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We use cookies to remember your preferences, such as preferred country of delivery and currency, to store products placed in the shopping cart, to track referring website visits from our advertising partners, and to analyze the traffic on our website. Privacy Statement Apple Mac iPad iPhone Watch TV Music Support Orthon redirects here. For the Roman Emperor is also known as Orthon, see Otho. George AdamskiBorn(1891-04-17)17. Maryland, U.S.Resting placeArlington National CemeteryOccupationSelf-described wandering teacher. [1] ufologistOrganizationRoyal Order of TibetGeorge Adamski FoundationKnown forContactee George Adamski (April 17, 1891 – April 23, 1965) was a Polish citizen and writer. , after claiming to have photographed spacecraft from other planets, met friendly Nordic spacecraft brothers and flights with them to the Moon and other planets. Adamski was the first and most famous of several so-called UFO liaison officers who became famous in the 1950s. Adamski called himself a philosopher, teacher, student and plate researcher, although most researchers concluded that his claims were a complex hoax, and that Adamski himself was a fraud and a fraud. Adamski wrote three books describing his meetings with and travels with Nordic aliens on his spaceships: Flying Saucers Have Landed (with Desmond Leslie) in 1953, Inside the Space Ships in 1955 and Flying Saucers Farewell in 1961. The first two books were both bestsellers; By 1960, they had sold a total of 200,000 copies. [4] Adamski was born in Bromberg, Kingdom of Pruss, German Empire. He was one of five siblings born to Polish ethnic parents, Józef Adamsk (1867–1937) and Franciszka Adamska (1862–1946). [5] When he was two years old, his family moved to the United States and settled in New York. [5] [7] In the 1920s, Adamski became interested in the sosophy and variant of the esoteric occult religion called neo-theosophy. [8] By 1930, Adamski was a minor figure on the California occult stage, teaching his personal mix of Christianity and eastern religions, which he called universal progressive Christianity and universal law. [7] While living in Southern California in the early 1930s, Adamski founded a Tibetan royalty in Laguna Beach, who held his meetings in the Temple of Scientific Philosophy. [6] [6] acted as a philosopher and teacher in the temple. [9] The Tibetan royal order was given permission by the government to make wine for religious purposes during prohibition. Adamsk was quoted as saying I made enough wine for the whole of Southern California ... I made a fortune! However, the end of Prohibition in 1933 also meant a decline in his profitable winemaking business, and Adamski later told two friends that at the time he needed to get into this [flying] plate. In 1940, Adamski, his wife and a few close friends moved to a farm near California's Palomar, where they devoted their time to studying religion, philosophy and farming. In 1944, with funding from Adamsk student Alice K. Wells, they bought 20 acres (8.1 hectares) of land at the bottom of Mount Palomar along Highway S6, where they built a new home, a campsite called Palomar Gardens and a small canteen called Palomar Gardens Cafe. [3] [5] [6] At the campsite and canteen, Adamski often lectures on Oriental philosophy and religion, sometimes late into the night for students, admirers and tourists. [10] He also built a wooden observatory on the campsite to build his six-inch telescope, and visitors and tourists to Mount Palomar often got the false impression that Adamski was an astronomer connected to the famous Palomar Observatory at the top of the mountain. [11] Adamski would only correct this inaccurate impression when pressed to do so. [12] Although his admirers and followers generally called him Professor Adamsk and he often implied or claimed to have different academic degrees, Adamski did not complete a postgraduate or undergraduate degree from any accredited university or university, and in fact had only a third-grade education. [13] Ufology 9.10.1946, during the meteor shower, Adamski and some friends claimed that when they were at the Palomar Gardens campsite, they witnessed a large cigar-shaped mothership. In early 1947, Adamski took a photograph, which he claimed was a 1946 cigar-shaped mothership crossing in front of the moon over Palomar Gardens. [5] In the summer of 1947, after UFO sightings in the United States, Adamski claimed that he had seen 184 UFO pass Palomar Gardens one night. In 1949, Adamski began giving his first UFO lectures to southern California civic groups and other organizations. he asked for and received fees for lectures. In these lectures, he made fantastic claims, such as that the government and science had established the existence of UFOs two years earlier through radar tracking from a 250-meter-long spacecraft on the other side of the Moon. [14] In his lectures, Adamski also claimed that science now knows that all planets [in earth's solar system] are inhabited and Photographs of Mars taken from the Mount Palomar Observatory have shown