REVIEWS


The application of psychology to sociology, if successful, rests on the following prerequisites:

1. Can it explain the functioning of the human psychic apparatus (clinical psychology, sex-economy)?
2. Does it lead to practical social measures (mass psychology)?
3. Does it take as its starting point the plasticity of human drives which, taken by themselves, cannot determine human behavior any more than they can voluntarily be modified and developed? (Functionalism; refutation of the erroneous concept of an antithesis of nature and culture.) As Malinowski stated: "Culture refuses to run riot."

These three prerequisites lead to

4. The elimination of an erroneous psychologism (social facts are not projections of the psyche). "The application of psychology is nothing but a recognition of the various intermediary links between the economic process and the behavior of the people who live in it." (Wilhelm Reich.)

The author has not asked himself the above questions. This makes his PSYCHOLOGY OF FASCISM a futile production, particularly if we remember that it was published in 1943. To him, fascism is a product of the "German psyche," a projection of an over-severe conscience, the overcompensation of a national inferiority feeling. Quite apart from the loose thinking expressed in such formulations, one must ask: What gives rise to the traits we find in fascist society, such as longing for authority, aggressivity, sexual abnormalities, individual negation of life? The answer to this question presupposes a concrete description of the fascist social institutions, of life as it is lived under fascism; it presupposes, further, an examination, in terms of natural science, of their constant influence on the psyche. It is a tautology, pure and simple, to say that fascism "corresponds" to the fascist psychic structure. First of all, sociology must explain the law according to which fascism arose (general suppression and exploitation). But suppression and exploitation are nothing new. What hopes did the masses expect to see fulfilled in fascism? Why was fascism better able to win over the masses than socialism? These are only a few of the basic questions which the author leaves out of consideration altogether. His psychology is a hodge-podge of Freud, Jung, Adler and Stekel. Accordingly, man is viewed as born with aggression, with a need for some deity or other, with mystical feelings which human culture thus far was unable to master and which now appear in the form of fascism. "There is, then, in our age a mass of mystical emotion which is continually trying to express itself against the wishes of the intellect... but now religion has lost its attraction, and so these feelings are forced to express themselves through other channels." As we see, the author proceeds on the assumption of "ready-made psychological facts." Thus it is small wonder that he keeps throwing around such concepts as sublimation, regression and projection, concepts without which he seems incapable of handling man's "evil nature." Here is the author's own solemn testimony to this incapacity: "One can say that the price we pay for living in communities is war. Civilization is made possible by a suppression of many of our impulses and desires. This is only achieved, as it seems, by permitting them periodically in a group form. The question whether man will ever be able to remain civilized without permitting these outbursts: it is impossible to answer; we can only say that so far he has not achieved it. It is in man's nature to be aggressive, wild, destructive, competitive,
eager to dominate. These are as much a part of him as his speech, his beating heart, his skilful hands."

This is pseudopsychology plus pseudosociology. Fascism can use exactly the same argument for its subjugation of the masses; in fact, it does use them. Since, however, the author professes to be an enemy of fascism, he has to find his own way of doing away with it. Thus, in the final chapter, he recommends to the nations who in the meantime have become "socialist" to let bygones be bygones, after an appropriate period of time has elapsed. This would be all the easier, the author thinks, in that Hitler has educated the Germans "along socialist lines." It is to be feared that before long the author will present us with a "Psychology of Socialism," in the form of a slightly revised second edition of the present book. Such a socialism, then, would be another one of these periodical outbreaks of the mass psyche.

From this kind of Psychology of Fascism we can gain only the one thing: more experience in the scientific refutation of all the psychological and sociological misformulations, a task for which nothing equips us better than Wilhelm Reich’s Die Massenpsychologie des Faschismus, written ten years before the present book.

Harry Obermayer
Tel Aviv
Projeto Arte Org
Redescobrindo e reinterpremando 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 sobre a praga emocional e sociedade.

Texts on the emotional plague and society.

