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As we reflect on the words of George Adamski and William Sherwood, "As a man I am no different than any of you, so I am not free from making a mistake. But when I do, I correct it as soon as I can or am permitted to do so." (Cosmic Bulletin, December 1963, p.5) This wise statement seems to be lost on Adamski's detractors, who continue to perpetuate disproven claims. A closer look at the allegations and facts reveals a more complex picture. One of the most enduring accusations against Adamski is that he was only in it for the money. However, a review of The Invisible Ocean by Henry Newlin-Stokes (The O.E. Library Critic, March-April 1935) and other sources from his rise to prominence in the mid-1950s suggests otherwise. Facts show that Adamski's detractors failed to provide any credible evidence of him profiting from his claims. Records reveal that he never owned the Laguna Beach property, but rather supported Lalita Johnson, who sold it in 1935 to another supporter, Mrs Marguerite Weir. Additionally, Desmond Leslie (1970 Commentary) recounts Adamski sending him his photos of flying saucers without expecting anything in return. Author Charles Bowen notes that Adamski declined payment for his part in Flying Saucers Have Landed when publication was being planned. Furthermore, Tony Brunt's report on Adamski's lifestyle shows a life of modesty. As Moseley and Barker, self-confessed hoaxers, attempted to discredit Adamski with their own prankster exploits. Their attempts at discrediting Adamski included sending him fake letters on stolen US Government stationery. Even if Adamski had accepted the letter as authentic, it was Moseley who ultimately hoaxed the public, exposing his own untrustworthiness. The claims made against Adamski in Saucer News have since been proven incorrect or false. In conclusion, a re-examination of the evidence suggests that Adamski's detractors were more interested in perpetuating their own agendas than seeking truth. The claims that George Adamski was involved in wine distillation under the guise of the Royal Order of Tibet have been largely discredited as unfactual. ===== adhering strictly to original language - no translation or paraphrasing As an instructor on philosophy with The Royal Order he stated that his lessons were entirely philosophical talks on the Laws of Life from a Universal concept which every person should know, and in knowing, would find more joy in living. In a letter dated 11 December 1962 Adamski wrote: "I have been in this work since 1925, and Mrs Wells since the early thirties", showing his mission was continuous, not separate endeavours with different teachings or aims. See also: Early life | His teaching | Allegation: Adamski "recycled" his Royal Order of Tibet teachings as new philosophy inspired by space visitors in his Science of Life course. Source: Former Adamski associate Carol Honey to Timothy Good, November 1979, based on a copy of Wisdom of the Masters of the Far East (1936) where the words "Royal Order of Tibet" had been struck out and substituted by "Space Brothers". As reported in George Adamski - The Untold Story, p.191. Facts: (1) A first-hand side-by-side reading of both texts will show that these texts are entirely different in tone, structure, and presentation. (2) If the Space Brothers are the extraterrestrial exponents of the evolution of consciousness beyond the human stage, just as are the Masters of Wisdom on our planet, it is only to be expected that their teachings coincide. (3) This is also reflected in the fact that Adamski did not disown his earlier teachings, but actually compiled much of it in Cosmic Philosophy (1961), alongside teachings he received from his space contacts. He also included his 1937 text "Satan, Man of the Hour" - an allegory about mankind's seeming inability to overcome its separateness and strife - in his book Flying Saucers Farewell (1961), stating when it was first written and pointing out its continued relevance. (4) The fact that Adamski was open about this, and possibly tried to show Honey the similarity in teaching by substituting his attribution, and that it still causes suspicion about his motives, might also be seen as evidence of how necessary his work was, and still is: educating humanity about the spiritual nature and interconnectedness of life and the universe, and the need for right human relations. Allegation: Adamski had far-right or fascist sympathies, or else was an unwitting pawn in a fascist plot to rule the world. Source: Jacques Vallee, Messengers of Deception (1979), quoting unidentified sources. These claims have since often been dutifully repeated without due diligence or supporting facts. Facts: (1) Adamski's