MISCONCEPTIONS OF SEX-ECONOMY AS EVIDENCED IN BOOK REVIEWS

By Theodore P. Wolfe, M.D.


The reviewer starts out by stating: "This book is intended primarily for psychoanalytically oriented students of human behavior problems." As a matter of fact, neither the preface nor the body of the book mentions any such intention. On the other hand, even a superficial reading of the book shows clearly that among the professional groups psychoanalysts always were—and still are—the strongest opponents of sex-economy, and that much of sex-economic theory owes its existence to the refutation of erroneous psychoanalytic theories. The book is not intended for any particular professional group, but for all people who struggle in a practical way with human problems.

The reviewer then gives a few quotations, ending with the sentences: "The severity of any kind of psychic disturbance is in direct relation to the disturbance of genitality. The prognosis depends directly on the possibility of establishing the capacity for full genital satisfaction." This is a very pertinent quotation, for it contains the core of the orgasm theory. But the reviewer's comment is this: "Probably few if any psychoanalysts will completely disagree with these formulations." If the reviewer had read the book at all carefully, the fact could not have escaped him that this is exactly where most psychoanalysts do disagree. That is, they have never accepted the orgasm theory and still contend that there are "neuroses with a completely normal sex life." It is not a matter of "more or less completely disagreeing"; it is a matter of either accepting or not accepting the orgasm theory. This is the basic difference between sex-economy and psychoanalysis. If that were not so, Reich would not have been expelled from the International Psychoanalytic Association; the psychoanalytic publications would contain the orgasm theory; and psychoanalytic treatment would be basically different from what it is. It is necessary to point out these things again and again, because sex-economy continues to be confused with psychoanalysis. Many people still think that our therapeutic method is merely a technical variation of the psychoanalytic method. The fact is that we still adhere to basic psychoanalytic principles many of which have been given up by the psychoanalysts themselves. But our theory and our therapeutic technique are no longer psychological, they are biological. While psychoanalysis, from a certain point in its history, developed more and more in the direction of metapsychology, sex-economy never left the safe basis of clinical observation and has, beyond that, developed into an experimental science which explores biological energy in its psychological, physiological and physical manifestations. The reviewer fails to mention the very crux of the book: the breakthrough into the biological basis of the neurosis, and the discovery of the orgone, a discovery which fulfills Freud's postulate that psychoanalysis one day would have to be put on an organic basis, and which gives Freud's concept of the "libido" a basis in natural science.

The reviewer then goes on saying, "His work suffers from too much and often quite irrelevant rehashing of the author's own personal problems, particularly those
The present writer challenges the reviewer to point out even one "irrelevant personal problem" in the book. It is easy to see that all seemingly "personal" problems have an important bearing on the development of sex-economic theory and practice, and are related only for that reason. True, as Reich says in his preface, the book is "not a textbook, but rather a narrative." True also, it is written in a more personal style than the average scientific book. To the average reader, this makes the book that much more alive and readable. The academic reader, on the other hand, seems to be made uncomfortable by this lively and unacademic style. It makes it impossible for him any longer to put the facts into pigeonholes where they lead an academic existence without any personal significance to anybody and without any practical consequences. As another reviewer put it, "Reich has presented dynamic facts of biological importance which cannot easily be repressed without creating a neurotic tensional state in the reader." The insistence on academic language and on the elimination of anything personal and alive is such an attempt at neurotic repression in the reader.

Further on, the reviewer admits that Reich "has contributed greatly to the understanding of human behavior problems and to the technics of therapy"; but he goes on to say, "therefore it is probably wise to put to one side the political aspects presented in this work and to give thoughtful attention to the main thesis."

By "political aspects," the reviewer can mean only the sociological aspects of the causation and the prevention of the neuroses, and the mass-psychological elucidation of fascism. To "put to one side these political aspects" is "wise" only if one's chief concern is that of staying out of trouble with the powers that be, but, in doing so, it is impossible to "give thoughtful attention to the main thesis." For the main thesis of Reich's work is precisely that it is the authoritarian principle which makes healthy living impossible. To leave the social factors out of consideration means throwing out Reich's whole work. In his chapter, "A biological revolution that miscarried," Reich made clear why Freud refused to go into the sociological aspect of the problem of the neuroses and how, inevitably, instead of arriving at a mass psychology, he arrived at a conservative cultural philosophy. It was just because Reich, as a result of his experience with the neuroses as a mass problem, could not follow Freud here, and because he insisted that psychoanalysis had social consequences which could and should not be avoided, that he was expelled from the Psychoanalytic Association.