that martian canals are built an intelligence much greater than any man on earth... [14] As one UFO historian stated that as early as the early 1950s [Adamskin] claims about surface conditions and the settlement of planets on Hydrogen, Mars and other solar system flew in the face of massive scientific evidence ... mainstream ufologists were almost as hostile to Adamsk, considering not only the deceitfulness of him and his similar contact stories, but also that the contacts made serious UFO investigators look ridiculous. On May 29, 1950, Adamski took a photograph of six unidentified objects in the sky that appeared to be flying in formation. This same UFO photograph was photographed in August 1978 in a commemorative stamp issued by the island nation of Grenida to mark the Year of the UFOs. [5] [16] Orthon and Contactees 20. Believing the ship was looking for him, Adams, too, is said to have left his friend and left on the main road. Soon after, according to Adamsk's information, a reconnaissance ship made of translucent metal landed near him, and its pilot, a Venusian orthon,[17], disembared and searched for him. Adamski claimed that people with him also saw the Venus ship, and many of them later reported seeing Adamsk meet someone in the desert, albeit at considerable distance. Adamsk's infamous chicken brooder photograph, which he claimed to be from a UFO, was taken on 13 November 1996. However, German scientist Walther Johannes Riedel said that this image was faked with a surgical lamp and that the landing supports were General Electric's light bulbs. Adamski described Orthon as a medium-length humanoid with long blond hair and tanned skin in reddish brown shoes, although, as Adamski added, his pants weren't like mine. Adamski said Orthon communicates with him through telepathy and hand signals. [1] [5] [18] [19] During the debate, Orthon supposedly warned of the dangers of nuclear war, and Adamski later wrote that the presence of this inhabitant of Venus was like a warm embrace of great love and understanding wisdom. Adamski claimed Orthon refused to photograph himself, and instead had asked Adamsk to provide him with an empty photographic record that Adamski claimed to have given to Orthon. [5] George Hunt Williamson (contact and Adamskin partner) also claimed that after Orthon left, he could take a cast cast from Orthon's shoe prints. The trail contained mysterious symbols, which Adamskin said were a message from Orthon. [21] Orthon is said to have returned a photographic plaque to Adamsk on 13 December 2005, when it was developed, it was found to contain new strange symbols. [5] Adams is also said to have taken the famous photograph of Orthon's Venus reconnaissance ship. (150 mm) telescope. At the time, skeptics said it looked suspiciously like the top of a chicken brooder to heat freshly hatched poultry. [22] Anglo-Irish eccentric Desmond Leslie made correspondence with Adamsk. Leslie had created a low-budget UFO film called Them And The Thing, Castle Leslie. The film's flying saucer was created by shining mirrors on a Spanish Renaissance shield suspended from a line. The film was redesigned in 2010. Leslie had written a script for a stranger's visit to Earth. Its birth was Leslie, who had written william Scott-Elliott's 1896 book The Story of Atlantis and lost Lemur in a friend's library. Adamsk sent Leslie a written explanation of her assumption of contact with Orthon and photographs. Leslie combined the two works in 1953 with the co-author book Flying Saucers Have Landed. [25] [26] The book became a bestseller, brought the attention of both adamsk and Leslie's news media, and eventually became a central text of the New Age movement. The following year, Leslie visited Adamsk in California and claimed to be witnessing several UFOs with him. Leslie described one of them in a letter he sent to his wife while he was in San Diego:[28] ... beautiful golden ship at sunset but brighter than sunset ... It slowly faded, as they do. Flying saucers have landed demanding Nordic aliens from Venus and other planets in earth's solar system who routinely visited Earth. According to the book, Orthon and other aliens were concerned that nuclear bomb tests in Earth's atmosphere would kill all life on Earth, spread radiation into space and contaminate other planets. [29] Adamski claimed that nordic strangers worshipped the Creator of All, but that we on earth know very little about this Creator ... our understanding is low. Adamski claimed in his 1955 book Inside the Space Ships that Orthon arranged for him to travel to the solar system, including the planet Venus, where Orthon said the late Mrs. Adamsk had been reborn. [5] [18] He claimed to have met on another journey a 1,000-year-old older philosopher of space fathers called the Master. Adamski said he discussed philosophy, religion, and Earth's place in the universe with the Master. [30] Adamski said that he learned that the Nordic aliens had chosen him to bring their message of peace to the earth's people, and that other people throughout history had also served as their messengers, including