view of life was almost on record in Wisdom of the Masters of the Far East (1936): "As God is everything in the universe and manifestations differ only in forms and degrees of manifestations, cosmic brotherhood would have to be an unchangeable, indisputable fact. There is only one cause, one Father." None of his later writings or statements speak against this view of life. (2) Research by Michel Zirger (2018) shows that the only 'link' that existed between Adamski and the far right is a reply from Adamski in a periodical published by William Dudley Pelley: "Contrary to the rumor spread by Jacques Vallee, the very content of the letters published in Valor of August 1953, prove that neither Adamski nor [his associate Lucy] McGinnis had any contact whatsoever with Pelley" before Adamski's contact experience in November 1952. (3) Allegations of fascist sympathies are also laughable because from 1952 until his death in 1965 Adamski is known to have been under FBI scrutiny for suspicion of communist sympathies, andDespite being labeled as a conman, George Adamski's accounts and photographs remain shrouded in mystery, with many aspects still not fully understood. In the 1950s, Adamski claimed that the Space Brothers do not support any specific form of society on Earth, emphasizing the importance of unity over divisions. This stance is often overlooked in favor of debunking his claims as elaborate hoaxes. However, a closer examination reveals that those quick to label him as dishonest might be missing the bigger picture. Historical contexts and post-materialist science provide a foundation for understanding Adamski's philosophy. Recent documentary and photographic evidence further corroborate his claims, leaving only a few controversies or paradoxes unexplained. Rather than clinging to unfounded accusations, it seems more prudent to acknowledge that we may not have all the facts or insights necessary to fully comprehend his mission. Some critics might view this approach as overly generous, but recognizing that there are still unanswered questions can be seen as a sign of intellectual humility rather than malice. The George Adamski Foundation LLC has also provided rebuttals to certain allegations, offering an alternative perspective on the matter. FAIR USE NOTICE. This page contains (links to) copyrighted materials used for educational and research purposes in accordance with Title 17 U.S.C Section 107 of the US Copyright Law and Article 5 of the European Directive 2001/29/EC. Please contact The Adamski Case about any copyright or attribution issues. 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No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Polish-American ufologist (1891-1965) "Orthon" redirects here. For the Roman emperor also known as Orthon, see Otho. George AdamskiAdamski in 1938Born1891-04-1717 April 1891Bromberg, German EmpireDied23 April 1965(1965-04-23) (aged 74)A Silver Spring, Maryland, U.S. Resting placeArlington National CemeteryOccupation(s)Self-described "wandering teacher",[1] ufologistOrganization(s)Royal Order of TibetGeorge Adamski FoundationKnown forContacteeSpouse Mary Shimborsky (m. 1917; died 1954)Childrennone George Adamski (17 April 1891 - 23 April 1965) was a Polish-American author who became widely known in ufology circles, and to some degree in popular culture, after he displayed numerous photographs in the 1940s and 1950s that he said were of alien spacecraft, claimed to have met with friendly Nordic alien or "Space Brothers", and claimed to have taken flights with them to the Moon and other planets.[2] Adamski was the first, and most famous, of several so-called UFO contactees who came to prominence during the 1950s. Adamski called himself a "philosopher, teacher, student and saucer researcher", although most UFO researchers and investigators regarded him as a charlatan and a con artist and concluded that his many claims were an elaborate hoax.[3] Adamski authored three books describing his meetings with Nordic aliens and his travels withGeorge Adamski's early life is closely tied to his later career as a UFO contactee. Born in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, to ethnic Polish parents, Adamski emigrated to New York City with his family at the age of two. He went on to serve in the US Cavalry Regiment during the Pancho Villa Expedition and later moved to California, where he worked various jobs before becoming interested in Theosophy and Neo-Theosophy. By 1930, Adamski was a minor figure in the California occult scene, teaching his own mix of Christianity and Eastern religions. Adamski's move to Southern California led him to found the "Royal Order of Tibet," which held its meetings in the "Temple of Scientific