When speaking of orgonomic work in Scandinavia, I think I ought to make a distinction between sex-economy and orgonomy, in so far as I do not know if the Swedish workers accept the orgone theory as the basis of their work, although I know them to stand firmly on a sex-econo'nic basis, accepting as they do the orgasm theory as fundamental for their work. In Sweden the principal workers have been Dr. Gustav Jonsson, the director of the Children's Village at Skå near Stockholm, and his collaborators. In Denmark sex-economic and orgonomic work has been carried on by Dr. Philipson, in spite of certain divergencies from Dr. Reich, divergencies that, according to recent letters from Dr. Philipson, seem to be fast diminishing; another worker in Denmark, on an absolutely orgonomic basis, has been Dr. Nic Waal, who after her return from America about New Year 1949 has had her chief work in Denmark. In Norway I have been working mostly quite alone, but with some backing in the lectures and courses that Dr. Waal has been giving in Norway.

Let me begin with Sweden, of which I know least. All, or almost all, sex-economic work there has been centered about the Children's Village. Owing chiefly to his sex-economic attitude, the director, Dr. Jonsson, had several conflicts with the municipal and state authorities; he was sharply attacked by several conservative papers and had to use much time to hit back. For some months in 1949, Dr. Waal took over his work while he was abroad on leave, and that helped much to stabilize the clear-cut sex-economic direction of the establishment. This I know from three Norwegian psychologists who were working at Skå at that time. One chief difficulty for Dr. Jonsson was to find collaborators, from cooks and house assistants to house-fathers and -mothers, who were willing to and capable of handling the children as he thought they should be handled. In the conflict with the authorities he had to sacrifice his two best collaborators, the psychologist Ingrid Klackenberg and her husband, the administrator and lawyer Sven Larsson. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the circumstances at Skå to form a founded opinion, but my personal impression is that Dr. Jonsson gave in too easily. Ingrid Klackenberg and Sven Larsson are now making efforts to come to the United States to study child guidance and child therapy at some research center in this country—they are especially trying to find some such institution that would be willing to welcome them.

Dr. Lotte Bernstein (formerly Lotte Liebeck) has, beside her therapeutic work, been organizing an Association for Practical Psychology, chiefly on a sex-economic basis. To some extent it has been collaborating with the “Riksforbundet for sexuell upplysning,” the organization of Lisa Ottesen Jensen, and it seems to have been doing good work, though I am not very well informed about it.

In the last year Judith Bogen from Oslo has been studying at Eric-Sthihelsen in Stockholm, a school for the handling of problem children; it seems, from what I learn from various sources, that although a pupil at the Institute, she has, thanks to her rich experience with children and her thorough knowledge of sex-economy, exerted a great influence on the therapeutic work in the Institute.

In Denmark the principal workers in sex-economy and orgonomy have been, as I said, Dr. Philipson and Dr. Waal. Dr. Philipson wrote last year for the chief socialist paper of Denmark a series of articles on the development of psychotherapy from Charcot and Freud, ending with Reich and with what Philipson considers his own elaboration of Reich's character analysis. In some respects he misrepresents Reich, accusing him among other things of stressing sexuality too much to the detriment of love. But on the whole, his attitude is positive, and he is convinced of the existence of the specific biologic energy, orgone energy, as discovered by Reich. Philipson is now editing a great work of some 600 pages in quarto on LOVE LIFE IN MAN AND WOMAN. Some 200 pages have appeared so far. With the exception of what I find to be the misrepresentation of some aspects of Reich's work, it promises to become a very valuable book. I have myself contributed one chapter on the love problems specific to religious people.
Still more important I think is the orgonomic work done in Denmark by Dr. Nic Waal, who has been very active as a lecturer, both to scientific and to popular audiences, as a leader of seminars, and as training therapist to physicians and psychologists. I shall mention only the most important of her activities in Denmark.

Her daily regular work has been at the Child Department of the State Hospital in Copenhagen, where she got the professor of pediatrics, Plum, strongly interested in Reich's work, so that he has studied Reich's writings and has tried to introduce self-regulation in the Child Department.