It is interesting to see how the reviewer—be it consciously or unconsciously—minimizes exactly the basic points of the book: first, the biological and biophysical basis of the neurosis. This he does by intimating that Reich's findings are nothing fundamentally new as compared with those of psychoanalysis. Second, the sociological aspect of the problem of the neuroses. This he achieves by calling it "political aspects" and "putting it to one side."

The reviewer concludes as follows: "It is unfortunate that the author chose to disregard the constructive scientific contributions to research in the study of psychophysiological problems made by Alexander, Simmel, French, Karl and William Menninger, Felix Deutsch, Fenichel, Dunbar, Wilson, Daniels, Saul and Benedek, among others. Reich seems to forget that he is not alone in contributing to scientific psychologic research. Could it be that he is so obsessed with his own theories and his own contributions that he does not 'familiarize' himself with the recent and current literature or that he just ignores the contributions of others?"

In his preface (which the reviewer must have read, for he calls it "exceedingly well
done") the Translator went to some length explaining the difference between the "contributions to research in the study of psychophysiological problems" made by the authors of the "psychosomatic" school (to which the above-mentioned authors belong) on the one hand, and the psychosomatic concept of Reich on the other. The Translator explained why he, who used to be considered a pioneer in the psychosomatic field, became increasingly dissatisfied with the research methodology of this psychosomatic school and why he entered the sex-economic field of psychosomatic research. The writer does not know anybody who has a more thorough familiarity with the psychosomatic research problem than Reich, who worked on these problems long before any of the authors mentioned. If their contributions are not referred to in the book, it is simply because they are in an entirely different field. None of these authors has contributed anything to the orgasm theory. Reich does not, as the reviewer insinuates, "forget that he is not alone in contributing to scientific psychologic research." The fact is that his is not psychologic research, but biophysical research. Not research in which, as in so-called psychosomatic medicine, an attempt is made to correlate two disparate things, psyche and soma, but research in which both psychic and somatic phenomena, normal as well as pathological, are comprehended as manifestations of the same biological energy. An energy, furthermore, which is no longer a mere concept, as it was in Freud's "libido," but an energy which has become tangible and measurable in the biophysical laboratory. How this basic difference in concept, methodology and findings could have escaped the reviewer's attention is hard to see.

2. Review of W. Reich: The Function of the Orgasm, in the Am. J. Psychiatry, November 1942; by A. Myerson, M.D.

"It must be quite wonderful," the reviewer begins, "to achieve the state of mind which Dr. Reich demonstrates throughout this very interesting book. He has reached absolute certainty and a mono-ideology which explains not only the neuroses and psychoses, impotence, frigidity, perversion and psychopathy, but also 'disposition to cancer, cardiovascular hypertension, hyperthyroidism, emphysema, constipation, hemorrhoids, chorea, epilepsy, Raynaud's disease, chlorosis, peptic ulcer, tic, and obesity.'"

The reviewer refers here to a table, "The social causation of disease through disturbance of the function of tension and charge," on p. 324. Right after this table, Reich states (p. 325):

"It goes without saying that this cursory tabulation is not meant to take the place of a detailed elaboration which would be an impossible task for an individual, which, rather, requires the collaboration of a great many physicians and research workers. All it intended to do was to point to an enormous field of pathology which has the closest relation to the function of the orgasm. It was to stress connections that had hitherto been overlooked and was to make an appeal to the conscience of the medical profession to take the sexual disturbances of man as seriously as they deserve to be taken; and to see to it that medical students obtain a correct knowledge of the orgasm theory and general sexology in order to be able to meet an enormous need of the population. . . . Then, psychosomatic medicine, today a preoccupation of especially interested individuals and specialists, could soon become what it promises to become: the general framework of the medicine of the future."

