

The Nuclear Hoax: Chernobyl

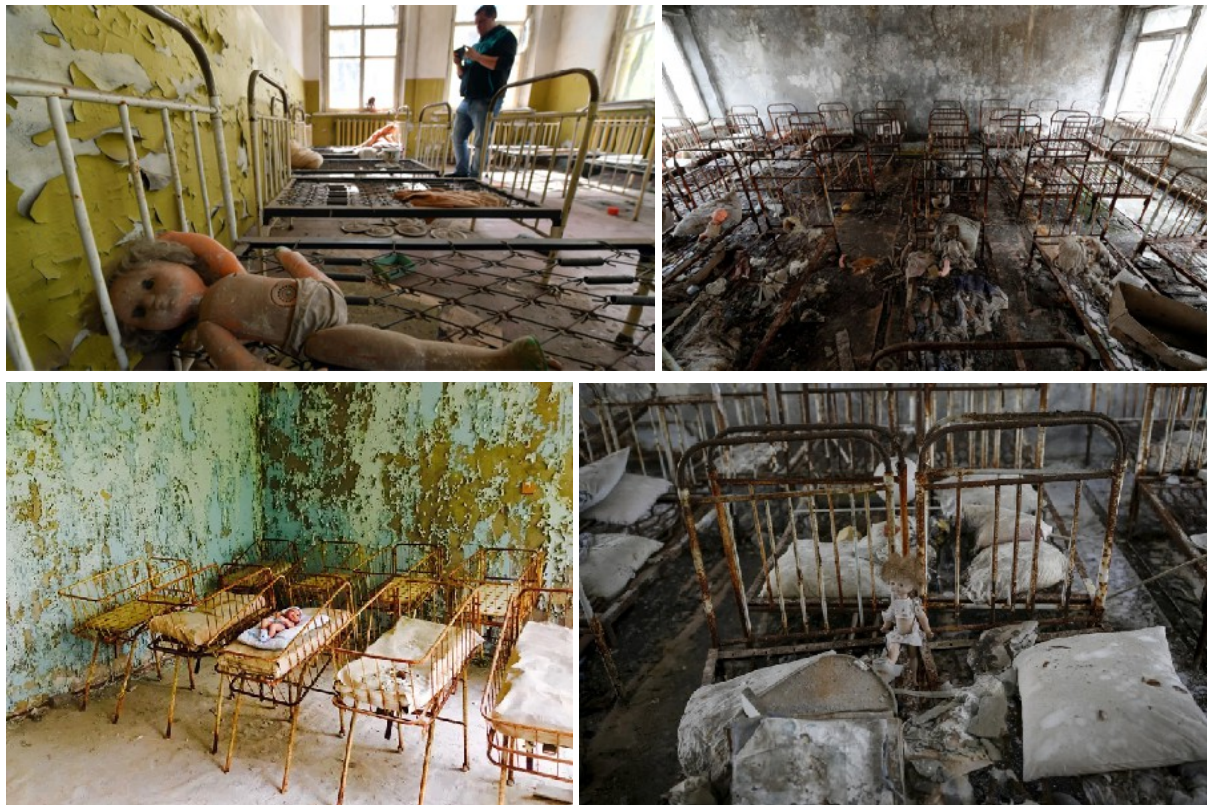
By Chloe Bryn

September 7, 2026

Miles in green

Miles has already hit the Chernobyl hoax in his paper [American Moon](#), but I am going to hit it much harder. I thought going into this one that I would have to work hard to expose the truth, but it fell apart at the least scrutiny. I'm surprised, given the enormity of the con, that they didn't expend more resources to make it appear legitimate, but in a way it makes sense. They figure the more brazen the bluff, the less the public will question it. That's true in part, but it leaves it vulnerable to folks like us who are going in with eyes wide open.

