to be blasted by only *Able* and *Baker.* It was blasted 23 times, including three of the biggest blasts ever from US testing: the 4.5 megaton *Navajo* and the 5 megaton *Tewa,* in 1956; and the 15 megaton *Bravo* in 1954. *Bravo* was therefore 750 times more powerful than *Baker.* Multiply the *Baker* mushroom by 750 times. Since the average elevation of Bikini is only 7 feet above low tide, a blast that size inside the atoll would have sunk the entire island under a boiling sea of radiation. They admit that the crater from Bravo on the sea floor "is 2,200 yards across and 80 yards deep, shaking islands more than 120 miles away." That's a crater more than a mile and a quarter across. The heat created was almost 100,000° F, which is 9 times hotter than the surface of the Sun. The fireball was nearly five miles wide, and the mushroom rose to 60 miles.

But get this: just 10 years after the last nuclear blast there in 1958, the original residents were allowed to go back to Bikini. It was only after finding high levels of Strontium 90 in crabs that they were removed again. I beg you to read that closely, since it is stated in just that way at Wikipedia. They wanted to go back, they did go back, and the only reason they couldn't stay was because of radiation tests on crabs? You have to be kidding me! The place should have looked worse than the surface of the Moon and been completely uninhabitable. The natives would have burst into tears and told the ship to turn around and get them out of there. Instead, they landed and began living there, only to be removed after tests. We are told that crops were replanted in 1968, and grew!

Beyond that, we see something is planted there *in rows*. Who planted it? Does that seem like a good place to plant a crop? Do you think that crop was planted by guys in radiation suits?

Finally, look at all the well maintained roads. Do you think those are left over from 56 years ago? I will be told the US Army is using the Atoll to test radiation-tolerant plants. If so, the test looks incredibly successful. Whatever they have injected into the plants and soil they should inject into themselves, to make radiation-tolerant people.

Oh, and don't forget the radiation-tolerant cat:

In 2008, the *Daily Mail* in London admitted that sea life in and around the atoll is abundant, with huge coral trees growing underwater and schools of fish swimming in the mile-wide *Bravo* "crater." What's more, Wikipedia admits that diving tours have been given there since 1998. Do they swim in lead suits? *Oh, they don't need to because nuclear contamination can't move through sea water, and doesn't last for decades.* Wrong. Just ask yourself this: is that what they are telling you about Fukushima: the sea water is blocking all release of radiation and it will only last a few years? No. If that were the case, Los Alamos National Laboratory could just throw all its high-level waste into the oceans. Why do you think they go to the trouble of burying that waste at great depths in unpopulated areas? Because according to the mainstream story, it will be hot for centuries. High-level waste has a very long half-life, and while it is true that decommissioned bombs aren't said to be as big a problem, it isn't decommissioned bombs were are talking about here. It is exploded bombs. In exploded bombs—as in

reactor cores—very high heats have been created, as well as large amount of fission. Over 42 megatons of fission yield were detonated in Bikini from 1946 to 1958. It is for this reason that the stories don't add up. We are being told many contradictory things. If all these giant hydrogen bombs had actually been detonated there, the Bikini Atoll should not be now be green and cultivated, the coral and fish should not thrive there, no diving tours should be given there, and no natives should have ever returned, even for a moment.

Also consider this: if the *Bravo* blast had really created surface temperatures of 100,000F in a fireball five miles wide, that heat would have to dissipate in all directions, through all media. The sea would have boiled for many miles and the atmosphere would have been scorched for many more. The landmass of the Atoll would have been in or near the edge of that initial fireball, so we should ask what happens to land that is heated to that degree. Even if the temperature had dropped by a factor of ten at that distance from center, that would still indicate a temperature of the land of 10,000F, which is the temperature they now give to the core of the Earth. If you heat land to that temperature and then let it cool, you wouldn't expect it to just return to its original form, would you? If you heat sand and rocks and dirt to that temperature, it melts. In fact, it melts at about $1/5^{th}$ that temperature, creating magma. When it cools, it is then igneous rock. But the surface of the Bikini Atoll is still limestone and sand. Limestone melts at 1,500F, which is 67 times cooler than the temperature said to be created by *Bravo*. Sand normally melts at above 2,000F, so we should also see the beaches at Bikini turned to glass. We don't.

So what does this faking indicate? I would say it indicates one of two things*: either the entire nuclear program has been faked to keep your ass under the desk, ducked and covered; or the nuclear program is real but our military didn't wish to cause this amount of real destruction on our lovely home planet Earth. Those who are familiar with the scruples of the military wouldn't bet on the second possibility, seeming to leave us with the first. However, the second possibility may have a variation: perhaps the military wasn't *allowed* to run these tests. That implies someone or something which has the power to *disallow* the military from doing things, which leads us into other problems. I will leave that problem unsolved for now, only giving you a pointer, which is this: either someone behind our own government is more benevolent than we think, or someone behind the Russian government is more benevolent (and powerful) than we think, or the apparent benevolence we see here comes from some hidden third party. Whatever explanation you choose to embrace should give you a surge of hope. Things may be bad, but they may not be *quite* as bad as the story we have been sold. The fact that our government has long been faking so many events gives you no reason to trust them, but it beats the hell of the events being real. Given the choice of an honest government and terrible real events or a dishonest government and terrible fake events, I will take the second any day.

*I will be told there is a third possibility: they wanted pictures to act as propaganda, but couldn't shield the film from gamma radiation, even ten miles out. So the events were real but they had to fake the pictures. That explanation may hold near ground zero, where no film (especially video) camera could possibly work. But at a distance of many miles, that explanation falls apart. Ionizing radiation from a blast is said to be only 5% of the total energy, which drops by the square with distance. So while you wouldn't want to be standing there for any amount of time, a camera with a fast shutter speed should have a high probability of capturing some visible light without also capturing a fatal gamma ray. The Russian's Tsar Bomba picture was taken 100 miles out, so they shouldn't have had to fake that. But they did.