Next she has had a number of physicians and psychologists in training for vegetotherapy.

Further, she has been conducting 3 seminars, 2 on play therapy for psychologists and for child psychiatrists, 1 for pediatricians on child psychiatry.

She gave quite a number of popular lectures to associations for social pedagogics, to parents' unions, to schools for kindergarten teachers, and in State radio, speaking chiefly on mental hygiene and on self-regulation.

Speaking to a more scientific public, she lectured on muscle tensions and respiration on the background of vegetotherapy as opposed to other schools working with relaxation from a mechanistic point of view. Such lectures were given to the Norwegian Association of Psychiatrists, and to similar associations in Sweden and Denmark, in which countries, however, also pediatricists, neurologists, psychoanalysts and psychologists were invited to attend.

Swedish medical authorities had arranged a course in Sweden on psychotherapy for Austrians and Germans, at which course Dr. Waal spoke of Reich's therapy as distinguished from psychoanalysis.

In Denmark the Psychiatric Association arranged a continuation course for specialists in psychiatry, and Dr. Waal was invited to be one of the 4 leading lecturers. She talked on child psychiatry, mental hygiene, self-regulation and functional understanding of the child as opposed to mechanistic handling. The discussions resulted in a clear-cut opposition between Dr. Waal on one side and the other invited lecturers, Kretschmer from Germany and Römké from Holland, on the other side. Of the leading Danish psychiatrists one, Strømgren, repudiated Dr. Waal and Reich, while two others, Reiter and Gert Jørgensen, asked Dr. Waal to settle in Denmark to train psychotherapists. She finds it difficult to decide what to do, as the relations to the psychoanalytic association are unclear and the premises for her work thus will be unclear too.

Before speaking of the work in Norway, I would like to mention that Dr. Waal also spoke at the International Congress of Psychiatry in Zurich. Her theme was again tension and respiration as treated in vegetotherapy. On her way through Germany, she lectured in Hamburg on "the Concept of Freedom in Education," and in Mainz on "Modern problems in the real liberation of women." In both cities she had great audiences and good contact and was asked to come back if possible on her way to or from the Psychiatric Congress in Paris this month. She had been asked to represent Norwegian Child Psychiatry at the Paris Congress and had accepted, thinking it important that Reich's views on self-regulation should be represented in such an assembly. But after that, it seems that both the Psychiatric Association and the Board of Health, which was to pay the expenses of the delegates, have been illoyal to their first promises, so that it is doubtful whether she will go or not. In her last letter she seems to regret that she did not choose to come to our Convention instead.

I now at last come to the orgonomic work in Norway, and there too I will start with Dr. Waal's activities. As she was living in Denmark and only once a month could come on a weekend trip to Norway, her work there mostly consisted in lecturing and in planning and conducting three courses: 1 for teachers, arranged by the School Board of Oslo, 1 for the summer courses of the National Union of Teachers; both had for their theme child development and psychopathic disturbances and pedagogical problems bound up with self-regulation. She explained the orgonomic view and stressed as the main purpose of true mental hygiene giving the child the possibility for self-regulation and keeping free its capacity for love. Dr. Waal's third course of lectures in Norway was given to the Nurses' Training School and had for its subject mental hygiene and sexual hygiene, both on a basis of self-regulation.

Two separate lectures of Dr. Waal's I should like to mention apart as they may show the students' attitude toward our work. A group of students of medicine and of psychology had organized a series of 10 or 12 lectures on sex education, the lectures to be given by well-known physicians, psychologists and educators. The introductory lecture was to be given by the Director of Public Health, Karl Evang, in the thirties a zealous propagandist for sex
education. When asked if he was willing to open the series, he said yes, but looking over the list of lecturers and finding my name there, he said that he would not speak in the series of lectures if I were to speak there too. The students' group had a meeting on the question and resolved to cancel my name from the list. I told Dr. Waal of this, and when the students approached her, she answered that if my name was cancelled they would have to cancel hers too. The students had a new meeting and this time found that they could better do without Evang's lecture than without Dr. Waal's and mine—and so she gave two lectures on sexual neuroses and I one on the sexual problems of puberty.

