

# April Fool! „Nuclear catastrophe“ of Fukushima wasn't a nuclear catastrophe at all...

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Two years ago, on March 11th 2011, the „nuclear catastrophe“ of Fukushima happened. Nuclear facilities have been harmed near the offshore city after an earthquake of intensity 9. Germany was the only country which declared the exit of atomic energy and with this the german power supply was upside-down. This caused devastating consequences for the citizens money bag and maybe also for the safety of supply. And meanwhile it becomes more and more obvious: The so called „nuclear catastrophe“ hasn't been a nuclear catastrophe at all!

Well, who doesn't remember the nuclear catastrophe of Fukushima on March 11th, 2011? There were supposed to be 16.000 dead people and 3.500 missing ones. But all those people haven't been victims of the „atomic catastrophe“, but of the previous earthquake and tsunami at the japanese eastcoast. But in the media this is all jumbled very happily: „Whole areas are still steamrolled. Two years have been gone since the catastrophe of Fukushima“, Spiegel Online said. Like the nuclear accident „steamrolled areas“.

The northeast of Japan has allegedly been rocked by an 9.0-earthquake on March 11th, 2011. According to the Zeit, the earthquake „caused a tsunami of a height of 20 meters and made the reactors in the atomic power plant collapse. Nearly 16.000 people died, more than 2.700 are still missing.“ Like the 16.000 people died as a consequence of the collapsed reactors. Actually the earthquake and the tsunami-catastrophe both bear the name Fukushima, the name of the place of the affected atomic power plants.

No deaths caused by radiation in Fukushima

But is this legitimate? In fact, how many people died because of the „nuclear catastrophe“ itself? For example, the atomic accident of Chernobyl caused approximately 50 deaths caused by radiation. You can just guess the number of people who became ill because of the released radiation after Chernobyl. That's because it's not possible to associate a single carcinosis with the nuclear accident. Epidemiological studies act on the assumption of additional 10.000 deaths caused by cancer. So what's the matter with Fukushima now, which shocked the whole world and made the germans change their power supply? Well, according to Wikipedia, in Fukushima has been released just a fraction of the radioactive emissions of Chernobyl, like „10 to 20 percent“. Ok, 10 to 20 percent are too much as well, but it has in no way the dimension of the Chernobyl-accident. To that effect there were nearly no victims of the „nuclear catastrophe“ itself to cry for and not to mention victims of the released radiation.

## The workers indisposition

### Facing

the worldwide fearmongering the article on german Wikipedia can easily be read like a satire: "Five workers have been harmed because of the earthquake, according to NISA (japanese atomic supervising institution). Another one broke both his legs and one suffered a cardiac infarction. After this, two persons were missing and found dead three weeks later in the basement of a turbine house." Four persons have been harmed because of the explosion of hydrogen in reactor building 1; "another worker suffered a stroke the same day". The explosion of reactor building 3 caused eleven persons injured. But that wasn't all. But "more workers did feel uncomfortable below the breathing masks, because of this one person stumbled and hurt his knee, one suffered an injury at his eyes because of escaped cooling water of a cementation pump. Another one got hurt because he felt of a ladder". And finally, two months after the "nuclear catastrophe", a 60-years old worker passed out and died because he carried heavy weights on May 14th, 2011: "There wasn't any radioactive contamination, the doctors suspect a heart attack."

### Victims of radiation? Negative report!

#### Victims

of radiation? Negative. A few workers may have received an increased dose of radiation. But any harm or illness caused by radiation didn't come to light. The workers who waded through radioactive water on March 24th, 2011 may got the highest dose of radiation. At their feet have been detected two, up to three Sievert: "An inspection made up that medical treatment wasn't necessary; a follow-up inspection on April 11th by the National Institute for Radiological Science was negative regarding any radiation illness."

