

The German atom bomb

Was Hitler defeated by extraterrestrials?

One of the most mysterious events in the history of mankind is the abandoning of the development of the atom bomb by Nazi Germany. It is not necessary to have a great imagination in order to realize that the destiny of hundreds of millions of people in Europe and even in the entire world depended on this decision. If Germany had had nuclear weapons at its disposal in 1943 or even in 1944, the outcome of the war would have been totally different. It would have been enough, for example, for only one atom bomb to have been dropped on England, for Great Britain to surrender and for the western front to then cease to exist. If Japan had had the atom bomb from Hitler, the United States would probably also have signed a peace treaty and the political map of the contemporary world would look totally different than it does today. It is a blood-curdling scenario which would have meant the end of European civilization in its then form. Let's try to throw some new light on these events.

Development of nuclear weapons in Germany

Before the war German scientists were leading research on the application of atomic energy. In 1938 Otto Hahn, a Nobel Prize winner from 1944, Lise Meitner and Fritz Strassmann discovered the process of uranium fission. In September 1939, more than two years before a similar Project Manhattan commenced in the United States, Germany started, under the direction of Kurt Diebner, working on the project "Uranverein" - a Uranium club the aim of which was the construction of nuclear weapons. The activities included building an atomic reactor, production of Uranium and heavy water, and separation of the isotope of uranium 235. Because great doubts arose as to whether the nuclear weapon could be delivered before the expected end of the war, the German Army lost interest in the development work and in the summer of 1942 the project was transferred to the civil control of the Reich Research Council with much reduced resources. The entire weapon development effort concentrated on the building of rockets, at first V1 and then V2. The loss of interest in nuclear weapons has not so far been satisfactorily explained but documents which have recently been disclosed by the British and the Russians allow us to

establish the true cause of these events.

The role of Werner Heisenberg

The key person in the research on atomic energy in Germany was Werner Heisenberg, a world-famous physicist and Nobel Prize winner in 1932 at the age of 31, creator of quantum mechanics and discoverer of the Uncertainty Principle which is one of the fundamental laws of nuclear physics. From 1941 he was responsible for atomic research as a director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics in Berlin. In February 1942 Heisenberg delivered a lecture to Nazi high officials on the future of atomic energy. He talked about its civil applications and nearly did not mention the atom bomb. However he told Albert Speer, the Minister of Armaments, that the bomb would not be ready before 1945.

After the war Heisenberg, along with nine of the most important German scientists in the field of atomic research, was interned by Allied Forces at Farm Hall near Cambridge, England, where their conversations were recorded. Heisenberg, suspecting hidden microphones, presented himself as an opponent of the construction of the atom bomb who sabotaged works on its development on purpose. Thanks to that explanation and to the fact that Germany had not succeeded in building the atom bomb he was rehabilitated in 1946 and assumed the position of director of the Max Planck Institute for Physics.

Heisenberg's explanation that he delayed construction of the atom bomb on purpose is not confirmed by his activities during the war and by available documents. From the transcriptions of the recorded conversations at Farm Hall released by the British government in 1992, it appears that when the German scientists learnt about the dropping of the American atom bomb on Hiroshima they could not believe it. They were deeply convinced that they had overtaken America in the research on atomic energy and that it was impossible to build the atom bomb. Although they were wary that their conversations were recorded, they could not control their amazement and surprise and even suspected a planted fraud. Heisenberg on the blackboard (photographed by the staff) started calculating the critical mass of the uranium fission reaction and obtained an incorrectly large amount of this element, but after a few days he had rectified the calculations and provided very good results. During his conversations with his colleagues in Farm Hall, Heisenberg said: "I would say that I was absolutely convinced of the possibility of our making a uranium engine, but I never thought we would make a bomb, and at the bottom of

my heart I was really glad that it was to be an engine and not a bomb". I must admit that in this statement, even though it was directed mainly at the allies, there is much truth. Heisenberg did not believe that it was possible to build the bomb for purely technical reasons and he was not influenced in this matter by political beliefs.

