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GEORGE ADAMSKI SAID

UFOS AND SPACE RESEARCH

What is known generally about the UFO field today? There are those who regard it still as a mystery, while few realize how much knowledge was possessed by authorities in certain countries even as early as 1946 - again how much information has been printed in the news media, or been released on radio or TV.

In his public speech at Syracuse N.Y. in 1965, George Adamski gives not only some idea of the part which he himself played from 1946 onward, but also an excellent brief outline of developments generally.

To give an illustration of the amount of guessing in which many astronomers were indulging he mentions a recent report by Huntley and Brigley on television. The scientists were claiming that ten tons of dust flies off the moon every day, and that five tons of it lands on Earth. George Adamski, in amusement, asked the audience how the dust could fly off the lunar surface if there is no air there as was so often said? Again, if this had been going on for the entire estimated life of the moon, (4 -6 billion years) how huge our satellite must have been originally? "They are only guessing," he explained, and went on to speak of Mariner II in its information on Venus. A temperature of 800°F. (427 °C) was reported to have been recorded on the surface despite a 7,000 feet (2130 m.) thick layer of cloud. A telescope supported by a balloon at an altitude of 85,000 ft. (26,000 m.) in an experiment by the Johns-Hopkins University, found ice-crystals in the upper atmosphere. How was this to be reconciled with the high surface temperature? A man's blood would boil at this temperature, yet despite this fact, the space programme was still continuing. Since then, more probes have been sent to Venus, as we all know.

We must not assume, however, that there were no scientists who did not share some of the generally unknown facts with the men of the military. George Adamski mentions an article in the "Bluebook" magazine of April 1954, written by a science writer of New York, named Lenar, or Leonard (the recording is not clear at this point). "Right now while I'm writing this," said the author, "there's a building boom on the moon." George Leonard, in his book, "Somebody Else Is On The Moon", by Pocket Books, Inc. has given enough pictorial proof of this fact. (Now printed in French - "Ils N'étaient Pas Seuls Sur La Lune", by Belfond) Already at ^{that} time during the sixties, at Caltex, Pasadena, Adamski says that plans were being made to establish a head-quarters on the lunar soil in order to observe Earth. George Leonard, in his book says that the Americans have a military base on the moon, but because it is a military engineering project the fact is held secret.

George Adamski then explained to the audience the official policy on UFOS. When the subject found itself in a period of calm, he says, more information was released, but when a lot of letters were being received at Washington on the matter there would be a reversal of policy in order to slow down public interest. Adamski mentions at this point that he had just been in Washington for three weeks. He had shown several movie films to the public on television before showing them to government men or officials. There was no ^{denial} ~~denial~~, but the films were still causing a furore in the Air Force who didn't like it since it contradicted their policy on UFOS and made them look like liars. Whether it suited the Air Force or not, he stated that some seven congressmen and senators ^{subsequently} had ^{place of accommodation} ~~asked~~ to ask the time of his return to Washington.

Returning to the the year of 1946, George Adamski relates that on 19th. October amateur astronomers in the U.S. were requested to count

the number of meteors falling during a period of intensity. There were B 29 aircraft up high also to take part. About twenty individuals found themselves together in the group on the slopes of Mt. Palomar in California. ^{He himself was present.} As they counted the meteors, a big ship like a dirigible passed over travelling from San Diego in the south towards Los Angeles. George Adamski thought it a new type of dirigible without any cabin underneath, but they could see that it was a dark colour and possessed windows. It passed at an altitude of about 8,000 feet (2500 m.) over Mt. Vulcan slowly before the nose pointed upward. With sparks flying, the ship accelerated to vanish in the sky. The radio station KFSB of San Diego stated that the ship had passed over the city so closely that observers on high buildings could see human faces at the portholes.

This may have been the first time that the modern world was alerted to the presence of interplanetary visitors, and George Adamski as well as the others seemed to regard the notion as rather fantastic. Several months later a group of Air Force officers from an Air Force Base in Arizona stopped at Adamski's home location, before going on to Mt. Palomar. (It was probably at the restaurant/café of Alice Wells close to the Adamski's' home) He stated his views on the matter of interplanetary travel, but a captain replied - "Not so fantastic as you might think when your'e only about three feet away from them." It appears that some of the ships had landed in the desert to be observed at close range.