Jesus Christ. Adamski also claimed that strangers lived peacefully on Earth and that he had met them in bars and restaurants in Southern California. [30] Adamsk's stories prompted other people to make their own claims about communication and interplanetary journeys with friendly including characters such as Howard Menger, Daniel Fry, George Van Tassel and Bethurum, what are you? The message from Adamsk and his close associates was one in which the other planets of the Earth's solar system were all colonized by physically handsome, spiritually developed beings who have moved beyond the problems of earth's people... A reader of Inside the Space Ships enters the perfect world that we can create here on Earth if we behave. [20] Through books, lectures and conventions - especially through the annual Giant Rock UFO convention in California - the contactee movement would grow throughout the 1950s. [31] However, Adamski would still be the most visible and influential of the contacts. [4] Adamsk's claims of travelling on a UFO inspired British astronomer Patrick Moore and his friend Peter Davies, using a false identity Cedric Allingham. [32] Straith Letter Hoax In 1957, Adamski received a letter signed by R.E. Straith, allegedly representing the U.S. State Department's Cultural Exchange Committee. The letter said that the U.S. government knew that Adamski had spoken to out-of-country colleagues in the California desert in 1952, and that a group of high-ranking government officials was planning to publicly confirm Adamsk's story. Adamski was proud of this endorsement and showed it to support his claims. [33] However, in 1985, the ufologist James W. Moseley revealed that the letter was a sham. Moseley said he and his friend Gray Barker received the State Department's official envelopes, created an R.E. Straith persona, and then wrote a letter to Adamsk as a prank. According to Moseley, the FBI investigated the case and found that the letter was a hoax, but no charges were filed against Moseley or Barker. [35] Moseley also wrote that the FBI informed Adamsk that Straith's letter was a hoax and asked him to stop using it as evidence to support his claims, but that Adamski refused and continued to display the letter in his lectures and conversations. [36] This was not the first time Adamski has called for government support for his UFO stories. In 1953, he told a meeting with Corona, the California Lions Club, that his materials have been cleared with the FBI and Air Force intelligence. When the FBI found out about Adamsk's allegations, three agents were sent to talk to Adamsk. He denied reporting that the FBI or USAF intelligence supported his claims (although his remarks were reported in a local newspaper, Riverside Enterprise), and he agreed to sign a letter stating that he understood the consequences of making false claims and that the FBI did not support [individuals' claims]. Three FBI agents also signed the letter, and Adamsk was given a copy. [37] A few months later, however, Adamski told the interviewer that he had been cleared by the FBI and showed the letter as evidence. When the Los Angeles Better Business Bureau appealed, more FBI agents were sent to pick up a copy of the letter. Letter. act on him and warn him that legal action will be taken if he continues to demand the support of the FBI or government for

his stories. [38] Adamski later said the FBI warned [him] to keep quiet. [39] A meeting with Queen Juliana of the Netherlands In May 1959, the head of the Dutch Society of Unidentified Flying Objects told Adamsk that officials at Queen Juliana's Palace in the Netherlands had contacted her and advised the Queen to receive you. [3] Adamski announced the invitation to a London newspaper, prompting the court and the government to ask the Queen to cancel her private audience with Adamsk, but the Queen went ahead with the audience, saying: The mistress cannot slam the door in front of her guests. [3] After the audience, Cornelis Kolff, president of the Dutch Aeronautical Association, said: The Queen showed extraordinary interest in the whole subject. The Chief of Staff of the Dutch Air Force, Lieutenant General Haye Schaper, said: The man is a pathological case. [3] Time magazine reported that the Amsterdam-based newspaper de Volkskrant said: Once again, Queen Juliana's weakness for the prenatal had made her back in the headlines: she had invited a California maniac to the palace, numbering men from Mars, Venus and other solar system suburbs among her friends. [40] Wire services such as United Press International and Reuters circulated reports of the meeting to newspapers around the world. [41] In later life, Adamsk's false Golden Medal of Honor, which he claimed to have received during a secret audience with Pope John XXIII in 1962, Adamski announced that he would attend an inter-planetary conference on saturn's planet. In 1963, Adamski claimed to have a secret audience with Pope John XXIII and received the Gold Medal of Honor from the Pope. [42] However, skeptics noted that the medal was in fact a common tourist memory made by a