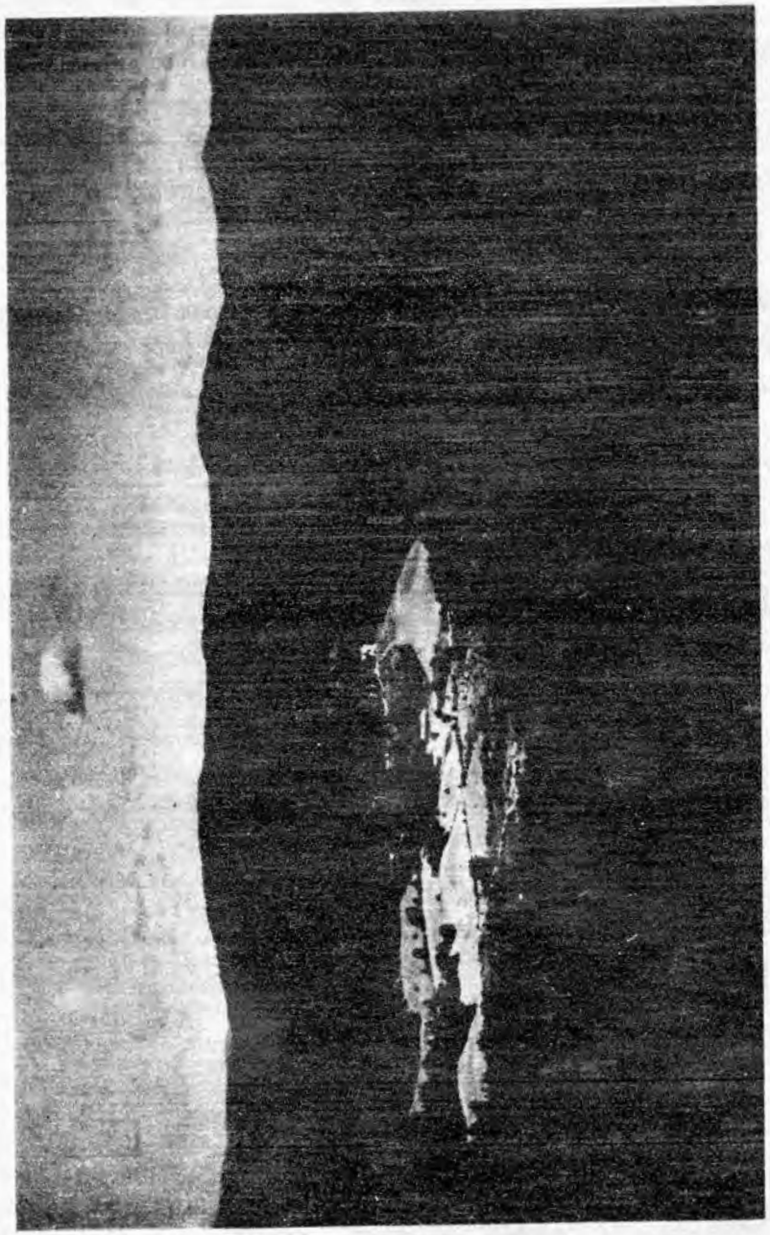

FIGURE 1a. AIR VIEW OF ORGONON, RANGELEY, MAINE.

CHAPTER I

EXPANSION AND CONTRACTION IN THE ATMOSPHERIC OR ENERGY

Let us now, in preparation for a more difficult task, take a respite from the grave problems of basic natural research; let us wander about the field of nature, as if on vacation, just looking at and enjoying things. Our compass in the new territory will be only a few well-known laws of orgonomic functioning; we shall observe the atmosphere in an unbiased way as if nothing at all were known about it. Then we shall meet with what the observant farmer knows about the weather.

1. SMOKE FROM CHIMNEYS

In the open countryside, smoke from chimneys drifts either straight upward or it lingers more or less parallel to the ground. Some farmers predict *good* weather when the smoke drifts *straight upward*, and *bad* weather when the smoke drifts *horizontally*. Is there any objective truth in this rule?