----------------------
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research
-------------------
Emocional Plague and Society
-------------------

01 Wilhelm Reich. Biophysical Functionalism and Mechanistic Natural Science 1941
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 1 Number 2 1942
Interval 1-11 Pag. 97-107

02 Paul Martin. The Dangers of Freedom 1942
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 1 Number 3 1942
Interval 34-45 Pag. 226-137

03 Stefan Hirning. The Place of Literature in the cultural Struggle 1942
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 1 Number 3 1942
Interval 46-54 Pag. 238-246

04 Wilhelm Reich. Character and Society 1936
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 1 Number 3 1942
Interval 55-64 Pag. 247-256

05 Gunnar Leinstikoy. The newspaper compaing in norway 1942
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 1 Number 3 1942
Interval 74-81 Pag. 266-273

06 Wilhelm Reich. Give Responsability to Vitally Necessary Work 1943
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 2 Numbers 2 3 1943
Interval 1-4 Pag. 93-97

07 Wilhelm Reich. The Biological Miscalculation in Human Struggle for Freedom 1942
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 2 Numbers 2 3 1943
Interval 5-29 Pag. 97-121

08 Wilhelm Reich. Work Democracy Versus Politics 1943.
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 2 Numbers 2 3 1943
09 Dorothy I. Post. Freedom is not so Dangerous 1943
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 2 Numbers 2 3 1943
Interval 56-60 Pag. 148-152

10 Harry Obermayer. Reviews Social reconstruction Without Sex-Economy 1943
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 2 Numbers 2 3 1943
Interval 81-83 Pag. 173-175

11 Theodore P. Wolfe. On a Common Motive for Defamation 1944
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 3 Number 1 1944
Interval 76-78 Pag. 71-73

12 Harry Obermayer. Reviews The Psychology of Facism 1944
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 3 Number 1 1944
Interval 86-87 Pag. 81-82

13 Wilhelm Reich. Some Mechanism of the Emotional Plague 1945
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 4 Number 1 1945
Interval 36-55 Pag. 34-53

14 Gladys Meyer. Review The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy 1945
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 4 Number 1 1945
Interval 107-116 Pag. 105-114

15 Wilhelm Reich. The Development of the Authoritarian State Apparatus from Rational Social interrelationships 1945
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 4 Numbers 2 3 1945
Interval 25-33 Pag. 147-155

16 Gladys Meyer. The Making of Fascists 1945
International Journal of Sex Economy and Orgone Research Volume 4 Numbers 2 3 1945
Interval 69-77 Pag. 191-199

17 Wilhelm Reich. Work Democracy in Action 1944
McF 207 Annals of the Orgone Institute, Number 1. 1947
Interval 6-21 Pag. 4-35

18 Anthony I. Swaroswsky. Thoughts on the Sex Behavior of American Soldiers in the Eto 1947
McF 207 Annals of the Orgone Institute, Number 1. 1947
Interval 54-57 Pag. 101-107
01 Myron Scharaf. A Danger Tendency in Contemporary Thought 1949
Interval 19-20 Pag. 30-33

Interval 21-22 Pag. 34-37

03 From Recent Reviews by Wilhelm Reich 1949
Interval 23-26 Pag. 39-45

04 Chester M. Raphael. The Malboro Incident 1949
Interval 14-17 Pag. 70-76

05 Editorial A Dilemma in Self-Government 1949
Interval 18-19 Pag. 124-127

06 Notes Editorial. On Criticism of the Critic 1949
Interval 21-22 Pag. 130-131

07 Elizabeth Tyson Reviews. Want do Be like Stalin 1949
Interval 23-26 Pag. 135-140

08 Walter Hoppe. Gret Men in Confliet with the Emotional Plague I 1951
Interval 5-14 Pag. 4-22

09 Walter Hoppe. Gret Men in Confliet with the Emotional Plague II 1951
Interval 21-24 Pag. 99-105

10 On The Record. It Happens again and again. Our Independence. Our Air Germes 1951
Interval 32-33 Pag. 61-63

12 Wilhelm Reich. Truth Versus Modju 1952
Interval 19-23 Pag. 162-170

13 On the Record. On Human Evil 1952
Interval 28-30 Pag. 221-224

14 Wilhelm Reich. The Murder of Chist 1953
Interval 4-15 Pag. 5-27

15 Archives of the Orgone Institute. Modju at Works in Journalism 1953
Interval 44-46 Pag. 85-89