CHAPTER IV

DOR CLOUDS OVER THE U. S. A.

The Trip from Rangeley, Maine, to Tucson, Arizona, October 18 to October 29, 1954 — 3216 Miles

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I departed from the clear bio-energetic atmosphere at Orgonon with some misgivings, wondering what reactions to the energy atmosphere elsewhere to expect in the organisms of workers who had been exposed to the various phases of Oranur for years. Orgonon had become a kind of oasis. Only the day before departure, I had noted the unusual spring-like quality of the atmosphere at the end of October: The buds were swelling on the birch branches, and strawberry blossoms were blooming at the steps of the Orgone Energy Observatory.

In the Cloudbuster, and other material, we carried tools to modify new environments, to clean out DOR and bring in fresh energy from the infinite Orgone ocean wherever we went. But one could not be 100 percent sure that functions, which applied on the East Coast, also apply to the Western Deserts.

I gathered valuable data driving through rather than flying over the continent, confirming many aspects of the theory of desert development which had resulted over the past three years from the work done in the laboratory concerning Oranur (pre-atomic) Chemistry, Melanor and Orite.

The observation of DOR in the atmosphere, and its effects on living things, vegetation and population, took up full attention for the entire distance of the trip. Within the general DOR layer covering the land there appeared zones worse or better, and a few isolated areas actually were DOR-free at the time of our passage, but generally DOR was found everywhere.
Over towns and cities it hung as a blackish, low smokey-looking pall. Where large cities were closely spaced, one could drive for hours without meeting zones of clear energy in between. Arriving from a relatively fresh region, I summarized this fact as the result of "Large cities + chemical offal + decaying nature + Ea + DORized health officials * * *". It was a fact that was easily available by DOR-removal engineering operations applied to the "smog" problem of big cities (see report on OROP INFANT, this issue). Neglect by public servants of such basic means for tackling public health problems of millions in a constant DOR emergency was no longer possible. One had to differentiate between their blocking of new insights by doubt (rational) and by neurotic mechanisms (irrational).

It was about 196 miles from Rangeley, Maine, that we first definitely entered a sharply delineated zone of DOR (a zone extending about 50 miles north of Boston, Mass.). From Boston onward, except for a few exceptions, the landscape represented well-known signs of clearcut DOR DESERTS: Brown-black, disintegrating, crumbling rocks, trees dried, branches bent to the ground like rubber hoses, foliage lacking autumn coloration and turned brown, leaves crumbling to brown powder in one's hand, CPM (on the Geiger Counter) of an erratic nature (anywhere from 50 to 200), square, fuzzy, gray-blackish drought clouds overhead.
MAP OF TRAVEL ROUTES, HANCELEY, MAINE, TO TUCSON, ARIZONA. (SOLID LINE: WP ROUTE; DASHED LINE: CLOUDHOPPER ROUTE.)

Fig. 16
Some examples from the notes I dictated will show how similar the general impressions were:

"Hartford, Conn. (9 AM, 10/20/1954): DOR+++++; Air gray; Trees very bad, decaying; Bitter taste; Clouds in irregular bands * * * also mottled."

"Milford, Conn.; Rocks DOR-attacked * * *.

"Near Baltimore, Maryland (10/21/1954): Trees clearly drought stricken, bent, broken, disintegrated. No autumn coloration, leaves turn brown * * *.


The destruction of trees was general throughout the East. In New England trees were snapped off along their lower trunks. The cross sections of the splintered trunks appeared bone dry, brittle, no sap was present. My notebook comment was: "The Weather Bureau attributes the DOR destruction of the Maine woods to a hurricane which wasn't there (Edna)." For the cracking of the stems was basically due to their weakened condition, the result of the drying out of the living trees by DOR, which had preceded Hurricane Edna by two years.