Milan company in Italy, and that Adamski showed it to his friends in a cheap plastic box - with which it was sold in tourist shops in Rome. Adamski said he met with the Pope at the request of an extraterrestrial with whom he was allegedly in contact, to ask the Pope for a final agreement because he had made the decision not to communicate directly with an extraterrestrial, and also to offer him a liquid substance to save him from the gastric enteritith he was caused by. , which would later become acute peritonitis. The 74-year-old Adamski man died on April 23. [5] He is buried in Arlington Cemetery. [46] Studies and criticism Over the decades, numerous critics and skeptics have investigated Adamsk's claims. The aliens Adamski claimed to have met in the 1950s described him as human beings from another world, usually light-skinned, blond-haired humanoids. later, Nordic aliens. Adamski claimed in his books that these alien humans came from Venus, Mars and other planets in earth's solar system. However, none of the planets he mentions are able to support human life because of their environmental conditions. The first alien Adamski claimed to have met was from Venus, but atmospheric pressure on the planet's surface is 92 times higher than Earth's, with clouds raining down on a toxic substance considered sulphuric acid; the atmosphere consists almost entirely of carbon dioxide with very little oxygen, and the average surface temperature of The Water is 464 °C. In one of his books, Adamski described a journey he made on a saucer flying to the other side of the moon, where he claimed to see cities, trees and snow-top mountains; He also claimed that the first photographs of the distant side of the Moon taken by Soviet luna 3 in 1959 were altered to depict the barren, lifeless surface to hide what they saw. [47] However, all the scientific evidence, as well as the subsequent hotles of American astronauts, clearly showed that there is a barren life on the other side of the moon and not an atmosphere. Adamski claimed in his writings that he had traveled to Venus, Mars and other planets in earth's solar system and clearly stated that they are all capable of supporting humanoid life. [20] As UFO historian Jerome Clark noted, some Adamski partisans insisted that Venus, Mars, Saturn and others were just code words for planets in other solar systems; However, there is nothing in Adamsk's public writings to support this interpretation and a substantial testimony to the contrary. [15] Some critics[48] considered Adamsk's 1955 book Inside the Space Ships, which depicts his alleged journeys through earth's solar system at the UFO, as a remake of his 1949 science fiction book, a ghost written by Lucy McGinnis for Adamsk and called Pioneers of Space. It captured an imaginary journey through the solar system that critics say sounded very similar to the space missions adamsk filmed inside spacecraft. [43] Adamski photographs and Moseley's investigation into Adamsk's photographs of objects he claimed were UFO he had observed and travelled have also come under scrutiny. His frequently published photograph since 1952 depicts an object that has been variously identified as streeltight or the top of a chicken brooder. Adamski claimed that J. Peverell Marley, a top stunt photographer for film director Cecil B. DeMille, had examined his UFO photographs and found a spaceman in them, and Marley himself declared that if Adamsk's images were fakes, they were the best he had ever seen. In the United Kingdom, 14 J. Arthur Rank experts concluded that the object depicted was either a real or a full-fledged model. However, in 1955, when investigating Adamsk's allegations, James W. Moseley Marley, who noted that he had never expanded and couldn't find a spaceman in them, and he didn't know anyone who had. Moseley also interviewed Walther Johannes Riedel, a German rocket scientist, who said he analyzed Adamsk's UFO images and found them fake. [51] Riedel told Moseley that the UFO landing aids were actually 100 watt General Electric lamps and that he had seen a circular GE logo printed on them. In 2012, UFO researcher Joel Carpenter identified the identical visual match of the widely available 1930s pressure gas lantern reflector to the main part of Adamsk's dish. In his 1955 study, Moseley found other flaws in Adamsk's story. He interviewed several people whom Adamski allegedly were with him during his first meeting with Orthon on November 20, 1952, stating that these witnesses contradicted Adamsk's allegations. One, Al Bailey, denied to Moseley that he had seen a UFO in the desert or a stranger described by Adamski. Jerrold Baker, who had worked at Palomar Gardens with Adamsk, told Moseley that he had seen a recorded account of what was to be done in the desert, who was on their way, etc., several days before Adamski claimed the 20th floor. [39] Baker added that Adamski had tried to convince him not to expose their scam by telling him he could make money by charging fees for the price of UFO lectures, as Adamski did: Now you know that the [UFO] image associated with your name