This is what the reviewer calls "absolute certainty and a mono-ideology." It might be pointed out that the diseases which the reviewer enumerates are diseases in which traditional medicine has essentially failed, both as to finding the causes and as to therapy.
The reviewer then goes on saying, “These quoted achievements are, however, mere trifles. By the discovery of the ‘orgone,’ the fortunate Reich is able to state without doubt or equivocation that ‘biological energy is atmospheric (cosmic) orgone energy, and this orgone energy can be demonstrated (sic) visually, chemically, and electroscopically in the soil, the atmosphere, in plant and animal organisms. The flickering in the sky which many physicists ascribe to terrestrial magnetism, and the flickering of the stars are the immediate expression of the motions of the atmospheric orgone. The electrical storms which disturb electrical apparatus at times of increased sun spot activity are, as can be shown experimentally (sic), an effect of the atmospheric orgone energy . . .’”

To begin with, the reviewer misquotes: Reich said, “thermically,” not “chemically.” Second, the passage quoted is in the last section of the book which served no other purpose than that of pointing to the problem of orgone physics and orgone biophysics to which the consistent investigation of the problem of the orgasm had led, and to prepare the reader for the coming publications concerning the orgone. Reich writes on p. 343: “The second volume of this book will have to show the way in which the bion research led to the discovery of the atmospheric orgone energy, the ways in which the orgone can be objectively demonstrated, and the significance of its discovery for the understanding of biophysical functioning.” The reviewer’s insertion of (sic) after the words “demonstrated” and “experimentally” serves to give the reader the impression that the author makes irresponsible statements for which he has no proof, while Reich specifically stated that this proof was on hand and was going to be published. In the meantime, the methods of demonstrating the orgone have been published (cf. “The Discovery of the Orgone,” This Journal 1, 1942, 108-130).

“Fortunately for its identification,” the reviewer continues, “orgone energy is blue.”

This is neither “fortunate” nor “unfortunate.” It is a fact. The blue color of the orgone radiation has been demonstrated on Kodachrome film. It is easy to cast doubt by “sics,” “fortunately” and other insinuations, but it is often difficult to adduce scientific proof. In this case, it took about two years’ patient experimentation and failure after failure until it finally succeeded.

“Incidentally,” says the reviewer, “he makes generalizations which explain fascism and all the social ills by the social perversion of the sexual life.”

Reich did not even mention such things as industrial diseases, the lack of old age pensions or unemployment insurance. He only dealt with the irrationalism in the social process; this irrationalism can be comprehended sex-economically only.

The reviewer states further: “Nothing corresponding to proof appears in this book. The familiar technique of expanding a point of similarity between phenomena into identity, of selective use of that which favors the point of view and the rejection of all the divergencies and difficulties, and a passionate adherence to an ideal of the perfect world in which happiness is only an ephemeral by-product—all these and many other devices appear at the pitch of perfection in this book.”

If the reviewer states that “nothing corresponding to proof appears in this book,” he overlooks the following:

a) the case histories and clinical illustrations;

b) the detailed description of pathological mechanisms;

c) the electro-photographs;

d) the references to the many clinical, sociological and experimental publications
of the author which appeared previous to this book; and, finally,

e) the methodological principle itself. If a compass leads us, say, from the wilderness of the Maine woods to a certain place in Canada, it follows 1) that the compass (= scientific methodology) functions correctly, for it has fulfilled its function; and

2) that finding the goal was made possible by following the path indicated by the compass. Thus, when Reich, in 1923, hit upon the problem of biological energy in his patients, then investigated the manifestations of this energy and in the process of doing so developed a method which finally, in 1940, resulted in the discovery of the biological energy in the atmosphere —then one should not poke fun at a method which made such a discovery possible, but should study it seriously.

Our reviewer, however, states: "It would be a superfluous task to follow the chain of reasoning by which all this is established..." Not only would it not be superfluous, but it is essential to any understanding to follow not only the chain of reasoning but also the way in which the facts logically presented themselves.

To illustrate the absence of proof and the use of illogical "devices," the reviewer cites "two samples of the mis-statements born of incompleteness." One is this: "Reich says that the parasympathetic is the system which is behind joy and pleasure, thus the glistening eye of happiness. But he forgets that the lachrymose eye of sorrow is also parasympathetic. And either he does not know or he forgets to state that one of the most disorganizing of the symptoms of anxiety is the spastic colon, which is parasympathetic in origin."