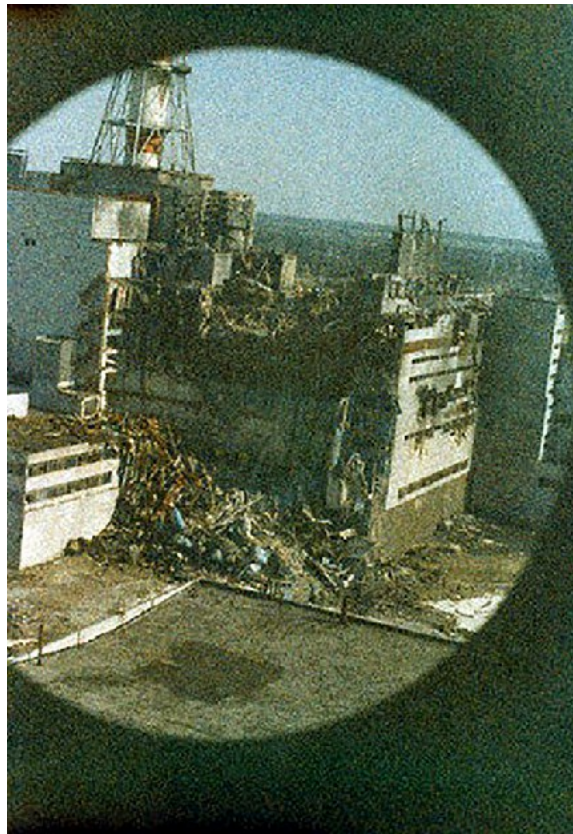
My way in was a simple Google image search on "Chernobyl disaster". For some reason it leads with a bunch of photos of nursery beds and dolls.



It's like a Modern Art project. They're obviously trying to play up the fear factor, hoping that creeping you out will disable your reasoning abilities. But it backfires in a major way, since not only do these photos prove nothing, they actually make no sense. The two on the right look like a bomb exploded in or just outside the room, but of course it's nowhere near the power plant. It's

in Pripyat, two miles away. There was an explosion at the plant, but it was very localized, not even affecting most of the building in which the reactors were housed. So how did that doll's face in the top right photo get charred like that? And why not the other doll in that same photo? These have clearly been staged.

But there are bigger problems with the photographs of this event. [We are told that](#) "Hundreds of staff and firefighters tackled a blaze that burned for 10 days" and that on April 29, three days after the explosion, "a U.S. reconnaissance satellite showed the roof of Reactor No. 4 blown off, and the glowing mass inside still smoking." But here is a photo taken less than 24 hours after the explosion:



Do you see any fire? Any signs of firefighters putting out a blaze? Nope. That photo brings up another problem, which is that the levels of radiation they claim were being released immediately after the explosion would have destroyed any kind of film being used. No photographs or video footage could have survived that area. And yet we are given not only photographs but long clips of footage right at ground zero within days of the disaster. See [here](#), for example, where they film a crew trying to put a hazard flag at the top of the ventilation stack. The fact that this footage survived completely undamaged proves **there was no radiation being emitted**.

Confirming that conclusion, look at the faces of the men who are standing on the roof. They look completely unconcerned, despite the fact that they're standing there right above ground zero means they will almost certainly die of radiation poisoning.



C'mon, facemasks block radiation, so those two guys are safe. Fauci said so. Seriously, look at how happy they are! WTF?! These were high-level managers and directors at the plant who knew how radiation worked. And yet they are wearing hazmat suites and surgical masks that **provide absolutely zero protection against ionizing radiation**. As you can see, they're not even bothering to wear the masks. So why dress up in these pointless getups? Because they knew it would fool the public seeing these images, and it still does, even though they now admit the suits and masks were worthless and that **the workers themselves knew this**.

We get more nonsense when we look into how the meltdown happened:

On April 25th, 1986 before a routine shutdown, the crew for the 4th reactor was testing the quality of its turbines and the amount of supply power that could be transferred to the main circulating pumps. In order to run through the test, numerous operator actions such as disabling the automatic shutdown mechanism had to take place. Once the operator decided to shut down the reactor, Xenon-135 poisoning began to occur on the fuel rods and the thermal power of the plant continued to decrease. In order to return the thermal power and fuel rods to safe conditions, the control rods were removed, causing thermo-hydraulic instability in the reactor. After removing the control rods, only 4 of the 8 water pumps that supplied cooling water to the reactor were working. The increase of steam voids in the cooling water caused increased reactivity. This eventually led to the burning of the Xenon-135 and an uncontrollable surge in thermal power, which reached 30,000 MW. The nuclear chain reaction caused the entire reactor to explode.

You should find it highly suspicious that **this happened during a safety test** and wasn't a failure during normal operations. How would a safety test lead to more dangerous conditions? How would turning OFF the reactor increase the chance of an explosion? Why would a decrease in thermal power make the situation unsafe? How did they miss the fact that half of the water pumps weren't functioning? The more you try to scan that paragraph for sense, the more **it sounds like they intentionally tried to get the reactor to explode**. Of course, they did-

n't, because there was no nuclear power to begin with. As the photos of the aftermath suggest, this looks like a controlled demolition using normal explosives.