is also in the book (Flying Saucers Have Landed). And when people know you're connected by flying saucer boards ... You could do yourself a lot of good. You could give lectures in the evenings. There's a demand for this! You could support yourself with a picture of a book under your name. Moseley discovered that George Hunt Williamson, another prominent contact and friend of Adamsk's, did not see the UFO or Adamsk's encounter with Orthon, although his public statements claim otherwise. When Irma Baker, Jerrold Baker's wife, accused him of lying about the incident, Williamson cryptically told him that sometimes to get in, you have to go around the back door. [13] In his report on Adamsk, Moseley wrote: I absolutely believe that Adamsk's story contains enough flaws that very seriously question both his truthfulness and his truthfulness. The reader is moved to make a careful reassessment of the value of Adamsk's book. [54] Air Force investigation In the early and mid-1950s, USAF Captain Edward J. Ruppelt led Project Blue Book, an Air Force team tasked with investigating UFO reports. In 1953, Captain Ruppelt decided to investigate Adamsk's UFO claims. Traveling to California's Palomar Mountain and wearing civilian clothes to avoid attracting attention, he attended one of Adamsk's lectures in front of a large crowd at his Palomar Gardens Cafe. [4] Ruppelt stated that: Adamski was a talented fraudster whose UFO stories were designed to make money from his gullible followers and listener, and he compared Adamsk to the famous impostor, carnival and circus performer PT Barnum. Describing Adamsk's speaking style, Ruppelt wrote to look at the man and listen to his story you had an immediate desire to believe him ... He was dressed well worn, but he was wearing a neat jumpsuit. She had a little grey hair and the most honest pair of eyes I've ever seen. He spoke softly and naïvely, almost pathetically, giving the impression that most people think I'm crazy, but honestly, I'm definitely not.' [4] According to Ruppelt, Adamsk had a convincing influence on his audience, you could really have heard the proverb pin drop in the café, as Adamski told me about his first meeting with Orthon in 1952. When Adamski finished his story, Ruppelt noted that many of his listeners bought copies of Adamsk's UFO photographs, which were on sale in the cafeteria. In another lecture led by Adamsk and other well-known liaisons, Ruppelt wrote that people cashed in hard money to hear Adamsk's story. [4] Ruppelt believed the common tone of many of these [contact] stories ... There's a Utopia. There is no disease on these other worlds, they have learned to cure all diseases. There are no wars, they have learned to live in peace. There's no poverty, everyone has everything he wants. There is no old age, they have learned the secret of eternal life ... Too many times this subtle pitch can be summed up as follows: Step forward and put a donation in the pot. I'm just learning the secrets of a spaceman, and with a little money to finish my work, I'm going to tell you a secret. [4] According to Ruppelt, by 1960 Adamsk's UFO lectures, and especially his first two books, had made him a wealthy man: [His] hamburger podium has been boarded up and he now lives in a big farm. He's vacationing in Mexico and he's got his own office staff. His two books Flying Saucers Have Landed and Inside the Space Ships have sold ... 200,000 copies and they have been translated into all languages except Russian. Ruppelt humorously noted that by 1960, two beautiful space women claiming to be Nordic aliens were dating Adamsk, a Saturn blonde named Kalna and another woman named Ilmuth. [4] In popular culture, there are no sources in this section. Help improve this section by adding citations to trusted sources. Non-outsourced material may be challenged and deleted. (July 2017) (Learn how and when to delete this sample message) Science fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke referred to ufologists suffering from Adamsk's disease in his 3001 novel: The Final Odyssey. Adamski appears briefly in No. 4 The Bulletproof Coffin - Disinterred by David and Shaky Kane. Muusikko Adamski, oikea nimi Adam Tinley, otti UFO-harrastajan sukunimen näyttämönimekseen. Rooilpelissä Hunter: The Vigil, Task Force VALKYRIE sisältää alaryhmän nimeltä Operation Operation dedicated to producing and disseminating misinformation about the use of aliens and other extra normal entities to conceal the existence of such beings. In Kirby's Adventure, the player character is able to adopt a format that resembles Adamski UFO. Mega Man 9 has a small UFO-based enemy named Adamski. In Disgaea optional Prinny Commentary Mode, the commenter refers to Adamski UFOs. Transformers toy line Transformer Cosmos (Transformers) turns into Adamski-style Haunebu plates and spoke with an Austrian accent. The Japanese toy even uses Adams as its name. The tower's defensive game, Battle Cats, with an alienate on Area 22, is called adamski type. Adamski is mentioned on Scooter's song U.F.O. 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