Orgonomic observation and reasoning tell us: The OR energy envelope expands and reaches far out into space in good weather; on the other hand, it withdraws and concentrates at the surface of the globe before the onset of bad weather. (Rheumatic and cancerous patients react to this contraction with "*pulling pains*." The bio-energetic system responds to the surrounding OR energy ocean.) The blue haze disappears from the mountains; the mountains appear to be closer. This withdrawal of OR energy from certain places and its concentration in other regions needs weakens the expansive force in the atmospheric OR energy which is directed against the pull of gravity. The smoke from chimneys will not be able to lift straight into the atmosphere against the pull of gravity. On the other hand, with even and strong expansion of OR energy, the expansive force which counteracts gravity is powerful enough

to make the smoke drift straight upwards. We shall encounter this behavior in a different context, in aviation.

2. FOG

The behavior of smoke from chimneys falls in line with the behavior of fog on early autumn mornings. On warm summer days there is rarely any fog in the valleys between mountains except in higher and colder regions. In autumn, on the other hand, fog develops easily in the low-lying valleys. As the sun rises, the fog disperses. In certain valleys, the fog drifts horizontally first before it rises and disperses.

What could be the reason for this behavior, different in summer and in autumn, or in colder and higher, as against in warmer and lower regions?

Here again, we must think of the *dispersive, expansive* qualities of OR energy. In summer, in warmer and in lower regions the expansive, anti-gravity action of the atmospheric OR energy is stronger than in colder or higher regions and in autumn. There is less power available to carry the water vapor and to disperse it high up than is available on warm days, in lower regions. The water vapor will not be able to disperse or to rise. The result will be what is called "fog."

When the sun mounts over the horizon, it exerts more and more excitation upon the weakened OR energy. The dispersive, expansive power of the latter increases; it is now better able to disperse and carry the water vapors: The fog lifts and disperses. Clouds, if any, slowly disappear.

3. ARID AND RAINY REGIONS

We have now learned about the relationship of atmospheric OR energy and small particles of smoke and water vapor. Thus, better equipped, our observations, as we wander through the open country-side, become more acute. We see more and we understand better what we see: Things which remained unobserved or misunderstood as the "Oh, that's nothing, just this or that. . . ." variety become transparent to our eyes. Let us go one step further:

It is well known that the air over hot deserts remains dry, that it never or only rarely rains there. It is also known that during some summers in some regions where there is much water in rivers, in lakes and in the ground, it does not rain for months on end, with resulting fire danger to villages and forests.

On the other hand, there are regions where it rains nearly continuously, where the air is moist and heavy down to the earth; and it happens that it rains for weeks on end.

Where does all the moisture in the latter case come from?

Is it evaporation of moisture alone?

This explanation is obviously insufficient. For, why does it *not* rain for weeks on end in regions where water is plentiful and the sun beats down hotly, drying up every wet cloth in a few minutes in a very dry air? There must be some reason for this.

Again we can use what we have learned about the expansive, dispersive force in OR energy: Where there is much moisture but little rain, the atmospheric OR energy is strong and powerful, as for instance in the Mediterranean regions close to the ever-present billions of tons of water. *The water vapor is continuously being dispersed,* THE DISTRIBUTION IS MORE OR LESS EVEN, *no major concentrations of* OR *energy and therefore no condensation of water vapor can occur.* The *expansive, dissipating* function in OR prevails.

In other regions, such as mountainous terrain, where there are *great differences* in the *concentration* of atmospheric OR energy due to differences in high and low shadowy valleys and warm mountain slopes, there is much rain even if there is little water to evaporate. The *concentrating, contracting* force in OR prevails and creates differences of potential in the atmospheric energy and water vapor distribution. However, we shall find later on a specific condition in the desert atmosphere which promotes a fast evaporation rate and restrains OR concentrations, thus enhancing cloud dissipation.