### Two years after: How a reporter survived the "zone of death"

#### But

that's not possible! Because finally the measurements still show "that the radiation is extremely high", alerted Handelsblatt-reporter Martin Koelling, who visited the area lately, just in time of the second anniversary of the "Fukushima-catastrophe": "The actinometer in our bus aims at 1.700 microsievert per hour, which are nearly 15.000 millisievert per year. You can identify this amount as a zone of death." Gosh: And how did this man made it to come out alive here? And why were he and other journalists allowed by the Fukushima-licensee Tepco to go inside? Well, at first an "amount" can grammatically not be a zone of death "but that just on the brink. Secondly, the man furthermore confuses a lot of things. Because 1.700 microsievert per hour may sound like much. But because the prefix "micro" means "millionth", you can imagine about which dimension this is in reality: About 0,0017 sievert per hour. Actually, the thousandfold of this would be dangerous for life. 15.000 millisievert (=15 sievert) may really be deadly, but just if you got them at once "not split up over a whole year. And that's already the complete secret how a reporter of the Handelsblatt survived the "zone of death" of Fukushima.

The worst is the psychological blackmail

Fine

and what was the matter with the people outside of the atomic buildings? There died, in fact, 40 to 50 persons but not because of radiation, but because they were left behind in a hospital while the evacuation. Furthermore there were a few suicides, which were related to the fear of the economical consequences of the catastrophe. There weren't any deaths caused by radiation and according to WHO they are seen as unlikely for the future, declares the European Institute for Climate and Energy (EIKE). And it already turned out in the early summer of 2012: The exposure to radiation after the disaster of the atomic power plant in Fukushima may be obviously lower than feared and even lays inside of acceptable limits most of the time, Spiegel Online quoted the United Nations on May 24th, 2012: Except for two places, the radiation has been 'pretty low' since the reactor-disaster in March 2011 and also has clearly been below the limits which are internationally seen as critical.

The hazardous incident shouldn't be defined down here. Every victim is one too much and you can't expulse the possibility that humans will get ill through a bit higher dose of radiation after a lot of time. But it's just not what they were telling us; you can not talk about a large, global nuclear catastrophe in this case. The worse thing has been, also according to UNO, the psychological terror against the population: According to the actual interim report of UNSCEAR, what is much worse, are the social consequences, such as depression and social exclusion of the people around the atomic power plant Fukushima 1, was to read in the SÄddeutschen Zeitung (online) on May 24th, 2012. Young women from this region believe that they aren't able to get children anymore, an expert was quoted by the paper. That's why they aren't getting married. Other women say that they have to abort now. No one's eating the rice from Fukushima anymore. Because of this many people's existence is endangered.

Not a nuclear-, but a fear-catastrophe

If you

believe in the words of the Britain professor of physics, Wade Allison, Fukushima hasn't been a nuclear catastrophe, but much more a fear one: It has been a social disaster for the population because of the psychological stress and the loss in confidence which was caused by the accident. But this is led back to the fear, not the radiation, he said in an interview with the Jungen Freiheit. But it hasn't been a nuclear catastrophe. Nobody died or will die within the next 50 years because of the radiation of this accident. There hasn't even been a run to the hospitals. Therefore the accident of Fukushima could never have developed like the one in Chernobyl in 1986. And, like international reports confirm, there is no evidence that there died more than 50 people because of radiation in Chernobyl.

On the other side a

lot of the people, who became homeless through Fukushima, are desperate.

They had to give up home and property and furthermore they are talked into that 'invisible danger' of radiation. Of course this produces abjection and stress, the people become depressiv, begin to drink, desperate, kill themselves " a whole society is desintegrated here". Because of this it is actually in dispute if the evacuations and especially the global fearmongering were legitimate. At least the japanese government emanates "from 573 Fukushima-following deaths" " which don't have anything to do with the physical effect of radiation, shall be understood!

Original

For more information this topic look here

Because of lack of resources we are only able to provide rough translations here.

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