Time passed on to June 1947 when Kenneth Arnold reported nine discs flying over Mt. Rainier. News began to filter around that each time an atomic bomb was tested in the U.S. desert UFOS were being seen before or after the test. In 1949, Mr. J.P. Maxfield of Point Loma Navy electronics Laboratory near San Diego requested Adamski's help in photographing strange ships moving through space. They decided that it

would be best to concentrate on the moon, on the crater Copernicus in particular. The bare facts are mentioned in Adamski's book, "Flying Saucers have landed", but he relates in his talk that Maxfield told him that there were "moon-men on the moon". It was decided also that his six-inch telescope would be more handy than ~~the~~ 15 inch.

Adamski was soon able to send in two pictures of objects in space to the laboratory only to receive a letter saying that rolls of film can take on a static charge. He had been using plates. Again it was stated that the people at the Laboratory didn't think it had anything to do with "visitors". As early as that, the evasion so typical in the UFO field had begun. Believing in "flying saucers" became more easy after the statement over the(national)network that machines were landing out in the desert. A disc had landed, and four men had got out to walk around. This statement was made by Walter Winchell himself on information from the big observatory (Mt. Palomar). Adamski went on to explain what he had been told about the use ~~of~~ ^{by} the machines of electromagnetic energy. The radiation from the bombs was disturbing the earth's magnetic field which resulted in loss of control in the discs which at times ~~crashed~~ ^{fell} to the ground.

Not all of these machines seem to have been badly damaged according to "Behind The Flying Saucers" written by Frank Scully and printed in 1950. He wrote of three discs which descended helplessly to Earth in the desert regions after atomic tests. His story of thirtyfour bodies of men ~~standing~~ ^{hanging} about a metre high was denied by the authorities who said that they had never taken possession of the discs or the bodies. It is a story which nonetheless has raised a great deal of interest among UFO researchers. George Adamski proceeded to relate in his talk that some time after the appearance of the book, he and some other persons were called to an official meeting along with his secretary. Also present were "big-shots", members of the news media, plus the secret service which stopped any release of the news.

It was revealed that the thirty-two bodies taken from ~~the~~ two of the ships were transported to the Rockefeller Institute to be dissected. Their physical structure was found to be the same as ours. Eventually the bodies were given a burial, ^{Adamski continues,} and a priest read the last rites over them. The Cardinals Spelman and McIntyre rebuked the priest for his action, but Pope John XXIII before he passed on made a law that a priest could say the last rites over any body no matter where it came from.

George Adamski went on to say that the three circular ships were transported secretly to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Ohio, home of A.T.I.C. (Air Technical Intelligence Command) which handled the investigation of UFOs. Now, to make the matter more controversial, Martin Gardner, a scientist, has since mentioned in his book how Silas Newton, the geo-magnetic scientist ~~xxxxxxx~~ who gave the story of crashed saucers to Scully was imprisoned. Certainly Silas Newton was "Dr. Gee", a pseudonym for the informant of Scully and he was imprisoned after the release of Scully's book on a charge of fraud for pretending to search for oil deposits while using false electronic detection equipment. Martin ^{Gardner} accused Scully of also being involved in the fraud.

George Adamski has explained that Silas Newton was falsely accused by certain authorities for releasing secret information, while the Los Angeles Times of 1960 published the following UPI report from Houston, Texas, Feb. 20th regarding the life of Scully. The article states that the well-known author has been knighted twice - the Knighthood of St. Gregory by Pope Pius XII, and the order of St. Elizabeth founded by Queen Isabella. One of these knighthoods is so exclusive that one has to wait until a present member dies before being admitted. The question remains - did Frank Scully receive his elevation to the rank of knighthood for writing the book from which the ~~xxxxxxx~~ the famous film "Bus-stop" was made, or for rendering a real service to mankind? It is left to everyone to make up his own mind, but it should be remembered