To begin with, the statements pertaining to the innervations of the autonomic nervous system are not Reich's. This he made quite clear (p. 265): "The achievement of my sex-economic theory was not that of having discovered new facts in the field, but, to begin with, only that of having reduced generally known innervations to a generally valid basic formula." These facts are part and parcel of modern physiology. The reviewer seems to be unaware of this. We quote from the leading work, L. R. Müller, Leben ns Nerven und Lebenstriebe, 3rd ed., Berlin, 1931, p. 232 ff. (translated by the writer): "A preponderance of parasympathetic innervation leads to pleasurable sensations, to the affirmation of life... Conversely, all unpleasurable sensations go hand in hand with an increased sympatheticotonia..."

With the most intense sensation of unpleasure, with bodily pain, the excitation of the sympathetic leads to dilatation of the pupil, pallor of the face, salivation, tachycardia and to a cessation of intestinal peristalsis" (italics the writer's). Further, on p. 505, in the chapter on the "Physiology of the ganglion sphenopalatinum," Müller states: "Histological studies have shown beyond any doubt that this ganglion is... of a sympathetic nature... The ganglion sphenopalatinum innervates the lachrymal glands..."

Equally erroneous is the reviewer's statement that the spastic colon is "parasympathetic in origin." Müller, p. 80 ff., writes as follows: "Ludwig and Pflüger, in 1857, described the complete cessation of peristalsis in the small intestine as a result of electrical stimulation of the splanchnic nerve (which represents the sympathetic innervation of the intestines). These experiments were fully confirmed by Bayliss and Starling. The splanchnic nerve, then, is definitely the nerve which inhibits the intestines. This inhibition expresses itself in a suppression of the sidewise movements and of the peristaltic waves as well as in a considerable decrease in the tonus of the longitudinal and annular muscles. In the colon, the stimulation of the splanchnic nerves has much less effect than in the small intestine (Bechterew, Bayliss and Starling, Klee, Boehm, et al.). The effect is more pronounced in the upper..."
colon than in the lower parts; at the distal end it is even absent as a rule. According to Boehm, stimulation of the splanchnic nerve even not infrequently leads to an increase of the tonus in the colon. L. R. Müller has found that the splanchnic nerve also has a constricting effect on the intestinal vessels... According to the experiments of Bechterew, Klee, Boehm, Elliot, et al., electrical stimulation of the vagus nerves results almost always, after a short latency period, in an intensification of intestinal movements.

In other words, as Reich stated in his book, the inhibition of intestinal motility, "constipation," is of a sympathetic and not of a parasympathetic nature, no matter whether we are dealing with spastic or paralytic constipation, for in either case it is a matter of inhibited motility. If the inhibition of intestinal motility were of a parasympathetic nature, the healthy vago-tonic organism would suffer from chronic spastic constipation.

The reviewer’s second “sample of the mis-statements born of incompleteness” is the following: “Further, the chemical activity of the autonomic system has made all such statements as Reich’s quite obsolete.”

This is erroneous, because, on the contrary, Reich made the chemical equivalents of sympathetic and parasympathetic innervation part of his theory (cf. p. 256 ff.). These chemical functions not only do not contradict (or “make obsolete”) Reich’s formula of living functioning, but confirm it.

The reviewer continues: “As a further example of the proofs he adduces, he reaches, by a very tortuous type of reasoning, the conclusion that ‘procreation, then, is a function of sexuality and not vice versa as heretofore assumed.’ One has to do verbal gymnastics to reach this conclusion. Procreation appears on the biologic scene long before sex does. Sex appears as a specialized method of procreation, at first hermaphroditic, and later bisexual.”

a) The finding that procreation is a function of sexuality and not vice versa, that, in other words, the sexual function is a primary biological function, is not Reich’s, but Hartmann’s and Freud’s, Reich made it quite clear that he did not claim this to be his finding but that he merely adduced further, important support for this finding.

b) Obviously, the reviewer did not comprehend the orgasm formula, for Reich showed that the formula of tension and charge applies also to cell division, that is, the most primitive form of procreation.