About 50 miles from the heart of New York City (10/20/1954 at 9:30 AM) near Westport, Conn., for the first time a distinct change was noted: The atmosphere against distant hills now appeared bluegray, a wind arose, the trees moved, the clouds rounded and thickened, lost their squareness, and no DOR was felt. I concluded and later was able to confirm this impression that "someone was drawing." A short time before, Dr. Michael Silvert had conducted a brief DOR-removal operation from a site at the East River, New York City. This operation freshened the atmosphere for a few hours only, since it became
hot and dry again when we crossed into New Jersey around noon.

It was in New Jersey that we first encountered the devastating effects which the prolonged drought had caused. The ground had become parched; trees drought-stricken. Frequent were “ghost trees” whose brittle branches had broken off near the trunk, leaving a few naked stumps reaching out, very typical of dustbowl lands. The total impression to one coming from Maine which had been kept artificially green was that: “Desert Development is far along, near completion.” We drove through a sandy, brownish-gray, dead-feeling landscape under a gray sky, depressed, but not disheartened.

Baltimore, Maryland, with its endless rows of identical brick houses, impressed us as especially oppressive. Driving in the car for several hours became sickening and irritating. It was after this a most dramatic change to pass into a zone of fresh, clear, blue energy, green foliage, cool breezes and fragrant smells approaching Washington, D. C. The clearness persisted throughout two days which I spent in the capital absorbing its meaningful design. Once more the impression was “someone is cloudbusting (deDORizing) here.” An active change seemed to have taken place since OROP INFANT (June 1954) had first been carried out to demonstrate that relief from hot humid weather is possible. One could only conjecture that this pure atmosphere signified good news for Expedition Orop Desert Ea.

Washington was an “Oasis”; this became especially clear when we proceeded through Virginia towards the southwest. Twenty miles beyond the city the signs of desert development again appeared in full force: Signs of chronic drought appeared in the overgrazed pastures through which the underlying red loam and red clay showed; the low level of the streams in their beds, the
parched, stunted look of corn stalks which had failed to develop fully; again, the trees bent and drooping. In Sperryville, Pa., I spoke to people in whose faces despair and listlessness reflected the desperate state of affairs in their environment. They knew about the severity of their situation: "Meadows and fields are burnt up, wells gone dry • • • people are sick, slowed down, dying • • • ."

Approaching the eastern side of the Blue Ridge Mountains we noted that fields on the flanks of the hills were greener than those below in the valley. From the mountain-ridge at the "Skyline Drive" we saw for the first time the "Desert Armor," in confirmation of the ergonomic desert theory. It was fresher on the ridge than in the valleys below. On the ridge, vegetation and trees looked sparkling, healthier, greener than down in the valley, similar to what is true of forested mountain-crests in deserts. Below the ridge, one could see the DOR-layer all formed, covering the earth to the distant horizon like a blanket, with a sharply delineated upper edge; beneath it the details of distant views were hidden in an opaque veil, as it were. The tops of distant mountain-ridges were seen to project clearly above the DOR shell, like islands above the ocean. This seemed to tell why forests survived in the high ranges (Sierras) while the lower vegetation, covered by the low-lying DOR blanket, died off, leaving only desert in the valleys.

Mountain peaks clear above DOR blanket (A. Blue sky; B. Mountain tops above DOR; C. DOR layer with sharp upper edge).

Fig. 17
As the ridge road rose over peaks and dipped down into passes, one could subjectively feel the abrupt descent into the DOR layer: as a sudden pressure in head or chest, a sour taste in the mouth. One could also observe that while the trees sparkled and stood erect above the DOR ceiling, they drooped, were withered, and looked dark below it. The change occurred within a few yards sometimes. Below the DOR ceiling the rocks also showed more disintegration than above. I thought possibly a change in gravity function was involved in the transition between zones, and wondered whether some types of plane crashes might be due to such sudden zonal changes. I observed a northwestward bending of tree trunks, with Melanor and moss formation on the east side of trees.

As we descended finally into the Shenandoah Valley, what had looked like a blackish blanket over the ground now enveloped us from below as a blinding dry heat, with the mountains disappearing into a gray haze behind us. (It seemed that this layer contracted towards day’s end, seen most clearly evenings and mornings, while it expanded during midday, under the sun.)