Within a few weeks they already had massive cranes set up. What company was willing to send its workers to a certain death in order to start cleaning up the site? What worker in that region would have been willing to die? No, they would have stayed as far away from this place as possible. Except that, like with the Twin Towers, they needed to dispose of all the evidence ASAP.

Speaking of deaths, you may be surprised to learn that only 4,000 people are estimated to have died as a result of radiation exposure, and that includes long-term mortalities from cancer. Only 51 people allegedly died immediately following the meltdown. But that number makes no sense, since there were 600 workers on site when the meltdown occurred. All 600 should have died from radiation poisoning. According to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Chernobyl explosion put 400 times more radioactive material into the Earth's atmosphere than the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. 400 times 0 is still 0. Yet [as Wikipedia admits](#), "Far fewer people died as an immediate result of the Chernobyl event than the immediate deaths [from radiation at Hiroshima](#)." They put Hiroshima deaths within the first year at upwards of 100,000. Granted, they faked those numbers too, but why not at least try to maintain consistency? You'll say it was because Chernobyl is in the middle of nowhere, so there weren't many people to begin with. But they evacuated 350,000 people from the area, and they also admit that about 600,000 people, called "liquidators", were enlisted to help clean up and contain the site within the first few months, when radiation was still at lethal levels. Remember, to this day they claim there are still hot spots at Chernobyl that would be lethal after 40 minutes of exposure. We're told the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone will remain in place for centuries if not thousands of years due to the uranium and plutonium decay, and yet less than 1% of the nearly 1 million residents and workers who were there during and after the meltdown have died in the last 40 years. [Wikipedia even cites studies](#) confirming all this in no uncertain terms:

Ivanov et al. (2001)^[7] studied nearly 66,000 liquidators from [Russia](#), and found **no increase in overall mortality** from [cancer](#) or non-cancer causes.

You'll argue that's because survivors were hyper-aware of cancer risk and so were more vigilant about screening and early treatment, keeping the mortality rate low. **They wore Coppertone.** Nice try, but no:

Rahu et al. (2006)^[8] studied some 10,000 liquidators from [Latvia](#) and [Estonia](#) and found **no significant increase in overall cancer rate.**

If that's the case, how can they even attribute the 4,000 deaths to the meltdown? With no increase in overall cancer rate or mortality from any cause, the 4,000 deaths can't really be attributed to the meltdown, can they? Because they're no longer excess deaths. So, as with Covid, they just took 4,000 deaths that would have happened anyway and reassigned them as "nuclear disaster" deaths. Actually, that 4,000 comes from WHO and is their estimate of how many deaths **will eventually be attributable** to the disaster. So they really are just making up a number, having no proof of any actual deaths.

And [yet another Wikipedia page](#) offers more evidence:

...a 2005 study of microsatellite mutations found no statistically significant increase in the frequency of germline mutations, nor an increase in developmental anomalies, among liquidators' children or among children living in other contaminated areas.^{[95][96]} A 2021 study using whole-genome sequencing of children of Chernobyl liquidators similarly found **no evidence of trans-generational genetic effects.**^[97]

While we're on the subject, it should strike you as odd that they called these people "liquidators". Liquidation is what you do to a failed business; you sell off assets and try to recoup as much value as you can before permanently shutting down. I suggest you read that exactly how it sounds. The Chernobyl disaster was a planned "liquidation" of an enterprise that was no longer serving the needs of its shareholders. More on that later. **Compare to the Titanic.**

Next [we're told](#):

In some areas the liquidators could not remain exposed for more than 40 seconds before the radiation received reached the maximum dose that a human being should have received throughout his life.

Okay, we get it, no one could safely come anywhere near the plant because there was a shit-ton of radiation. Now square that with this—an internal photo of a still functioning section of the Chernobyl nuclear power station taken a few months after the 1986 disaster:



That's right, a bunch of workers in the control room of the next reactor over, who continued to keep the plant running—**right next to one of the deadliest radiation hotspots in the world!** And they continued to wear—what are those, surgical scrubs? Really? The control room looks like something from the Death Star, or maybe North Korea's totally-not-fake nuclear missile center. But do you really think these guys would continue to work there every day, exposing themselves to lethal doses of radiation? If the explosion really released 400x the radioactive material of Hiroshima, those workers who stayed around would've been dead in, what, a couple of days? They certainly would've been too ill to keep working. The fact that they expect you to believe the other three reactors continued operating, with hundreds of workers staying behind to keep them going, shows either how stupid they are or how stupid they think YOU are. Or both.

