

Biblical Lit God Evidence



Safe in the Midst of Hiroshima Nuclear Blast

Feb 2000

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Hiroshima - August 6th, 1945

There was a home eight blocks (about 1 kilometer) from where the A-Bomb went off in Hiroshima Japan. This home had a church attached to it which was completely destroyed, but the home survived, and so did the eight German Jesuit missionaries who prayed the rosary in that house faithfully every day. These men were missionaries to the Japanese people, they were non-military, but because Germany and Japan were allies during WWII they were permitted to live and minister within Japan during the war. Not only did they all survive with (at most) relatively minor injuries, but they all lived well past that awful day with no radiation sickness, no loss of hearing, or any other visible long term defects or maladies. Naturally, they were interviewed numerous times (Fr. Schiffer, a survivor, said over 200 times) by scientists and health care people about their remarkable experience and they say "we believe that we survived because we were living the message of Fatima. We lived and prayed the rosary daily in that home." Of course the secular scientists are speechless and incredulous at this explanation - and they are sure there is some "real" explanation - but at the same time over 55 years later the scientists are still absolutely bamboozled when it comes to finding a plausible scenario to explain the missionary's unique escape from the hellish power of that bomb.

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FR. □SCHIFFER OF HIROSHIMA
by Fr. □Paul Ruge, O.F.M.I.

At 2:45 a.m. □ On August 6, 1945, a B-29 bomber took off from the island of Tinian to drop the first atomic bomb on Japan. □ At 8:15 a.m. □ the bomb exploded eight city blocks from the Jesuit Church of Our Lady's Assumption in Hiroshima. □ Half a million people were annihilated. □ However, the church and four Jesuit fathers stationed there survived: Fathers Hugo Lassalle, Kleinsorge, Cieslik and Schiffer. □ (RH note - all other accounts state clearly that there were eight Jesuits stationed in this home not four - and it is well known that all eight survived - the author of this present article apparently only had the names of four of them, for instance Fr. □Arrupe is left out of the list - and at this writing, I have not been able to find the names of the other three Jesuits. end of note.) According to the experts they "ought to be dead," being within a one-mile radius of the explosion. □ Nine days later on August 15, Feast of Our Lady's Assumption, U.S. □ forces were ordered to cease fire.

This is the incredible story of the late Fr. □Hubert Schiffer, as retold by Fr. □Paul Ruge. □ [1] I met Fr. □Schiffer in the late 70s at the Tri-City Airport in Saginaw, Michigan, as he was going to give a talk for the Blue Army Novena/Triduum. □ As I chauffeured him around he told me stories of his life, especially of the atomic explosion at Hiroshima. □ On the morning of August 6, 1945, he had just finished Mass, went into the rectory and sat down at the breakfast table, and had just sliced a grapefruit, and had just put his spoon into the grapefruit when there was a bright flash of light. □ His first thought was that it was an explosion in the harbor (this was a major port where the Japanese refueled their submarines.)

Then, in the words of Fr. □Schiffer: "Suddenly, a terrific explosion filled the air with one bursting thunderstroke. □ An invisible force lifted me from the chair, hurled me through the air, shook me, battered me, whirled me 'round and 'round like a leaf in a gust of autumn wind." [2] The next thing he remembered, he opened his eyes

and he was laying on the ground.□He looked around and there was NOTHING in any direction: the railroad station and buildings in all directions were leveled to the ground.

The only physical harm to himself was that he could feel a few pieces of glass in the back of his neck.□As far as he could tell, there was nothing else physically wrong with himself.□Many thousands were killed or maimed by the explosion.□After the conquest of the Americans, their army doctors and scientists explained to him that his body would begin to deteriorate because of the radiation.□Many of the Japanese people had blisters and sores from the radiation.□To the doctors amazement, Fr.□Schiffer's body contained no radiation or ill-effects from the bomb.□Fr.□Schiffer attributes this to devotion to the Blessed Mother, and his daily Fatima Rosary.□He feels that he received a protective shield from the Blessed Mother which protected him from all radiation and ill-effects.□(This coincides with the bombing of Nagasaki where St. Maximilian Kolbe had established a Franciscan Friary which was also unharmed because of special protection from the Blessed Mother, as the Brothers too prayed the daily Rosary and also had no effects from the bomb.)

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Links (all links were working in□May 2002):

From Glenn (pictures of Hiroshima after the A-Bomb):

□<http://www.lclark.edu/~history/HIROSHIMA/>

From Matt (accounts from survivors):

□<http://www.jimcorley.com/account.htm> □

From Dr. Stephen Rinehart (info on the US decision to drop the bomb & military issues):

□<http://www.odci.gov/csi/monograph/4253605299/csi9810001.html>

□<http://www.peak.org/~danneng/decision/usnews.html>

□<http://www.dannen.com/decision/index.html>

What follows is Dr. Stephen Rinehart's commentary - presented in two parts since we corresponded on the subject of the Hiroshima atomic bomb blast over a few days. You may wonder why I contacted

Stephen in the first place. Within the U.S. Department of Defense (where we both work - albeit at different locations and for different services), Stephen is widely recognized as international expert in this field. So in order to give you some insight into his professional background - in addition to his commentary - he has kindly provided us a brief resume - which I have attached to the conclusion of his commentary. I originally contacted Stephen to see if he would please give us a description (from physics) of the conditions that existed at the Jesuit's home, estimated to be one kilometer from the estimated 15-20 kiloton atomic blast at Hiroshima.

Stephen is also a wonderful Catholic, and is very devoted to Our Lady and the Holy Rosary.

...his comments follow...

Part 1...