Philosophy." However, the end of Prohibition marked the decline of Adamski's profitable wine-making business, forcing him into what he later called "his [flying] saucer crap." In 1940, Adamski and his wife moved to a ranch near Palomar Mountain, where they dedicated their time to studying religion, philosophy, and farming. The couple eventually built a home, campground, and diner on the property, with Adamski using these venues to give lectures on Eastern philosophy and religion. He also constructed an observatory for his six-inch telescope, often leading visitors to believe he was connected to the nearby Palomar Observatory. Despite his lack of formal education, Adamski would sometimes imply or claim to hold academic degrees, referring to himself as "Professor" by his admirers and followers. Adamski's first book on UFOs, Flying Saucers Have Landed, co-written with Desmond Leslie, became a bestseller in 1953. This was followed by Inside the Space Ships in 1955 and Flying Saucers Farewell in 1961. The first two books sold a combined 200,000 copies by 1960, while Adamski's work also gained popularity in other countries, particularly Japan, influencing postwar depictions of aliens and UFOs in Japanese culture and media. Adamski was married to Mary Shimborsky from 1917 until her death in 1954. They had no children together, but his later life is marked by numerous stories of extraterrestrial encounters and alleged communications with beings from other worlds.Adamski's UFO Encounter Exposes Skepticism ===== According to Adamski, his extraterrestrial encounter in the California Desert on November 20, 1952, marked a pivotal moment in his life and shed light on the reality of UFOs. The alleged encounter took place near the town of Desert Center, where Adamski claims he was visited by an extraterrestrial being named Orthon. The mysterious symbols on shoe imprints led to a series of events that would change the lives of several individuals forever. On December 13, 1952, Adamski received a photographic plate back from Orthon, which was said to contain strange new symbols.[6][24] These symbols were believed by Adamski to be a message from Orthon, but their meaning remained unknown. It was during this meeting that Adamski took a now famous photograph of Orthon's Venusian scout ship using his 6-inch telescope.[24] Meanwhile, Desmond Leslie, an Anglo-Irish eccentric, had been in correspondence with Adamski. In the mid-1950s, Leslie created a low-budget UFO film called "Them In The Thing", which was later rediscovered in 2010.[25] The flying saucer in the film was made by shining mirrors onto a Spanish Renaissance shield suspended from a fishing line. Leslie had been inspired by his friend's copy of William Scott-Elliott's 1896 book, "The Story of Atlantis and the Lost Lemuria". He teamed up with Adamski to write a co-authored book, "Flying Saucers Have Landed", which became a bestseller in 1953.[27][28] The book's success brought both authors media attention and led to the creation of the New Age movement. In 1954, Leslie visited Adamski in California and claimed to have witnessed several UFOs with him. In a letter to his wife while in San Diego, he described one of these encounters - a beautiful golden ship that appeared in the sunset but faded away slowly.[30] According to "Flying Saucers Have Landed", Nordic aliens from Venus visited Earth regularly, worshipping a "Creator of All" and warning about the dangers of nuclear testing. Adamski claimed to have been taken on a journey through space by Orthon, where he met various alien beings, including a 1,000-year-old elder philosopher called "the Master". This encounter allegedly discussed philosophy, religion, and humanity's place in the universe.[32] Adamski believed he had been chosen to spread a message of peace from the aliens to Earth people. He also claimed to have met friendly aliens at bars and restaurants in Southern California, sparking further interest in his story. Adamski's experiences inspired others to come forward with their own tales of contact and interplanetary travel, including figures like Howard Menger and Truman Bethurum. Looking back on Adamski's journey as a contactee, one can't help but be amazed by his experiences. The reader who embarks on Inside the Space Ships is transported to a world where humanity has transcended its earthly woes and created a utopian society.[22] This vision of the future serves as a poignant reminder that our actions here on Earth have the power to shape a better tomorrow. Through books, lectures, and conventions, Adamski's message began to spread like wildfire throughout the 1950s. The Giant Rock UFO convention near Landers, California, became a hotspot for like-minded individuals, while Adamski remained the most prominent figure in this movement.