Next, I point you to a photo of the cooling towers. First off, something doesn't look right, almost as if it's AI-generated. Are there even cooling towers there?



Second, notice how far away they are from the actual plant. That thing that looks like a giant airplane hangar in the background is where the reactors were housed. Why are the cooling towers so far away? I am told those are the unfinished cooling towers for reactors 5 and 6, which were never completed. Fine, then where were the cooling towers for reactors 1-4? I am told those reactors didn't need towers because they had a cooling pond, but the capacity of the pond was maxed out and couldn't support any more reactors.



Really? That massive cooling pond was maxed out? And they couldn't utilize more water from the Pripyat River right next to it? But those two towers (straight down from the 'c' in 'cooling pond') that appear tiny next to that huge cooling pond would have done the trick? It doesn't add up, does it?

And let's talk about [that massive hangar](#) they stuck over reactor 4 to contain the radiation. The original container they built over it, which was replaced in 2016, was built out of steel and concrete. But the neutrons released in a nuclear reaction can easily pass through both steel and concrete. So what exactly did that accomplish? Even worse, they bored a bunch of holes in the structure "to allow observation of the interior of the core." And the radiation doesn't get through those holes? No, because they put "filtration systems" in place to prevent that. But wouldn't the filtration systems prevent observation through those holes? And why wouldn't they put a filtration system over the whole thing instead of useless concrete and steel?

The new container isn't any better, also being made of steel that free neutrons can easily pass through. I will be told the structure is super thick, blocking or absorbing most of the radiation. Does this look thick to you?



The structure is hollow, so at most we're looking at a few inches of steel **or aluminum** in the inner and outer walls. Completely useless. The whole project allegedly cost \$2.7 billion in USD, which was financed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. EBRD shareholders are national governments, the USA being the largest, which provide funds for private sector development. Just one of many ways your government uses your taxes to enrich private corporations. Think of the interest generated by a \$2.7B loan, the capital of which is YOUR tax dollars. Shouldn't you be the recipient of those interest payments? So Americans are footing the initial money, Ukrainians are footing the interest, and the profit is going to...who knows?

By the way, for some reason we are told they have to dismantle the original containment structure that is now inside the new container. No idea why, but you'll get a laugh out of the current deadline for this work: **October 31**, 2029.

The story unravels more with the [Red Forest](#), a section of pine forest near the plant that was supposedly decimated by the radioactive dust clouds released in the explosion. Per Wikipedia:

The explosion and fire at the Chernobyl No. 4 reactor contaminated the soil, water and atmosphere with radioactive material equivalent to that of 20 times the [atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki](#).... The site of the Red Forest remains one of the most contaminated areas in the world.^[2]

Remember, radiation is supposed to affect animals and plants similar to humans, causing cell mutation and death and a whole host of related problems. So we should expect that plants and animals living in constant close proximity to Chernobyl, would have all sorts of diseases, abnormal growth patterns, short lifespans, etc. Well, think again:

However, it has proved to be an astonishingly fertile [habitat](#) for many [endangered species](#). The evacuation of the area surrounding the nuclear reactor has created a lush and unique [wildlife refuge](#).... The nature of the area seems to have not only survived, but flourished due to significant reduction of human impact.

In fact, many species of wild animal have taken up residence in the area that hadn't been seen in the Ukraine for decades, including wolves, bears, and even Przewalski's horses, considered the last truly wild species of horse in the world:



Reminds us of the Bikini Atoll. They attribute all this to the lack of human presence, which is true, but they don't bother to explain how exactly all this wildlife can be flourishing on highly contaminated radioactive soil. In fact, the contamination is so bad that we are told dead things can't decompose because there are not enough microbes in the soil to facilitate decomposition. Clearly that isn't true. We're told they bulldozed the red forest and buried the pines in the earth to minimize airborne spread of radioactive material, but that means nothing should have been able to regrow on top of that.



That's an aerial of the forest today. Looks to be about 40 years of normal growth to me, meaning trees had no problem reforesting the area. The bald patch you see in the center is actually [due to illegal logging](#) that is carried out by the state-run Agency for the Management of the Exclusion

Zone. That's right, the government itself is illegally harvesting this allegedly radioactive timber to make tens of millions in profit every year. Which begs the question, do they know something we don't? Like, perhaps the trees aren't radioactive at all? You'll say governments are just that corrupt—they'll sell biohazardous timber for profit without a second thought. I agree, but what about the employees felling the trees? You think they'd risk their lives working in one of the most radioactive places in the world?

