4. The Orgone Energy Charged Vacuum Tubes (VACOR) (1948)

OUTLINE

Quest for higher CPM output. Characteristics of OR energy at the GM autoscaler. Disappearance of effects with bad weather. The OR energy pulse in living and nonliving systems. Orgonomic functions of biosystem expressed in pulsation. Range of pulse rates in living systems. Pulsatory function in atmosphere and ground. The alive antenna-grid wire in the radio. Simple questions and "air germ" answers about functioning of radio. Orgonomic Geiger action without gas ions. Questions, experiments and answers. VACOR lumina-
tion. Refutation of "ionization" theory. Problem of physical proper-
ties of "space." Off the road of routine technology. Methods of measurement of the vacor energy field. Calibration of the electro-
scope. Definition of the ORC. The unit of the Orgonotic Impulse Action Area.

Quest for Higher CPM Output

I had the impression during all operations with the GM Counter CMB-3A, that a much higher rate of impulses could be obtained either with a less complicated device or with some other type of counter tube.

The magnitude of the problem made it imperative enough to try every-
thing possible to find out the nature and the quantity of OR energy output. Therefore, I ordered one simple GM arrangement, a GM monitor and a third GM counter, a 32-scaler unit, from the same firm.

The Herbach & Rademan Scaler, Model GL-532 C, arrived on December 2, 1947. This scaler unit enables one to measure every 2, 4, 8, 16 or 32. impulse only. Thus the impulse recorder is not speeded up beyond capacity. We multiply the number of impulses which are coming through to the impulse counter with the number of the scale which was interpolated, and thus cal-
culate the counts per minute (cpm). In our case, the time unit was 60 seconds; in special, theoretically significant counts, 64 seconds.

Experimentation with the 32-scaler confirmed and even accentuated the main findings obtained with the GM devices which had been used before. It was found by using ordinary non-selfquenching counter tubes that the rotation optimum was at about 925 to 950 volts. The control of operations with different scales and different counter tubes revealed exact operation within a range of differences ca. 50 to 100 cpm. This margin of inaccuracy is not large when 40 to 50 impulses per second are involved. We must also keep in mind that OR energy does not function rigidly, in a mechanical way, as a mechanical wheel does, for example.

It was much easier to study the characteristics of the OR energy action with the scaler. It was striking that certain groups of numbers recurred; that certain levels of the rate of impulses seemed to be the rule. All this requires further elaboration in detail. Let us adhere to what is essential at present.

The main point seems to me that the GM-scaler (32), using ordinary gas-filled counter tubes, produced rates up to 50 impulses per second or around 3000 per minute, whereas the GM CMB-3A could only produce rates up to 1800 per minute.

Here are the results of measurement over a period of twenty days, from December 2, 1947, to December 22, 1947, in Forest Hills: 201,957 impulses; 4640 seconds; approx. 45 average impulses per second; highest rate per second, 3000 per minute, whereas the GM CMB-3A could only produce rates up to 1800 per minute.

The main point seems to me that the GM-scaler (32), using ordinary gas-filled counter tubes, produced rates up to 50 impulses per second or around 3000 per minute, whereas the GM CMB-3A could only produce rates up to 1800 per minute.

The rotation effect at the impulse recorder was slow during the first few (2-5) minutes of operation. It seemed as if the OR energy in the counter tube required a "warming-up" period before highest efficiency was obtained.

The Orgone Energy Pulse in Living and Nonliving Systems

I said previously that I was completely ignorant with regard to the concrete functions in this new realm. I had at my disposal several observations which I had made in the course of more than a decade of experimental OR physics; I had not understood them at the time, but now some of these observations gained significance in a quite different context. Let us summarize these experiences:

My work hypothesis postulated a basic functional identity between pulsation in the organism and pulsation in nonliving nature. The pulsation in the living organism could easily be observed; but it was difficult to conceive of a similar pulsation in nonliving nature. It is true, I had observed the wavy west-east motion of the atmospheric OR energy for several years by means of the telescope. It was also certain that not only waves but pulses as well...
were observable through the telescope; rhythmically recurring, push-like changes in the course of the waves. There was no arrangement to ascertain it objectively. Planck's quantum action in nature had once made a great impression on me, but there was no bridge between the quantum action; $h = 6.55 \times 10^{-27}$ erg seconds, and the tremendous pulses I believed to have observed in the atmosphere. The idea of "pulses in the atmosphere," however, stuck in my mind; yet, I felt helpless in my attempt to get hold of the function in a practical, objective manner. Careful observation of the motion of the atmospheric OR energy in the sky during the daytime, distinctly gave the impression of discontinuous, rhythmically recurrent functions. On the other hand, the gap between these observations and the later OR energy pulses at the GM apparatus, seemed at first unbridgeable. Still, if both facts were true, there must exist a certain CFP uniting both into an understandable unity.

In 1944 we obtained a Du Mont Oscillograph (Type 208-B, Serial No. 1214) and found out that the pulse rate of a certain operational setting increased considerably when living systems were connected. The pulse action of the oscillograph was set at the rate of 2 beats per second (120 per minute), which coordinated exactly with the beat of a time signal. Only the X-axis of the coordinate system was used; the Y-axis (the amplitude indicator system) was disconnected. No grounding was employed. The external signal was conducted through one single wire to the amplifying grid system of the oscillograph. After completion of the base of operation, i.e., 120 pulses per minute exactly, the external signal was put in at the grid extension wire, and the switch of the synchronizing circuit turned on, with the scale turned to 100, i.e., full synchronization.