The reviewer states: “The author goes into great detail about normal and abnormal orgasms and draws very simple diagrams to represent very complex events and situations.”

It seems almost inconceivable that anybody could have read The Function of the Orgasm and still speak of “normal and abnormal orgasms.” Clearly, there is only a normal orgasm; if this is absent, if there exists orgastic impotence, we no longer deal with an orgasm, but an orgastic disturbance. It is in these disturbances that we run into “very complex events and situations”; e.g., every form of neurosis has its characteristic form of genital disturbance, and, in the same form of neurosis, individual experiences determine further characteristics of the orgastic disturbance. The reviewer implies that, as far as the orgasm is concerned, Reich oversimplifies. Yet, every genitally healthy individual knows that the orgastic experience is a “simple” experience, because it is a unitary reaction of the whole organism, a reaction which, in its biological completeness, does not allow of any splitting up into “psychic” and “somatic” experiences. This subjective experience of the orgastically potent individual found its scientific substantiation in Reich’s research: the essence of the orgasm is full and uninhibited contraction and
expansion of the total organism. From the standpoint of natural science, this is not basically different from the contraction and expansion of the monocellular organism, such as an ameba.

It is necessary again and again to point out a truth which Reich stated in *The Function of the Orgasm* (p. 78): "The study of this disturbance [orgastic impotence] remained the central clinical problem of sex-economy. . . . One who does not thoroughly understand it . . . will not comprehend its implications and consequences. He will not understand the distinction between healthy and sick, nor will he understand the nature of pleasure anxiety; he will understand neither the pathological nature of the child-parent conflict, nor the basis of marital unhappiness . . . He will never comprehend religious ecstasy and certainly not Fascist irrationalism. He will continue to believe in the antithesis of nature and culture, instinct and morals, sexuality and achievement . . . He will never comprehend the identity of the sexual process and the life process . . . He will consider healthy what is sick, and sick what is healthy. He will, finally, misinterpret the human longing for happiness and overlook the human fear of happiness . . ."

The reviewer states further: "Dr. Reich writes with fervor and gusto, and his book is consequently quite fascinating, although it does not, I believe, merit the term 'scientific.' It states boldly and without mincing any words a truth, namely, that in many ways society frustrates the in-

distinctive life of man in cruel and disastrous fashion."

Here, the reviewer postulates a contradiction between "scientific" and "stating truths." We, on the other hand, believe that the stating of facts and truths, in a clear, simple way, without mincing words, without any abstruse verbalism, is the very essence of what is "scientific." If the reviewer considers the usual kind of pseudoscientific verbalization to be "science" and the stating of truths "unscientific," then we do not want to be "scientific"; we only want to be truthful.

The review ends with the following sentence: "Reich is at least honest and fearless, even if in the opinion of the reviewer he knows all the answers' and is developing a cult rather than a school of science."

We leave it to the reader to decide who is the one who "knows all the answers." As to Reich, he stated on p. 219 of the book under review: "By and large, we, as humans as well as physicians and teachers, are as helpless in the face of the biological aberrations of life as, say, the humans of the Middle Ages were in the face of infectious diseases. At the same time we feel in ourselves that the experiencing of the Fascist plague will mobilize those forces in the world which are needed to solve this problem of civilization." As to the reproach of "developing a cult rather than a school of science," we may say that we do affirm the cult of knowledge, as distinguished from the cult of words.
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)

E logo dividimos estas revistas de acordo com seus artigos, apresentando-os de forma separada (em PDF), o que facilita a organizá-los por assunto ou temas. Assim, cada qual pode seguir o rumo de suas leituras de acordo com os temas de seu interesse.
Todo o material estará disponível em inglês na nuvem e poderá ser acessado a partir de nossas páginas Web.

Sendo que nosso intuito aqui é simplesmente divulgar a orgonomia, e as questões que a ela se refere, de acordo com o próprio Reich e seus colaboradores diretos relativos e restritos ao tempo e momento do próprio Reich.
Quanto ao caminho e as postulações de cada um destes colaboradores depois da morte de Reich, já é uma questão que 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.
Textos da área da Orgonomia Bifísica.
Texts from the area of Biphysical Orgonomy

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