Another sign the whole Red Forest narrative is a sham is the obvious tampering of photos of it shortly after the incident:



That's supposed to be a swath of the forest with a radioactive dust cloud hovering above it. The cloud looks fake, and of course photography wouldn't work directly underneath it anyway. Also, the forest wouldn't turn brown that quickly. What's more, the photo looks recolored. The red is unnaturally intense. Compare it to this photo taken from the same time period:



Now it looks yellow with unnaturally red soil. It looks like more recoloring to me. Now compare both of those to these:



These two look more natural, but they don't match up with each other; the first looks rusty like oak trees in the fall, while the second is a very dull dark brown. These two images were taken on the same day, and it was a cloudless day, so variations in light can't explain the discrepancy. At least one of these must have been recolored, as well, and possibly both. But even if this is showing some level of actual browning, that could be easily achieved by spraying herbicide. You'll see the same rusting of pine needles when they spray under power lines. In fact, that may be what the helicopter is spraying. We are told it's spraying a sticky, molasses-like polymer fluid, as well as polyvinyl acetate (PVA) glue, to trap radioactive dust. You have to laugh. Do you really think that would work? One helicopter spraying some goop is going to contain all that radioactive material going out in every direction from the plant? Talk about a bandaid for a bullet wound. And we still have the problem of helicopter pilots volunteering for this suicide mission. And the problem of photographic film somehow surviving to show us all of this.

We know the KGB was involved in covering up the Chernobyl disaster, but now we can read that in a new way. For example, [Reuters pulls this tidbit](#) from the KGB archives:

When a French journalist collected water and soil samples from the Chernobyl area after the accident in 1987, the KGB swapped the samples for fake ones in a special operation, the SBU cited another KGB report as saying.

We're meant to believe they swapped soil samples to hide just how bad the contamination was. But they've spun the truth in the opposite direction as usual. They swapped samples because they didn't want an independent journalist running tests and discovering the soil was perfectly healthy. After all, by 1987, a year after the event, the world knew how bad the explosion supposedly was. They had permanently evacuated everyone for miles around and set up the exclusion zone. It was public knowledge, so why bother trying to hide soil contamination levels? They'd only need to do that if the levels were much LOWER than everyone thought, and they wanted us to think the disaster was much worse than it really was.

They're still messing with us four decades later, claiming that a Russian soldier died from acute radiation sickness in 2022 during the [faked invasion of Ukraine](#). That article was published on **April 1**, so we should've known we were being fooled. CNN cited a social media post that claimed other Russian soldiers who had camped in the Red Forest were being treated for radia-

tion poisoning at a hospital in Belarus. These claims were later proved false, blaming it on a tour guide who wanted to scare off the Russian invaders. Yeah right. It was the media itself that made up these rumors, to continue the nuclear disaster narrative. But let's not miss the point here; we are told that Russian soldiers camped in and around the Chernobyl exclusion zone, yet there are no verified reports of any radiation sickness. How is that possible? **Because there is no radiation.**

What about the reports of gigantism in plants and animals after the disaster? I found no evidence of it except for one photograph, which has been obviously tampered with:



Notice the curved airbrushing streaks around the plant drooping down on the right. Like I said, very obvious. The photo as a whole makes no sense, either, since this is supposed to be in the exclusion zone. Who is this carefree lady still living there, harvesting these giant weeds in a nice dress and platform shoes? Where did she get her hair done? Did the hairdresser at the local salon decide to ignore the evacuation mandate, too? Compare her to these jokers:



No gigantism in this field I guess, but I'm glad those folks are wearing anti-chemical warfare suits that offer no protection against radiation. I wonder if they waved to the giant weed lady as they were passing by.

Actually, there are several people who did ignore the evacuation mandate or snuck back shortly thereafter. Referred to as the babushkas of Chernobyl, [they continue to live in the exclusion zone](#) to this day, including this amazing lady, Hanna Semenenko:



What does Hanna—perfectly healthy despite decades of living in the most radioactive place on earth—say about all this?

“Radioactivity? That's nonsense! I've lived here for twenty years and everything's clean.”

Exactly.