[33] However, his claims of interstellar travel were not without controversy. A clever hoax perpetrated by Patrick Moore and Peter Davies using the false identity Cedric Allingham brought Adamski's claims into question. The U.S. Government allegedly endorsed Adamski's story through a letter signed "R.E. Straith," only to reveal later that it was a ruse.[36] Despite this, Adamski continued to claim government support for his stories, even going so far as to display the fake letter in his lectures and talks. The incident served as a wake-up call for Adamski, but he refused to let go of his convictions. He had already been given a similar warning by the FBI after claiming that his materials had been cleared with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Air Force Intelligence.[39] The three agents who visited him remained skeptical, and Adamski's persistence was met with a stern reminder from the authorities. Adamski's story raises interesting questions about the power of persuasion and the lengths to which people will go to achieve their goals. Despite the controversy surrounding his claims, it is clear that he had a profound impact on those who encountered him. ===== According to Cornelis Koffij, the Queen showed great enthusiasm for the subject at hand. Lieutenant General Hays Schaper described Adamski as a "pathological case." Time magazine reported that de Volkskrant said that Queen Juliana had once again fallen into controversy by befriendng a man from California who claimed to have connections with people from Mars and other planets. The news of the meeting spread rapidly, with wire services such as United Press International and Reuters sharing it with newspapers worldwide. Adamski's fake "Golden Medal of Honor" sparked skepticism, as skeptics pointed out that it was actually a common souvenir sold by a company in Milan, Italy. Adamski claimed to have received this medal during a secret audience with Pope John XXIII, but the authenticity of his claims was disputed. He said he met the Pope on behalf of his extraterrestrial friends, who requested a final agreement from him due to his reluctance to communicate directly with them. Adamski also offered the Pope a substance to cure his stomach problems. Adamski died in 1965 at the age of 74, and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Over time, many critics and skeptics investigated his claims, which were often based on his interactions with people he described as "human beings from another world." George Adamski was a prominent UFO figure in the early days of modern ufology, but his credibility has been called into question due to allegations of hoaxing and fabrication. Some researchers have suggested that Adamski's most notable achievements were exaggerated or entirely fabricated. Now you know the [UFO] picture connected to your name is in the book (Flying Saucers Have Landed) too. And with people knowing that you are connected with flying saucers ... you could do yourself a lot of good. You could give lectures in the evenings. There is a demand for this! You could support yourself by the picture in the book with your name. ===== Moseley discover that George Hunt Williamson, another prominent contactee and friend of Adamski, did not witness any UFO nor Adamski's encounter with Orthon, despite his public statements claiming otherwise. When Irma Baker, Jerrold Baker's wife, accuse him of lying about the incident, Williamson tell her cryptically that "sometimes to gain admittance, one has to go around the back door." ===== In his report on Adamski, Moseley write "I do believe most definitely that Adamski's narrative contains enough flaws to place in very serious doubt both his veracity and his sincerity. The reader will be move to make for himself a careful re-evaluation of the worth of Adamski's book." During the early-to-mid 1950s, USAF Captain Edward J. Ruppelt was the head of Project Blue Book, the Air Force group assigned to investigate UFO reports. In 1953, Captain Ruppelt decide to investigate Adamski's UFO claims. He traveled to California's Palomar Mountain and, dressed in civilian attire to avoid attracting attention, attend one of Adamski's lectures before a large crowd at his Palomar Gardens Cafe. ===== Ruppelt conclude that Adamski was a talented con artist whose UFO stories were designed to make money from his gullible followers and listeners, he compare Adamski to the famed hoaxer, carnival, and circus showman P. T. Barnum. In describing Adamski's speaking style, Ruppelt write "to look at the man and listen to his story you had an immediate urge to believe him ... he was dressed in well-worn, but neat, overalls. He have slightly graying hair and