4. THE RING AROUND THE SUN AND THE MOON BEFORE "BAD" WEATHER.

Often, before the onset of bad weather, a ring of varying diameter appears around the moon and the sun. Farmers and people living in the mountains pay great attention to these phenomena. *What does the ring mean?*

Let us draw a sketch that will depict two ring formations under different OR energy conditions:

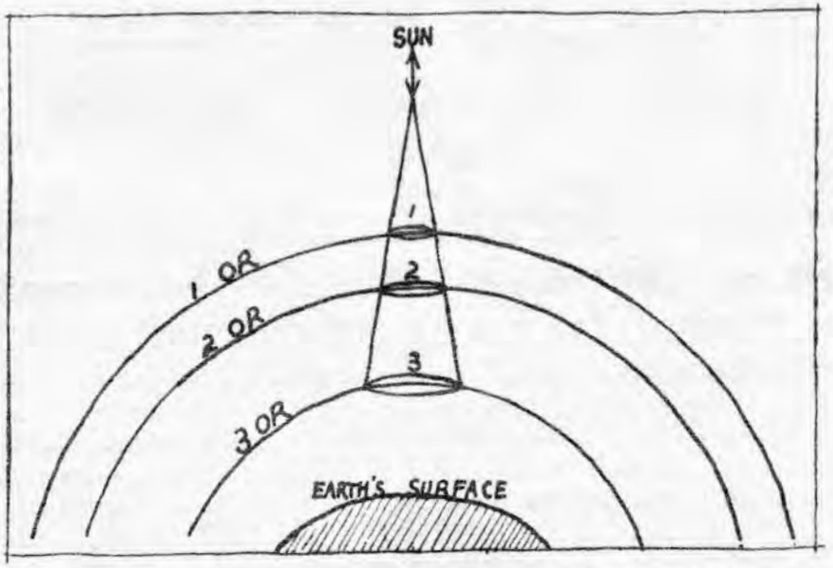

FIGURE 2. THREE STATES OF EXPANSION IN THE OR ENVELOPE.

1. *Ring around sun with expanded* OR *envelope is smallest*
2. *Ring around sun with slightly contracted, pre-rain* OR *envelope*
3. *Ring around sun with greatly contracted* OR *envelope*

In 1 the OR envelope of the Earth is largely *expanded.* The rays of sun or moon hit and penetrate the OR envelope higher up than in 2 and 3. In 2 and 3 the OR energy has contracted, its outer layers are closer toward the Earth surface. The diameter of the ring now depends only on the degree of contraction of the OR envelope; the diameter of the ring is in direct relation to the contraction of the OR envelope.

Strongly concentrated OR energy transmits the excitation which is commonly called " light " in a different manner than thinner OR energy. The ring will constitute a larger or smaller circle, depending on the state of expansion or contraction of the OR envelope; it is delineated by the difference in the transmission of light in the " thinner " and in the " thicker " OR energy layer.

The atmospheric OR energy contracts before rain, attracting, condensing and suspending water vapor in the atmosphere, coming down later as rain. The more concentrated the OR energy, the broader is the " thinner " outer region, the larger the ring, and vice versa. No ring develops when the OR energy envelope is evenly distributed and expanded into high regions of the atmosphere.

5. OR EXPANSION IN SPRING AND CONTRACTION IN AUTUMN

The total expansion and contraction of the atmospheric OR energy envelope in certain regions is best expressed in the functions of nature which we observe in spring and autumn. Most of the phenomena we encounter on our wanderings through the countryside during these two periods fall into a comprehensive setting if we see them in the light of a contracting and expanding OR energy envelope of the Earth. The trigger for the expansion or contraction may or may not be the rays of the sun as it rises or falls with the ecliptic. But the connection between weather functions and the expansion and contraction of the OR envelope cannot be doubted, for the following reasons:

The increasing cold in autumn results from a less active, contracted OR energy envelope. On the other hand, the mounting heat is the result of a more active, expanding OR energy envelope in spring. Gases behave just the same way with respect to " heat," i.e., expanded, highly active OR energy, and " cold," i.e., contracted, less active or less mobile OR energy. Water, as we know, immobilizes completely when freezing and evaporates into highly active and mobile vapor above 100° centigrade.