We were getting closer to the real desert:

"Kingsport, Va.: It is dry; lawns parched; a bright light on everything; droughty; note that the pall is darkest over towns " * * ."

"Rogersville, Tennessee: Melanor reaction, rocks and earth black; slowed down movement of people " * * ."

The dustbowl character of the land was clear 40 miles east of Knoxville, Tenn. Here in Tennessee everything was black: The burnt up cornstalks, the black telegraph poles, the black roadside gravel, the black tree stumps. The topsoil had become a dirty gray; black humus had dried out, turned to "dust". All this desperate area seemed to need was DOR-removal, water, plus an end to the atomic explosions (we were now 30 miles from Oak Ridge, Tenn.).
The patchy sandy areas of a beginning dustbowl were like islands of complete desert in a dying, but still alive landscape. Here there was no sparkle in spite of sunshine—a photograph taken in full daylight appears with the typical darkness of heavy DOR. The people appeared depressed, listless, quiet, slow-moving because of DOR. Clouds over Knoxville, Tenn., were steel-gray, fuzzy—of drought type. To our surprise there was a rather DOR-free zone to the west of Oak Ridge in which for the first time we saw sparkling, colorful autumn foliage. Red clay bluffs with contrasting green vegetation seemed typical of the healthier sections. Within these better looking stretches there now appeared pockets of desert: where whole stretches of forest were made up of skeleton-like ghost trees, and yellow, hard, cracked clay ground, rarefied fields and plantations, with only stubby, black, burnt crops remaining unharvested. Did the later completed desert patches correspond to these DOR pockets, and later oases to the reduced green areas? The land showed signs of over-grazing and erosion; the hillsides were gullied and the creekbeds dry. Driving through the hilly Tennessee country we noted repeatedly that the distribution of the DOR pockets had a relationship to the topography with regard to the west to east flow of OR energy: for each time the west side of hills appeared (1) slightly fresher, (2) with bluer haze, and (3) the vegetation greener and more alive than on the east side of ridges.

West of Wichita Falls, Texas, the drought situation again worsened, merging imperceptibly with semi-arid brushland and finally the deserts of New Mexico. Here we ran into the beginning of a sharp DOR zone, with DOR ceiling. Square, steel gray drought clouds were now distinct. Vegetation suffered, soils appeared eroded and baked. West of Seymour, Texas, we met the edge of the expanding desert. A waitress stated, "There has been drought for three years; the situation is desperate." The
transition to desert was marked by a blackish DOR layer which extended low over the horizon in four to five stretched-out layers, the uppermost merging into a brighter but still blackish sky. The earth was sandy with dune-like formations. Whitish gravel covered everything. The DOR ceiling was located sharply towards W and SW, diminishing towards N, continuous towards S and disappearing in the E. The ceiling originated from several DOR layers which lay parallel over the plains. Desert characteristics increased as we proceeded westward. Red desert hills and terraces, mesas showing their table shapes, with stratified red sandstone and clay rocks, dotted the plains. The highest layers were still gray, the granite crowning the mesas giving them a "turret"-like appearance, which posed a problem in itself.

Pastures disappeared as we neared the New Mexico border at Bronco. Here a wide plain, covered with grayish white sand, blown by strong winds, stretching to the vast horizon completed the impression of "desert." Although it was very hot as we neared Roswell, New Mexico, no OR flow was visible on the road, which should have been "shimmering with 'heatwaves'." Instead, DOR was well marked to the west against purplish, black, barren mountains, in
the sky as a blinding grayness, and over the horizon as a grayish layer. The caking of formerly good soil was progressively characteristic and eventually the caked soil prevailed over vegetation, which now consisted only of scattered low bushes, while grass disappeared.

After the desert valley it was a relief to spend a night at Ruidoso, New Mexico in the Sierra Blanca Mountains (near 7,000 feet). Here a strong, reactive, secondary vegetation had sprung up, again more marked on the western slopes.