As I said, in these last years I have been the only therapist in Norway working regularly and consistently on an orgonomic basis, but there is no doubt that Dr. Nils Waal's lecturing activity, and more especially her lectures to psychiatrists on muscular tensions and respiration as a means of diagnoses has to some extent backed up my position. Since the series of University lectures on the "Development of a psychotherapy on a biophysical basis" in the second half of 1948, I have only occasionally given a lecture, in every case to some students' association. This, however, combined with my reputation as a therapist, seems to have been sufficient to provoke the opposition and hatred of a part of the medical profession, led by the neurologist Gabriel Langfeldt. In an article in the Journal of the Norwegian Medical Association in November 1949, an article widely quoted in the daily press, he warned physicians against trusting patients to a therapist with such a total lack of critical sense that he could go in for Reich's orgone therapy of which Langfeldt said that "every individual with some medical education must understand it is sheer nonsense." I replied, both in the Journal and in the daily papers, by giving a short account of orgone therapy and how much of it I practice, and also by quoting the letter from the American medical organonists to the American Medical Association. A few days after my answer had been printed in the Journal, the Medical Faculty of the University of Oslo, certainly on the instigation of Langfeldt, wrote to the Director of Public Health, asking that he cause my license as a therapist to be withdrawn because I was using so-called "orgones" in my therapy. The Board of Health did not tell me about this letter until 7 months later, and they were clearly at a loss what to do with it.

Shortly after my answer in the Journal, the president of the Medical Students' Association addressed himself to me on behalf of the Association, asking me to give a lecture to the medical students on orgone therapy. I thought I could not well refuse, so I accepted, and the date of the lecture was fixed to the 24th of February of this year. Before the meeting I was interviewed by two of the editors of Åsclap, the monthly journal of the medical students, and it looked as if the interview had stimulated the interest of the students and the aggressiveness of the medical authorities. So the great hall of the Medical Association was full to the last seat, with a number of professors and other medical authorities in the front row.

In my introductory remarks, I quoted Herbert Spencer's saying:

_There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all arguments and which cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance—that principle is contempt prior to investigation._

—adding that if anybody were to participate in the discussion armed with that principle, I would think myself justified in not answering him.

In the first part of my lecture I gave a brief account of the various ways of stating the existence of orgone energy, the optical, the thermic, the electroscopic, by the Geiger-Müller counter, by lumination in vacuum tubes, by the orgone field meter, and by X-ray photographs.

I then proceeded to enumerate some of the fundamental qualities of orgone energy, as far as they have been discovered hitherto: its ubiquity, like that of ether, its pulsation, that material objects, especially living organisms, act as orgonotic systems capable of influencing each other, and finally that a strong orgonotic system can draw energy from a weaker system. That an organism is healthy in terms of orgonomy means that through unhampered orgonotic pulsation it keeps up an orgonotic balance of its different parts. A disturbance of this orgonotic balance is equal to a biopathy, that is a disturbance of the fundamental vital functioning of the organism. A central symptom of such disturbance is the sexual stasis, which we find at the bottom of every neurosis or functional psychosis.

After a short survey of the principal biopathies and an excursion on organic potency, I gave a brief sketch of psychiatric orgone therapy and the re-structuring it leads up to—closely following Reich's presentation in the chapter on orgone therapy in _The Cancer Biopathy_.

Finally I gave a brief account of physical orgone therapy, its application,
its theoretical foundation, and a few of the published case histories, including orgone therapy of cancer.