the most honest pair of eyes I've ever see. He speak softly and naively, almost pathetically, giving the impression that "most people think I'm crazy, but honestly, I'm really not."George Adamski was a well-known American ufologist and author who wrote several books on the subject of UFOs and extraterrestrial life. He claimed to have had encounters with aliens from other planets and shared his experiences through various media platforms. Adamski became an internationally famous figure in the 1950s, particularly after being featured on the cover of Life magazine. His most notable books include "Flying Saucers Have Landed" and "Inside the Space Ships", which have sold over 200,000 copies worldwide and been translated into numerous languages except for Russian. One of his most famous claims was about two women who claimed to be Nordic aliens. He reported that they were dating a blonde from Saturn called "Kalina" and another woman named "Ilmuth". This story garnered significant media attention at the time and has since become a part of Adamski's public image as an ufologist. Throughout his career, Adamski wrote numerous books on UFOs and extraterrestrial life. He also gave lectures and conducted press conferences to share his findings with a wider audience. ===== George Adamski Got Famous Sharing His UFO Photos and Alien Encounters By history.com Retrieved January 9, 2024 George Adamski got famous sharing his UFO photos and alien encounters. History says so. ^ a b Clark, p. 31 ^ Smith, T.J. (June 2003). "Grenadas UFO Stamps". Retrieved 28 April 2007. ^ Peebles, pp. 115-16 ^ a b c Malcolm, Noel (6 March 2005). "Common sense abducted". The Daily Telegraph. London, UK. Retrieved 27 April 2007. ^ Laycock, et al. 1989, p. 3 ^ a b c Clark, p. 28 ^ Peebles, p. 116 ^ a b "George Adamski and the Flying Saucers from Venus". Archived from the original on 27 May 2006. Retrieved 27 April 2007. ^ "Sir Patrick Moore's Irish UFO film identified - BBC News". BBC News. 16 August 2010. Retrieved 21 December 2015. ^ Hesemann, Michael. Filmed interview with Leslie as The Pioneers of Space, YouTube.com; accessed 2 July 2017. ^ O'Byrne, Robert (2010). 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Civic Square, A.C.T.: Canberra Skeptics. ISBN 0-7316-5794-2. OCLC 27597342. Moseley, James W.; Pflock, Karl T. (2002). Shockingly Close to the Truth: Confessions of a Grave-Robbing Ufologist. Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books. ISBN 1-57392-991-3. LCCN 2002018951. OCLC 48942361. ===== George Adamski: A Pioneering Figure in UFO Research The enigmatic figure of George Adamski has been a subject of fascination for decades. His life and work have captivated numerous individuals, from renowned ufologists to the general public. This article aims to provide an overview of Adamski's remarkable story, exploring his contributions to the field of UFO research. Early Life and Career Born on October 9, 1916, in Ukraine, Adamski immigrated to the United States in the 1930s. He established himself as a successful businessman, but it was not until he became involved with the UFO phenomenon that his true passion took center stage. In 1947, Adamski claimed to have made contact with extraterrestrial beings, known as the "Space Brothers," who had visited him on Mars Hill in California. This encounter sparked a lifelong interest in ufology and led him to become one of the first individuals to publicly discuss alien life. Publications and Legacy Adamski's writings have been instrumental in shaping the public's perception of UFOs. His book, "Inside the Spaceships," co-authored with Desmond Leslie, was published in 1955 and provided a detailed account of his encounters with the Space Brothers. Other notable publications include "Looking For Orthon" (2001) and "The Gathering of the Forces of Light" (2010). These works not only chronicle Adamski's experiences but also offer insights into the cultural and spiritual significance of UFOs. Recognition and Criticism Adamski's work has been widely recognized, with numerous awards and accolades bestowed upon him. However, his ideas have also faced criticism from some quarters, with some questioning the validity of his claims. Despite these challenges, Adamski's legacy continues to inspire new generations of ufologists and researchers. His contributions to the field have paved the way for future explorations of the unknown, cementing his place as a pioneering figure in UFO research. Conclusion George Adamski's life and work serve as a testament to the power of human curiosity and the enduring appeal of the UFO phenomenon. As we continue to explore the mysteries of the cosmos, Adamski's story remains an intriguing reminder that the truth is often stranger than fiction.