Descending into the desert valley of Alamogordo, New Mexico, where the military White Sands Proving Grounds are located, we saw the plain covered towards W, SW, and N with a thick layer, several hundred feet high, of a gray, dead, opaque mass of DOR. Overhead the sky was blue-black, with some droughty, thin, high clouds. One felt a strongly salty taste. The white sand dunes showed a clear Orite accumulation. Could it be that White Sands was further attracting DOR? The DOR veil was the most remarkable we had yet seen, hanging thick and opaque, low over the landscape. The mountains edging this plain looked jagged, barren, with deep ravines “as if eaten out.” About 20 miles beyond White Sands the air brightened, but DOR still prevailed. I remarked: “DOR is eating up mountains, as it were.” This spot was Sahara-like, without any vegetation.

![Diagram of Cross Section of San Andreas Mountains: DOR Layer with Ceiling on East Side; Little DOR on West Side.](image_url)
We saw no sharply delineated DOR layer to the west of the San Andres mountains. In the pass the CPM ranged from 150 to 200, steady. To the west side the soil was redder, and a new type of prickly desert vegetation with yucca plants was seen.

I summarized the characteristic types of DESERT DOR as follows:

1. Heavy opaque low layer several hundred feet high, no sharp upper margin. Dense center attracting less dense periphery.

2. The DOR layer ceiling sharp towards outside, unsharp towards inner surface.


4. Steel-blue DOR in front of mountains.

5. Gray dirty black discoloration of mountains.

On 10/29/1954 we arrived in Tucson, Arizona, which was to be the base of our Desert Ea operations. We found here a land different from what we had previously known: Here were flat plains, stretched out between mountain ridges, which rose abruptly in a general north-south direction. Contrary to expectation, the coloring was not brilliant, although the light had a blinding effect; rather all objects appeared grayish-white. This gray tint was noticeable especially in the sparse vegetation which spotted the gravelly plain. Life here had reacted with a "secondary" type vegetation to the presence of DOR: Here everything one touched was sharp, prickly, spine-covered. We were impressed by the bare ground, giving a general impression of whiteness, hardness. The surface was baked, with large clumps of stonelike crusts (caliche), found even on digging to a depth of several feet. The plains were traversed by sharply cut out dry streambeds, or "washes." These were evidence that the few rains which occur are torrential brief
downpours; which, hitting the hard ground, simply run off, causing severe erosion of the bare ground. Later we were told that water had flowed in these riverbeds the year around as recently as 50 years ago. No prairie grass was to be seen anywhere.

The high evaporation rate due to the dehydrating effect of the DOR blanket thus presents a menace to life. The official relative humidity readings in Tucson when we arrived ranged between 5–10% at noon. At the end of January, 1955, the relative humidity was often between 60 and 90%. The DOR veil hung down as a gray-black blanket in front of the mountain ranges. The upper edge was usually well delineated, with mountaintops typically protruding out of the DOR ceiling like islands. Jet vapor trails either did not form at all, or held only a very brief time. Clouds were rare, thin, fuzzy, i.e., droughty.

Subjectively, we experienced the DOR atmosphere as oppressive, irritating; we felt drying out; we could hardly keep up by drinking fluids. Our mouths became parched, our voices hoarse, our lips cracked, our skins formed fine white scales. The blinding heat seemed to draw juice and life energy out of our bodies. It was an effort to walk a few hundred yards.

Thus having seen and felt the desert, Expedition Orop Desert Ea proceeded to begin Cloudbuster operations, in order to find out whether such a climate could be changed.
### Survey of Travel Route

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<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Miles</th>
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<td>10-24-1954</td>
<td>Roanoke, Virginia.</td>
<td>Mount Vernon Motel, Knoxville, Tennessee.</td>
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<td>Siesta Motel, Seymour, Texas.</td>
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<td>Spanish Trail Motel, Tucson, Arizona.</td>
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Transportation of the Cloudbuster and Laboratory Equipment from Rangeley, Maine, to Tucson, Arizona, October 7 to October 19, 1954

Compiled by: Robert A. McCullough

The following account summarizes notes made during the trip from Rangeley, Maine, to Tucson, Arizona, in which the WRF Ford truck, mounted with a 1953 model Cloudbuster and laboratory equipment, was taken to the U. S. Southwest desert area for Expedition Orop Desert Ea. The trip began on October 7th and terminated some 3,300 miles later on October 19th.