The following discussion was opened by Langfeldt, who began by complaining that I had wasted his time by calling him to account for slanderous utterances about Reich and his work. He continued by quoting a few newspaper articles from the 1938 campaign in Norway, and concluded by sketching three different psychiatric explanations of Reich's and my own activities. The students whistled—as they did also to the following speaker, Langfeldt's next in command, Dr. Anchersen, who tried to make fun of the circumstances under which Reich had discovered the atmospheric orgone energy, and also of certain detached passages from The Cancer Biopathy which must necessarily appear senseless to anybody with no knowledge whatever of the basic facts. Other speakers were Professor Dale, X-ray specialist, who contended that such pictures as that of the space between the palms published by Reich in the Orgone Energy Bulletin, were well known to any X-ray specialist, and Dr. Moxnes, a physicist who gave an evidently distorted report of an interview with Dr. Reich in 1937 or 1938. My last opponent was Kreyberg, who, he said, had convinced himself of the ignorance and unscientific procedures of Dr. Reich in his laboratory in Oslo. On my side spoke one student of psychology and a well-known skier and sports journalist, both of whom pointed out how none of the opponents spoke to the theme of the discussion, but only tried to discredit and to ridicule Dr. Reich and his followers without going into the facts laid before them. In my reply I pointed out that the only facts my opponents had mentioned were the X-ray picture and the motor force in orgone energy, which they said to be well-known phenomena, but of which they had offered no explanation whatever. As for Dr. Anchersen, I regretted that he was not a contemporary of Newton's, then he might have had an opportunity to make fun of the observation of the falling apple which led to the discovery of the laws of gravitation. To Langfeldt I said I should not answer him as his basic principle so evidently was that of contempt prior to investigation.

After the meeting a commentator in the medical students' paper asked how it could be explained that in spite of the condemnation from the assembled medical men Dr. Raknes left the meeting with a moral victory; his answer was that Langfeldt had directed his blows below the belt.

A few days after the meeting in the Medical Students' Association, Langfeldt published a newspaper article on "Prayer Cures and Other Methods of Suggestion," being chiefly an attack upon orgone therapy which he represented as a dangerous quackery pretending to be a scientific method of healing. His chief contention was that orgone therapy claimed to restore people to orgastic potency by means of orgone accumulators. In a short reply, I pointed out how Langfeldt on former occasions had demonstrated his absolute ignorance about orgone therapy, that the claims he attributed to this therapy were set up by himself in order to repudiate them, and that I regarded all further discussion with him as useless.

In the same article Langfeldt told that the Medical Faculty had taken steps to have the law altered so that only fully educated physicians should be permitted to practice psychotherapy. I do not know if by that he refers to the letter already mentioned where the Medical Faculty asks the Director of Public Health to cause my license as a psychotherapist to be withdrawn. If that is the letter he refers to, his rendering of it is almost as distorted as his representation of orgone therapy. But as I said, I do not know—there may be another letter from the Medical Faculty of which I am ignorant.

Not knowing that the Faculty of Medicine had tried to have my license withdrawn, I continued peacefully my therapeutic work, and often heard testimonies of the interest taken in it both by the public, by the students of medicine and of psychology, and also by many physicians. From utterances by the professors in the discussion in the Medical Students' Association, it was clear to me that some of them were trying to prevent the medical profession from collaborating with me, and I was prepared that I might meet with difficulties in cases where such collaboration would be necessary. But a conversation with a prominent neurologist, who is also educated as a psychiatrist, allayed my fears in this respect—he declared that he at least was willing to collaborate whatever Langfeldt might say or do. Another psychiatrist said the same thing a few days later.

My work these years has almost exclusively been limited to psychiatric orgone therapy. I have had in treatment quite a number of students of psychology, and during the last months also a few physicians. The psychologists mostly intend to work as school psychologists, as social workers, in schools for problem children and in nursery schools, and some also as child therapists. A few of them had originally the intention to become orgone therapists, but owing to difficulties with licensing they have mostly turned to school work and other kinds of practical psychology. I hope it will be possible to gather these students into a group where they can discuss their
work problems and plan future work. As for the two physicians in treatment, one has psychotherapy as his chief interest—he is specializing as a psychiatrist—and he promises to become a good medical orgonomist. The other is more intent on setting up a general practice, and so far I am not sure how much he will be able to utilize orgone therapy there; that will depend on the success of his further treatment.