Richard, I will check but quick calculation says at 1 kilometer the bulk temperature was in excess of 20,000 to 30,000 degrees F (transients in microseconds greater than 100,000F perhaps as high as 1,000,000 F within 1 kilometer - depends on construction details and you are inside the fireball) and the blast wave would have hit at sonic velocity with pressures on building (at one kilometer) greater than 600 psi.□and buildings were demolished over a mile from epicenter.□The "fireball diameter" is probably on the order of two to four kilometers (depends on certain definitions).□No way any human could have survived nor should anything have left been standing at one kilometer.□Yet, at about ten to fifteen kilometers I saw the brick walls standing from an elementary school (some phasing due to bomb's pineapple construction) and I think there were a few badly burned survivors at ten to fifteen kilometers (all - except the Jesuits - died within fifteen years of some form of cancer).□Also, I think they were Jesuits that were near epicenter and a panorama view from epicenter at Shima Hospital did show some kind of two story house totally intact (at least from what I could make out and it look to me the windows were in place!?).□Also there was a church with walls still standing but roof gone a few hundred yards away!?!□DOD never commented officially on this and I suspect it was classified and never

discussed in open literature. I think it is possible the Jesuits were asked not to say anything either at the time.

Part 2.....

The Hiroshima atomic bomb was an airblast burst (i.e., detonated at altitude between 600 yds. to 1000 yds.) as opposed to an atomic ground burst (i.e., designed to crater a certain area – possibly against deeply buried targets). Two of these types of weapons were built and the other was dropped on Nagasaki. The third weapon was larger and intended for a ground blast [Tokyo Harbor?] but was never used on Japan and no target ever identified. The bombing order was against cities not specific military targets. The cities selected were Kyoto, Hiroshima, Yokohama, and Nagasaki.

[See <http://www.odci.gov/csi/monograph/4253605299/csi9810001.html>]

In reviewing the damage patterns and blast characteristics of the Hiroshima blast, it appears this weapon was detonated at a height of 0.6 to 1.0 kilometers [Highest probable fireball diameter is about 1.4 kilometers]. This weapon was detonated at this height to produce the maximum damage area from the fireball (maximum sustained fire/airblast damage from the propagating temperatures and airblast pressures in the shock wave front). However, the epicenter was not the area with the greatest damage since the weapon was designed to “spread the fireball effects” over a wide area. The strongest building [steel reinforced frame] was the Hiroshima Bank building which was gutted inside by fire 250 meters from hypocenter of bomb but its walls remained standing but the window frames were blown away.

The overriding conclusion from my review of the weapon effects at Hiroshima is that this weapon was intentionally designed and deployed to kill or maim as many humans as possible in residential housing (or unprotected outside) over the widest possible area for the weapon’s size (while minimizing radiation effects from contaminated debris being thrown up into atmosphere). Since much of the Hiroshima industrial capacity was also located in unreinforced brick structures this type of airblast would also destroy any unreinforced masonry or brick buildings. One of the most flammable items on a person is their hair and clothing.

Much of the clothing at this time was cotton (or blended cotton) which would be considered highly flammable. □ suddenly came to the realization that the intent of propagating a fireball at this height was to be able to set fire to a person's clothing (and all types of fabrics) at relatively long distances from the blast's epicenter. □ The airblast would be felt for miles (blowing out windows and damaging most all structures by cracking the walls) and terrorize the remaining population. □ Hence, the description by those who survived of seeing burned bodies everywhere (or charred skeletons) and skin that was shredded into strips is consistent with the bombing order to hit a populated city in the center without specific regard to military objectives [See Remarks - located four paragraphs below].

It appears the Jesuits (at one kilometer from the geometric epicenter) had greater than 90% probability of being outside the atomic bomb's "plasma" since it was an airburst but they were on the "hairy edge". □ Depending on the actual height of detonation, the Jesuits must have had the edge of the fireball literally outside their window. □ Assuming they were just outside of the plasma, their residence should still have been utterly destroyed (temp > 2000 F and airblast pressures > 100 psi). □ In contrast, unreinforced masonry or brick walls (representative of commercial construction) are destroyed at 3 psi, which will also cause ear damage and burst windows. □ At ten psi, a human will experience severe lung and heart damage, burst eardrums and at 20 psi your limbs can be blown off. Your head will be blown off by 40 psi and no residential or unreinforced commercial construction would be left standing. □ At 80 psi even reinforced concrete is heavily damaged and no human would be alive because your skull would be crushed All the cotton clothes would be on fire at 350 F (probably at 275F) and your lungs would be inoperative within a minute breathing air (even for a few seconds) at these temperatures.

Conclusion: There are no physical laws to explain why the Jesuits were untouched in the Hiroshima airblast. □ There is no other actual or test data where a structure such as this was not totally destroyed at this standoff distance by an atomic weapon. □ All who were at this range from the epicenter should have received enough radiation to be dead within at most a matter of minutes if nothing else happened to them. □ There is no known way to design a uranium-235 atomic bomb,

which could leave such a large discrete area intact while destroying everything around it immediately outside the fireball (by shaping the plasma).

From a scientific viewpoint, what happened to those Jesuits at Hiroshima still defies all human logic from the laws of physics as understood today (or at any time in the future). It must be concluded that some other (external) force was present whose power and/or capability to transform energy and matter as it relates to humans is beyond current comprehension. From the standpoint of the current universal “string” theory in physics (relating atomic scale effects to macroscopic world) it suggests that the physical “strings” (i.e., bodies) of the Jesuits and the “energy strings” representing the house’s physical matter) were either transformed at the moment of the blast into an opposing energy field (to cancel the weapon effects and then transformed back on a time scale totally imperceptible to humans) or an enormous external force field was present which precisely cancelled the weapon’s effects over the totally irregular geometry of the residential house including protecting the occupants. Either way it is a plausibility argument for the existence of a Creator who left his “calling card” at Hiroshima.