October 7, 1954:

Rangeley to Hopkinton, New Hampshire. The weather was clear, bright, sparkling and cold. There was no DOR. Concord, N. H., was free of DOR. Heavy frost at night—22° in the morning.

October 8, 1954:

Hopkinton, N. H., to Sangerfield, New York. There was a high thin overcast. From Keene, N. H., on the DOR was very heavy. Every town was cloaked with it, every valley was filled with it. At the height of land in Vermont, where one can see long vistas of mountains, all the valleys were filled with black DOR while the ridge tops were clear and sparkling.

First contact with chlorine treated water since coming to Orgonon in June, 1953. It wasn’t wet—it left one’s skin dry. After a shower with it, one felt scaley—dehydrated. It was not refreshing at all. It was as if the skin couldn’t or wouldn’t absorb it.
October 9, 1954:

From Sangerfield, New York, to just north of Erie, Pa. Heavy, thick overcast all day. All across upper New York state the DOR was heavy—whole valleys were just saturated with it. However, the trees did not show overt contraction and dying. The Finger Lakes were uniformly green in color.

October 10, 1954:

From Erie, Pa., to just west of Mansfield, Ohio. The weather varied from light showers to fairly heavy rains. (It was on this date when Chicago and northern Indiana had severe rain and resulting floods.) The DOR was very heavy. All the cities were “smoggy”. In a conversation with a Clevelander, he commented that Cleveland didn’t have winters any more—only smoggy drizzles • • • hardly any snow • • • miserable winters.

October 11, 1954:

From Mansfield, Ohio, to Pendleton, Indiana. The weather was interspersed with showers and clear between showers. The DOR was heavy, but twice following heavy showers the OR blue would come in beautifully from the west with a complete lack of DOR. Winds were strong southerly.

A possible cloudbuster effect must be mentioned here. While the cloudbuster was pointing downward and rearward, and was in addition stoppered and covered, it was noticed that clouds kept forming to the west of the truck. They would form, build and then, when overhead and rearward, they would dissipate. This was observed over several days and occurred too persistently to be a coincidence. A confirmatory observation was that this phenomenon was absent at night and twice when I stopped for several hours during the day.
October 12, 1964:

From Pendleton, Indiana, to just east of Hannibal, Missouri. Showers all morning, but largely cleared in the afternoon. The sky showed a lot of black DOR. Clear at night. Cold.

Comment on trees: After leaving Vermont, the only foliage change noted was a finely interspersed yellowing all along the route. There was no area of general yellowing and there were no reds or other colorings. It seemed that some individual trees in every grouping were contracting, leaving the yellow behind; but there was no bending, contraction from the terminals, or general dying of trees east of Kansas.

October 13, 1964:

From Hannibal, Missouri, to three miles east of Blair, Kansas, and then on to Hiawatha, Kansas. It was clear in the morning but soon N to S bands of clouds would form to the west (clear to the east and west of the clouds), thicken and then dissipate overhead and rearward. The DOR was heavy in the morning—especially on the horizons. It was not too bad directly overhead. It seemed oppressed to the ground and did not extend too far upward. Wind was SW all day.

There was a very severe local thunderstorm in the evening with Atchinson, Kansas, 20 miles to the south, reporting 2.17 inches in one hour.

October 14, 1964:

From Hiawatha, Kansas, to just west of Atwood, Kansas. A few clouds in the morning early which cleared. In the afternoon a north to south running line of unpredictable isolated showers developed to the west, but the winding of the road took us through and between them
without rain. A strong north wind blew steadily all day. Water in ponds was blue after and just to the west of the showers. The DOR seemed to lie in bands. Driving west one would be in heavy DOR for some 20 miles and then there would be a DOR-free band of 20 to 60 miles and then DOR again. This was constant for the rest of the trip.