Owing to the opposition of the medical profession, I have so far been very cautious in recommending the use of the orgone energy accumulator. I have told patients about it, told them that I myself use one every day, said that I can have accumulators made for them, but have left it completely to themselves whether they would procure accumulators or not. Only in two or three cases have I directly recommended or even urged the use of the accumulators—in one of these cases I paid for the accumulator myself, in another I paid half the cost. There are now in use in Norway 14 accumulators. In every case where they have been in use as long as one month; the users have said they feel them to be of great help, with one exception: a woman of 50 said that she got so excited from sitting in it that she had to stop using it. When I offered to take it back, her brother had started using it, and he found it so helpful that he wished to keep it. This brother had been with me in vegetotherapy 12 years ago, which had enabled him to make his own living, of which he had been totally incapable before.

I should like to mention only one case history, although the results are still too new to permit of a final judgment. A foreigner, who had heard from a friend that I at the time was the only person in Europe practicing orgone therapy, wrote me from Italy and asked whether I could take him in treatment. I said yes, if he could get a physician to examine him first and then recommend orgone therapy; I proposed that on his way through Germany he see Dr. Kemper in Berlin, of whom I knew that he had learned much from Reich. When the patient came to Germany, Dr. Kemper had recently left for South America, where he had been appointed professor, I think in Rio de Janeiro. So the patient came to Oslo, where I at once suspected that he also suffered from some organic illness unknown to me. I sent him to an outstanding neurologist, whom I did not know personally, but who several times had sent me patients for examination. The neurologist found that the man suffered from an organic disease, the nature of which I cannot publish now. I wrote Wilhelm Reich about the case, and he dissuaded me from taking the man in treatment—but if I did take him, he added, he must have an accumulator. To the neurologist I said I would rather not take the patient, but the neurologist persuaded me to take him all the same; I could help him mentally at least, he thought, and he, the neurologist, was curious to see if the orgone therapy could also do anything for the organic disease. I said I could not take the patient without having him use the accumulator, and the neurologist agreed. After a few weeks I also asked the patient to use the shower for his neuralgic pains, especially in his legs. The patient, who came to me three times a week as it would be materially impossible for him to stay in Norway more than 6 months, made good progress both mentally and physically. After three months I sent him back to the neurologist for a new examination, and the neurologist found a marked amelioration, especially of the reflexes. He told the patient to apply the shower not only where I had directed, but also to his neck and shoulders. The progress continued; the patient began to feel like a new man and planned a new way of arranging his life when he came home to his own country. He had already detached himself from his earlier religious background. It was my intention to send him back to the neurologist for a final examination before he left Norway, but owing to a misunderstanding, that could not be arranged. The patient intended to go on working on his own body and to use his accumulators when he came home, too; he felt stronger and freer than he ever had before. I tell this case history chiefly to show that some physicians at least are willing to collaborate with me in spite of the official condemnation of orgone therapy, and that they even may make suggestions of their own for the use of the accumulator.

Now that I know that some physicians are out after my scalp, I feel as though I shall be able to act with more assurance in the future, repudiating the authority in matters of orgone therapy both of the Medical Faculty and of anybody else who has not made a serious study of orgonomy, and also refusing to take patients from doctors who do not leave to me the choice of the methods of treatment.

In the few discussions I have had with Dr. Nic Waal on professional matters, there is one thing we both have wished could be more discussed in the publications of the Orgone Institute as well as at orgonomic conventions: The principles and the technique of orgone therapy. After the discovery of the orgone energy, the weight has shifted considerably from chiefly character-
analytic technique to more direct efforts at liberating the organismic orgone energy. For my own part I must confess to having made this transition more by intuition than by reasoned principles, but I think it would be helpful if such principles could be systematically elaborated, a thing which I myself have not hitherto felt capable of doing, and which Dr. Nic Waal also would like to signal to the attention of orgone therapists.

I am ashamed to think how easily we capitulate to badges and names, to large societies and dead institutions. We ought to go upright and vital, and speak the rude truth in all ways.—Emerson
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.