It was Heisenberg's opinion that caused Germany to stop the work on atomic weapons because he was deeply convinced that its construction within a few years was impossible. Documents from Farm Hall suggest that Heisenberg also in 1941, as in 1945, incorrectly calculated the critical mass needed for the operation of the bomb. According to German scientist Karl Wirtz, the critical mass calculated by Heisenberg was to be several tons of uranium, while in fact the critical mass is about 115 lb/(52 kg). Such a large quantity required a huge amount of raw material from which the concentrated ^{235}U was extracted. Such a large amount of material was practically impossible to obtain in a short time, therefore the project was abandoned. A bomb having such a large critical mass would have to have an enormous size in order to combine precisely two such large masses of uranium. It would weigh tens of tons, and at that time no plane or rocket capable of delivering such a load over enemy territory existed. For comparison, the bomb dropped on Hiroshima weighed more than 4 tons and contained only 60 kg of uranium. These conclusions, presented to the German command, discouraged decision-makers from investing in further work on the bomb and they therefore only continued research on the atomic reactor.

It is not true that Heisenberg did not try to build the bomb, which is confirmed by witnesses who were in contact with him at that time. In the spring of 1941 he traveled with Carl Friedrich Von Weizsäcker to Copenhagen to meet with Niels Bohr, a famous Danish physicist, to find out how advanced atomic research in the United States was. The Bohr report published from the meeting confirms that the German scientist said that his work on the atom bomb could decide the outcome of the war. Bohr does not mention any scruples on Heisenberg's part concerning his supporting German war efforts. The report written by Von Weizsäcker from the visit to Copenhagen, and disclosed recently by the Russians, indicates that at the time of the Copenhagen meeting Heisenberg was very enthusiastic about the creation of the bomb. Both these documents confirm the strong commitment of the German scientist to the building of nuclear weapons.

It is true that Heisenberg was not a member of the fascist party and was attacked by some Nazi

scientists, however thanks to the protection of Himmler he was appointed to the most influential scientific position in Germany and was trusted by the party establishment. Even if Heisenberg did not sympathize with the Nazis he still, without a doubt as one of the most outstanding physicists in the world, wanted to be the first to apply nuclear energy. For him it was not only an arms race, but above all a scientific race. The first man to use atomic energy would have secured the highest place in the history of humanity. For the true scientist, political considerations do not play an important role, because the regimes and the men having power come and go, however scientific achievements remain appreciated for centuries, therefore Heisenberg would be unlikely to have had scruples associated with helping the Nazis to win the war. His declarations of hostility towards the Nazis, which are quoted as the main reason for his scientific failure, are not very convincing.

How was it possible that Heisenberg committed such an error? In his calculations he did not consider a certain scientific phenomenon which was well-known to every specialist in this field viz. he did not include the secondary neutrons, which when scattered back into uranium mass cause further reactions. Having learnt in Farm Hall about the Hiroshima bomb he realized that the critical mass must be smaller and it took him only two days to find the right solution to this problem, calculating the correct amount of uranium without any long investigation and with no access to a library or any scientific data. This means that he knew precisely the mechanisms occurring in the fission reactions of uranium, but still did not apply them in his calculations of critical mass. Any suggestion that he did not understand the nature of the process is not a responsible argument. Scientists of Heisenberg's caliber do not make such trivial mistakes on which the fate of mankind depends. It is difficult to imagine that the fate of the world depended on the mistake by one man, but nevertheless thus it was.

Threat to humanity

Let us look at the situation in the world during that time. The raging Second World War was among the most dangerous events for European civilization and for mankind. Although, perhaps as far as the battles fought on different fronts are concerned, it was not as bloody and cruel as the First World War, it posed a much greater threat to the development of mankind than any other previous armed conflict. This danger originated not only from the military strength of Germany, but more significantly because it was rooted in Nazi ideology which propagated the superiority

of the Germanic race and planned the extermination of Jews and the enslavement of the Slav population. The Nazi ideology because of its socialist elements very quickly found response and support in the masses, and influenced the way of thinking of the majority of citizens in the country. The combination of German discipline with superb organization, lots of educated engineers and high caliber scientists, created the most mighty war machine which had ever existed so far in Europe. The Germans therefore had a great chance of winning the war, and the fact that they lost it should be regarded as a miracle, that is in other words, an incomprehensible event.