Atwood, Kansas, was very DORish. We stopped at a restaurant there for supper. It had fluorescent lights. Everything was dead in it: the waitresses looked and acted dead, the service was horrible, tempers all around were short. I had had a few "cold" symptoms the preceding morning: running eyes and nose, ear noises, sore throat, sneezing, etc. They had left after a few hours and had not reappeared. However, they came on again in that cafe and in 10 minutes they were full blown. I got out. I felt that if I had stayed in there 10 minutes longer I would have come down with double pneumonia. Our two year old boy had to get out also. He was all right outside. My wife reacted in strong shrinking. Another family nearby with two boys—aged about 10 and 12—ordered supper. The younger one wasn't hungry and the older one vomited his up. The father commented that he had never done that before. My "cold" symptoms left during the night.

October 15, 1954:

From Atwood, Kansas, to Kit Carson, Colorado. Clear, no clouds. The DOR lay in bands with areas of clear, sparkling blue sky in between. Vapor trails dissipated quickly in the DOR areas. From conversations all across the country, Saturday, October 2nd, seemed to be a day of general rain all over the U. S. It had rained and hailed 1½ inches at Cope, Colorado, and a heavy rain at Lamar. Also in New Mexico. The railroad town of Hugo, Colorado, seemed to be the one worst infested with DOR. It was putrid there.
The croplands showed desert development. There were corn fields where only half the crop had germinated and only half of that had reached a height of 8 to 12 inches. Milo and other sorghums have replaced wheat to a great extent. Very little wheat was seen in areas which formerly were solid wheat.

October 16, 1954:

From Kit Carson, Colorado, to Tucumcari, New Mexico. The weather was clear. What at first appeared to be vapor trails kept forming to the west as I drove south. It was finally determined that these were not vapor trails but actual clouds—long, thin, ropey, white clouds laying low to the west. They kept forming there all day. There was a tendency for some gathering in them. They would not form until I was almost opposite the area in which they did form. What apparently were two fires far to the south and southeast were observed in the day. After about 5 hours the smoke had all gathered into a big black cloud—immobile—over the area. It looked like a rain cloud.

Lamar, Colorado, had been the center of the dust bowl last spring. It was easy to see why. Lamar lies at the bottom of a long, deep depression in the plain. It is almost 1000 feet lower in altitude than towns 40 miles north and south of it. This depression would easily lend itself to stagnation. They had had some rain since the dust bowl and the soil was somewhat covered, but the scars remained. There were even sand dunes to the south of the town. In talking with residents of the town, it was found that the soil was very fertile—the only limiting factor being water. "With 20-25 inches of rain here a year we could grow anything." Dying trees were very evident in Lamar. The DOR increased from Eads south and was heaviest in Lamar. It lessened as I climbed to the south of Lamar.

Early in the morning I observed, at Eads, that the OR flow was more intense than I had ever seen it. The dis-
tortion of distant hills was terrific. As viewed through 10x glasses, the entire top of the hill would appear to be severed from the base, flow to the SE, and hang there. I was strongly reminded of both ocean waves and fire. The flow itself was W to E. It was a very moving sight.

Melanor was observed on rocky outcrops in western Oklahoma. In this area, also, Et* in the form of caliche and Orite was observed. Nowhere was Melanor especially prominent.

The soils of the milo fields in Texas north of Dalhart were examined, and they were found to be very light colored and powdery. In fact they were just dust. I am puzzled as to why they have not blown away entirely.

Right after I left Dalhart, Texas, I noticed that my neck had swollen grossly as well as did the parotid glands. They remained thus until the following morning.