Sobre o Instituto Wilhelm Reich e Bibliografia
About the Wilhelm Reich Institute and Bibliography

----------------------
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research
----------------------
The Orgone Institute
----------------------

01 Wilhelm Reich About the History and the Activities of our Institute 1942
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 1 Number 1 1942
Interval 6-15 Pag. 1-10

02 Outline of Present Activities of the Orgone Institute 1945
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 4 Number 1 1945
Interval 98-101 Pag. 96-99

03 The Annals of The Orgone institute 1947
McF 207 Annals of the Orgone Institute, Number 1. 1947
04 Walter Hoppe. Sex-economy and Orgone Research in Palestine 1947
McF 207 Annals of the Orgone Institute, Number 1. 1947
Interval 40-44 Pag. 73-81

Orgone Energy Bulletin

01 Myron Scharaf. The First Orgonomic Conference at Orgonon 1948
Interval 15-18 Pag. 23-29

02 Orgonomic Movement 1949
Interval 17-19 Pag. 77-81

03 A. E. Hamilton. Reaction to the First Orgonomic Conference 1948
Interval 14-17 Pag. 117-123

04 Notes Editorial. A Letter to the American Medical Association 1949
Interval 25-25 Pag. 186-187

05 Notes Editorial. A correspondence 1949
Interval 25-26 Pag. 44-46

06- Our Biosocial Base of Operation 1950
Interval 3-4 Pag. 97-98

Interval 27-35 Pag. 143-151

08 Orgonomie Literature Ordered from Russia 1950
Interval 36-40 Pag. 152-160

09 Wilhelm Reich. The Orgone Energy Observatory (1948)
Interval 33-34 Pag. 217-219

10 Elsworth F. Baker. The Orgone Institute Diagnostic Clinic. 1951
Interval 22-23 Pag. 39-41
11 Ola Raknes.Orgonomic Work in Scandinavia 1951
Interval 24-29 Pag. 42-52

12 Ilse Ollendorff. Orgone Energy Accumulators in U.S.A. 1951
Interval 29-32 Pag. 53-58

13 The Wilhelm Reich Foundation 1951
Interval 32-33 Pag. 59-60

14 An Esperiment in Social Administration 1952
Interval 3-5 Pag. 130-134

15 From The Charter of the Wilhelm Reich Foundation 1952
Interval 5-6 Pag. 135-136

16 The Wilhem Reich Fundation By-Laws 1952
Interval 6-10 Pag. 137-145

17 Financial Report of the WRF 1952
Interval 11-14 Pag. 146-153

--------------------------
Bibliography on orgonomy
--------------------------

01-Glossary 1949
Interval 25-27 Pag. 93-96

02 Orgonomie Lectures January 1948 to Date Jul 1949
Interval 20-20 Pag. 128-129

03- Bibliography of works on Orgone Energy 1951
Interval 83-84 Pag. 342-344

04 Ola Raknes. From Libido Teoria to Orgonomy 1952
Interval 8-11 Pag. 13-18

05 Bibliography (1950.1951) 1952
Interval 15-18 Pag. 154-161

06 History of Orgonomy (1897-1952) 1953
Interval 47-49 Pag. 90-94

7 Literature on Orgone Energy 1948-1951
McF 517 Oranur Project. Orgone Energy Emergency Bulletin No. 1 1950
Interval 6-7 Pag. 10-12

08 Willhelm Reich Biography Material 1953
Interval 2-3 Pag. I-II

09 Prefatory Note 1953
Interval 6-8 Pag. 1-4

10 Background and Scientific Development of Willhelm Reich 1953
Interval 8-10 Pag. 5-9

11 Glossary and Abbreviations 1953
Interval 11-13 Pag. 10-14

12 Books, Articles and Seminars by Willhelm Reich 1953
Interval 13-25 Pag. 15-36

13 Articles on orgonomy by Coworkers 1953
Interval 25-33 Pag. 37-53

14 Books and Articles about Orgonomy 1953
Interval 34-37 Pag. 54-61

15 Books, Articles and Reviews with References to Orgonomy 1953
Interval 38-59 Pag. 62-105

16 Listings and Campaign by Willhelm Reich (1949) 1953
Interval 60-66 Pag. 106-119

17 Index by authors 1953
Interval 67-76 Pag. 120-137

--------
CORE
--------

------------------------------
The Orgone Institute and Bibliography
------------------------------