" Heat " is accordingly related to an expansive, and " Cold " to a contractive OR *energy.*

To judge from the color of the leaves, the appearance of the trees in spring and in autumn respectively, and the fine shimmering around the trees in spring, there is a *more active, expanded* OR energy in the trees in spring, and less in autumn. The OR energy envelope does not only engulf the surface of the globe; it goes right through the earth crust into the depth as well as into the highest atmosphere and beyond; there it merges with the cosmic OR energy flow which is beyond the gravitational field of the planet.

The OR energy contracts and expands as a *total energy* SYSTEM. As it does so, it enriches or impoverishes the world of plants and animals (hibernation, loss of weight, etc.) while it oscillates and functions *THROUGH* the living beings.

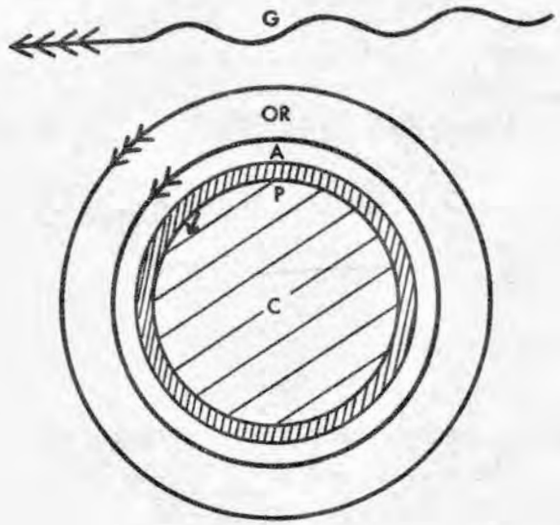

FIGURE 2a.

G.....GALACTIC OR STREAM
OR.....OR ENERGY ENVELOPE
A.....ATMOSPHERE
P .....PERIPHERY
C.....CORE

In early spring, shortly before its full onset, we see a deepening, sometimes a reddening color of the trees, a brightening of the green in evergreens, passing away of the dull and somewhat sorrowful appearance of the branches, an erection, expansion, and an increasing juiciness in everything, including man in his youth and middle age.

It is this streaming of energy, and not mechanical viscosity which causes the fluid to rise in plants against gravity.

The increasing strength of the urge for mating, in man and animal alike, is obviously due to the same richer flow of OR energy

through the living beings. The sap rises richer and faster through the fluid channels in the trees which can be plainly seen in the greater moisture on cutting off the bark. *Yellow* plus *blue* result in *green*. Resin is *yellow;* it slowly changes at the tips of the branches into *green* while mixing with the *blue* of the OR energy from ground and atmosphere. The appearance of the first leaf buds in itself is a clear-cut expression of the *EXPANDING* force of the OR energy; so is all *growth* of living matter. *It is* OR *energy pushing against rigid membranous matter which is elastic enough in young living beings to yield to the expansion: Extensive growth, green in trees, budding are the results.* The power of this force can easily be observed in the manner in which a grass blade or flower-seed shoot pushes through heavy pebbles in their way.

In autumn, the opposite happens. The OR energy of the planet contracts as a whole, back toward the core of the globe, and thus is thinning out also in the living beings. Accordingly, the leaves dry up, become yellow through loss of the blue from the green, and finally loose their hold at the stem; through loss of cohesive energy they fall off. The "juiciness" disappears and a sad dry, wintery appearance comes about. The water in the air does the same thing: It changes into snow which is *dry, crystallized* water vapor, containing OR energy *(cf. "Orene").*

Too many riddles remain unsolved as we wander about. But, so we hope, a trail has been broken into this realm of the unknown. We shall from now onward coordinate functionally:

CONTRACTED OR	EXPANDED OR
Tendency toward:	*Tendency toward:*
Matter	*Energy*
immobilization	mobility
"cold," freezing	"heat," expansion
autumn, winter	spring, summer
strong potential differences	even distribution of OR energy