So why would they fake a nuclear disaster? The most obvious answer is money. Chernobyl caused \$235 billion in economic damages. The taxpayer is footing that bill with interest. But since there was no disaster, the only expenses were the staging of it and some half-assed cleanup efforts, all of which probably amounted to a few billion at most. The vast majority of it went straight into the pockets of the orchestrators of this event, including the banks. The whole thing was just a huge treasury dip, another massive wealth transfer from the poor to the rich carried out in broad daylight.

But what about the plant itself—wasn't it a real power plant? If it wasn't nuclear, why would they lie about that? And why would they intentionally blow it up if they were profiting from its energy production? There are a few possibilities here. One, it was a real power plant using traditional coal burning to produce electricity. Two, it wasn't a power plant at all but some type of manufacturing facility, potentially using exotic materials like uranium and plutonium for some other purpose.

It could be that Chernobyl was some kind of fueling station or uranium refinery for powering the military's advanced aircraft. In support of that theory, you might want to check out this Vice article from 2023 titled [“Why Do UFO Sightings Keep Happening Near Nuclear Sites?”](#) Of course the article misdirects mightily, suggesting that benevolent aliens are keeping humans from destroying ourselves. But there may be some truth to the UFO sightings near these plants.

You may also be interested to know that only a few miles from the plant was a secret underground military base that has also been abandoned and is now part of the exclusion zone. In the Soviet era, local maps marked the area as a summer camp, which is funny considering that the visible part of the base was a huge, bizarre structure known as the Russian Woodpecker:



Those photos give you a sense of just how massive this thing was, at nearly 500 feet tall and a half-mile wide. It was actually an over-the-horizon radar system the Soviets called the Duga, which used shortwave radio emissions to detect aircraft and missiles from up to thousands of miles away. It earned its nickname from the fact that its 10 Hz frequency created short, woodpecker-like tapping sounds that were picked up by shortwave radios as far away as the US. It be-

came such a nuisance that some radio receivers started having “Woodpecker Blankers” included in their circuit designs, to negate its signal. Over-the-horizon radar works by bouncing short-waves off the ionosphere and back toward earth at an angle, thereby extending its visibility. That all checks out, but it doesn’t explain its proximity to the power plant. Some have speculated that the plant had to be built nearby to supply the Duga with large amounts of energy. It turns out that **the Duga cost twice as much to build as the power plant**. That should strike you as odd considering how large and complex a nuclear power plant is. The cost to build the Chernobyl plant was about \$1.2 billion in today’s USD. But that doesn’t really check out either, since nuclear power plants in the US cost \$1 billion or more per reactor at the time. Chernobyl had four reactors, so the Soviets were able to build it for only 25% of the typical cost. Really? They claim it was so cheap because the Soviets had such a tightly controlled economy. Sorry, I don’t buy it. It also doesn’t check out with the \$235B price tag to clean up the disaster, which is about 200x the build cost. If we assume it wasn’t a nuclear plant at all, but just a standard coal-burning plant, that \$1.2B would make more sense, wouldn’t it?

But [there’s more](#). In his 2015 documentary about the Russian Woodpecker, Ukrainian artist Fedor Alexandrovich investigates his own theory that the Soviets actually planned the Chernobyl explosion in order to cover up the fact that the Duga was a massive taxpayer-funded failure. Allegedly the OTH radar didn’t work properly because they didn’t account for the effect the Northern Lights would have on it. That’s all as may be. But the fact that this documentary has been heavily promoted, winning awards at Sundance, means it is probably another subtle misdirection. And it is, since the documentary never questions the central lie, assuming from the start that Chernobyl was a real nuclear disaster. By making it a cover up of something else, they want us to accept the premise and move right along, focusing our attention instead on the Duga.

If the power plant was really built to supply energy to the Duga, they wouldn’t have waited 10 years after building the Duga to build the plant. If anything, they may have been experimenting with ambient energy capture. The Duga looks like a giant net, and they may have been following some of Tesla’s ideas to pull energy out of the air in the form of atmospheric charge. Or they may have been trying to capture or channel energy from the ionosphere. Remember Tesla tried doing a similar thing with Wardenclyffe Tower in New York. If that’s the case, it seems the Soviets’ experiment failed, since the Duga and its underground military base was abandoned. Viewed in that light, Chernobyl and the Duga may have been decommissioned, and the Soviets took the opportunity to fake a nuclear meltdown as a last cash-grab on the way out. It also reinforced the nuclear hoax, since “technology gone wrong” is the best way to sell that technology as real. Think of the Challenger explosion.