In the history of humanity, events of this type had until then a local character which affected mainly the political, social and material living conditions of certain groups of people, but their outlook and beliefs were not subjected to eradication. Although officially the Nazi policy was not anti Christian, Hitler planned to destroy Christianity as was confirmed by Rudolf Hess during his captivity. In the mean time the Nazis created their own beliefs based on the Germanic tradition, with special celebrations, marches and rallies of a pseudo religious character. The Nazis tried to change the consciousness of German society through psychological manipulation and ideological indoctrination such as the “brain washing” of young people. What was very threatening to the integrity of society was that the Nazis applied new methods of propaganda, acting on the subconscious of people. Instead of rational arguments, they used demagogy and emotions which worked on the imagination, especially of the lower social classes. If these changes consolidated in the minds of people from the point of view of the development of their consciousness, they would cause irreparable damage to society which would regress to the barbarian period. This process would spread throughout not only Germany, but also Europe and maybe even the entire world.

Proposed explanation of the events

The explanation of these events is based on the hypothesis that extraterrestrial beings intervene in human affairs. This hypothesis is expanded in my book *We are not alone in the Universe*. In my opinion, regardless of how advanced these beings are and what resources they have at their disposal, their potential for interaction with human beings is very limited. The beings from such an advanced civilization, apart from the desire to help us, do not have any other reasons to establish contact with us because they cannot learn anything from us, we can give them nothing, and we would understand very little of what they could tell us about themselves.

The most common forms of intervention by intelligent beings are probably limited to the passing of certain information to people such as new ideas, and perhaps even influencing the ways of their thinking. It is reasonable to suppose that the intelligent beings try to modify people's behavior mainly through their education. This could have an enormous effect on our mutual relations because if people from their own free will do not accept help, do not take any note of the provided information, and will not follow it with the necessary action, the intelligent beings are not able to force them to do so.

It is reasonable to assume that extraterrestrial civilizations, which could have existed for billions of years, possess total scientific knowledge and understanding of all physical processes which exist in the universe. The knowledge of the intelligent beings would allow them to understand our psyche and the working of our brain and communicate directly with our minds. I cannot exclude the possibility of the existence of special waves which could be used for the transmission of both vision, and voice, and could be received directly by the human mind.

Because the threat to humanity was real, one might think that the intelligent beings had to intervene in such a situation. They could not allow the annihilation of western civilization and waste a few thousand years of the development of man's consciousness. One could ask why the intelligent beings would only intervene in the case of the German atom bomb. Firstly, the accession of the United States blighted the chances of Germany winning the war with conventional weapons, and only an exclusive possession of atomic weapons would secure a victory for Hitler. Furthermore, an intervention can only rely on influencing an individual having a certain predisposition, therefore the intelligent beings could not affect persons having firm convictions, such as faithful Nazi party members. In the case of the German atom bomb, it was sufficient to influence only one person, and this individual delivered the required results.

I believe that in the case of Heisenberg, the intervention consisted of blocking in his mind certain knowledge or passing to him certain false data in such a way that it affected his calculations. Heisenberg, having such prominent status, did not share with anybody the method of how he calculated the results and only presented the final conclusions to the government officials. Considering his scientific authority and high position nobody dared to question his decision.

The intervention turned out to be possible because Heisenberg probably had the right predisposition and could be influenced by the intelligent beings. From his life story and personal

writings we know that he was broadminded and open to new ideas, he was a sensitive, emotional idealist.

It is puzzling that, after the war, so little was said about the German atom bomb and even now very few people realize how close to victory Germany was. A few specialized books were published about this subject, but generally the public is still ignorant. This is a very sensitive subject for all the involved parties. The Americans and the British do not want to admit that one miscalculation rescued them from defeat. In Germany, on principle, the media avoid topics associated with the war, in particular they would not want to annoy their citizens by admitting that they could have achieved victory. Also they do not want to ruin the reputation of their most famous scientist and therefore the explanation that Heisenberg sabotaged the building of the bomb, making him a hero, suits them.