* October 17, 1954:

Drove from Tucumcari, New Mexico, to the White Sands National Monument, New Mexico. The OR flow all day was west to east. Clear. Tucumcari was free of DOR outside of the buildings. It was still free of DOR for 20 miles SW until one mesa, all alone, was observed to be enveloped in DOR. All the other mesas were red. This one was black as coal. As I drove further W and S the DOR increased until at Durand it was complete DOR. It remained thus until I came to Carrizozo. This area is high upland desert country covered with cedar (juniper) trees. This country has been very hard hit by desert development. A very high percentage of these trees are dead—have been for several years—and others are dead on their tops or in large areas of their sides. This is all red soil country. The land was very dusty and dried out. Evidences of a recent rain were seen, but the land had responded little.

* Et is a designation to be dealt with in a different context.
The DOR cleared rather sharply at Carrizozo. I visited the Mal Pais lava beds at Carrizozo. The whole valley here is covered with sheets of black rock. Only the surface of these rocks is black—deeper, under or inside it grades into a brownish sandstone type of matter. The surfaces are very pitted. I felt pressure in the area, but much less so than expected after experiences with Melanor in Maine. The black rocks themselves were much less noxious than expected.

The area between Carrizozo and Alamorgordo was DOR-free, and the distances were filled with a beautiful whitish-blue haze, OR blue. The DOR was concentrated heavily around Alamogordo and Holoman Air Force Base. It seemed to get even thicker there after dark. The town itself—a boom-town type—was very desolate.

I camped that night in the White Sands. There was no DOR there then. The shadows were blue. I felt no DOR—only one short period where my pulse speeded up a lot. However, there was something very moving about these many acres of white sandlike matter. One very noticeable behavior trait was noticed in myself as well as all others. This was the tendency to stand motionless for perhaps hours on the dune crests. One was just moved to do so. It was very noticeable.

There was no overt evidence of any lasting results from the first A-bomb blast which took place in this area.

October 18, 1954:

Drove from the White Sands area to 20 miles SE of Tucson, Arizona. The weather was clear and warm to hot. The DOR lay heavy in all valleys—seemingly heavier on the west sides than on the east sides of the valleys. The passes, mountain peaks and ridge tops were clear and free of DOR. New Mexico had much more DOR than did Arizona. The OR flow was west to east and was quite easily observed.
Fourteen years previously, I had traveled through this area and camped in it. It had been a lush verdant desert as deserts go—tall Joshua, cholla, yucca, mesquite, creosote bush and grasses. In traveling over it again all this was changed. There was just a plain on which grew a few short tumbleweeds and saltbrush—rarely reaching 12 inches high. All the vegetation was gone. Even the desert is dying. Again there were signs of recent rains in mudholes and playa lakes—but the land had not responded. The land was completely dried out—burned.

The picture changed from eastern Arizona westward. The range looked much better. Reports of natives told of good summer rains here.

*October 19, 1954:*

Drove into Tucson at 07:00 hrs. completing trip.
Projeto Arte Org
Redescobrindo e reinterpretando W. Reich

Caro Leitor

Infelizmente, no que se refere a orgonomia, seguir os passos de Wilhelm Reich e de sua equipe de investigadores é uma questão bastante difícil, polêmica e contraditória, cheia de diferentes interpretações que mais confundem do que ajudam. Por isto, nós decidimos trabalhar com o material bibliográfico presente nos microfilmes (Wilhelm Reich Collected Works Microfilms) em forma de PDF, disponibilizados por Eva Reich que já se encontra circulado pela internet, e que abarca o desenvolvimento da orgonomia de 1941 a 1957.

Dividimos este “material” de acordo com as revistas publicadas pelo instituto de orgonomia do qual o Reich era o diretor.
01- International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research (1942-1945).
02- Orgone Energy Bulletin (1949-1953)
03- CORE Cosmic Orgone Engineering (1954-1956)

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extrapola nossas possibilidades e nossos interesses. Sendo que aqui somente podemos ser responsáveis por nós mesmos e com muitas restrições.

Alguns destes artigos, de acordo com nossas possibilidades e interesse, já estamos traduzindo. Não somos tradutores especializados e, portanto, pedimos a sua compreensão para possíveis erros que venham a encontrar.

Em nome da comunidade Arte Org.


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A Court Case
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The background to Court Case
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