The basic result of these observations and pulse measurements over a period of several years, was a gross average of between 160-200 pulses per minute for human beings. The average beat rate for ground and atmosphere was between 900-1100 pulses per minute. These observations are still not completed.

Different persons produced different pulse rates, but they were always faster than the rate of the basic setting—160-200 pulses per minute as against the base of 120 p/m.

There was what seemed to be a functional identity between this pulse phenomenon and the lumination effect at the OR energy field meter: only living matter gave the reaction of increase of the pulse rate; nonliving matter such as dried wood or unexcited plastic substance, did not change.

The pulse rate. The OR pulse rate was not in accord with the mechanical pulse rate of the heartbeat. A pulsation in the living organism other than the heart, was, to my knowledge, unknown; and there was no way to coordinate this pulse with any known biophysical functions. The rate varied with different persons, but it was always higher than the comparative base of 120 per minute or 2 per second in the basic setting of the device. A series of tests gave the general impression that children had a faster rate than older people: emotionally sluggish individuals a slower rate than very active ones. The pulse rate also changed in one and the same person from day to day in accordance with changes in mood, alertness or fatigue, etc. Therefore, the conclusion was warranted that we were dealing here with orgonomic functions of the biosystem expressed in a peculiar pulsation which was not due to the mechanical heartbeat.

The surprise came when I tested different kinds of materials and arrangements to determine whether or not the pulsation was also demonstrable in nonliving nature. When I connected the grid system of the oscillograph (X-axis) with the ground, the pulse rate increased considerably. The rate also increased with lengthening of the connecting wire. But the connecting wire alone, when it was removed from the ground and fixed at about 10 feet above the ground, also gave an increase in the pulse rate. I did not understand it. There was the same reaction in the air and in the ground as in the living organism. I had to assume that I was dealing here with the basic function of orgonomic pulsation in the organism and in the surrounding OR energy ocean. A strange fact! However, over the years, I had become accustomed to such "strange" things. It was in agreement with many other orgonomic functions well known to me. I did not understand, however, where this pulsation took place, or, expressed differently, what pulsed. This was early in 1944, when I had not yet arrived at the conclusion that pulsation most likely was a basic characteristic of the primordial cosmic OR energy, and that no pulsating substance or material substratum for pulsation is required to make it comprehensible. Later, it was shown that it was not the substance of the ground or the air which pulsed, but the free OR energy in the ground and atmosphere.

Briefly: There existed a pulsatory function, herefore unknown, in the living organism, in the atmosphere and in the ground, clearly demonstrable at the oscillograph.

In 1946, I tried to find out more about this phenomenon by sending up gas-
filled balloons some 500 feet into the atmosphere, with a thin wire connecting the balloon with the oscillograph in the laboratory. There was an additional speeding up of the pulse rate, but the results were inconclusive, since the wire itself gave the same reaction when it was stretched out some 6 feet above the ground.

The pulse action in organism and surrounding nature was later fully confirmed at the GM counter.

The Alive Antenna-Grid Wire in the Radio

Another observation had been made during the preceding years, which later gained great importance in the detection of the orgonomic motor force, primitive and crude as it certainly was:

1 used to test all kinds of materials and arrangements to determine the presence of orgonomic functions wherever I could. In most cases, I found peculiar reactions which either had never been mentioned in classical physics, or which were done away with by some kind of wholly unfounded "interpretation." This phenomenon was "only due to this," and the other was "only due to that." My knowledge of technical matters was limited; therefore, I could not form any independent opinion, nor could I quite contradict the physical technician. I showed the speed-up of the pulse rate at the oscillograph to several physicists and radio technicians. The response was different in each case: it was "only this" or "only that." It was "only static," or "only effects of capacity," or it was already "very well known," or "nothing at all." I was very slow in connecting these evasive answers with others I had heard several years before when the bions had been discovered. Then, it was "only air germs," or "only refraction of light," "only staphylococci," or "only fat granules(!)."

My mind apparently refused to accept the fact that these physicists and radio technicians simply did not know what it was all about; they probably had only encountered these phenomena in the course of their routine work and, not understanding them nor being able to integrate them in any way, had discarded them as "just this" or "just that." However, the "this" and "that" later turned out to be fundamental manifestations of the cosmic OR energy. It was due to my much disliked stubbornness that I pursued the "this" and the "that" wherever it appeared to the senses or at a mechanical device.

Early in 1940, soon after the discovery of the atmospheric OR energy, I tried hard to understand the functioning of the radio. To the radio technician, everything seemed pretty well settled: A singer sings into the microphone in

Los Angeles, the electromagnetic waves carry his song to the grid of the radio tube in New York, and "the electrons" in the radio tube in some magical way reproduced the song for the listener. There is hardly any more mystical mind than that of a mechanistic physicist. The radio tube is a passive receiver only, the "electromagnetic waves" travel with a certain speed and a certain wave length through "empty space," and the mechanical technician felt perfectly satisfied. A medium for these waves is not required, since most complicated, ingenious, as well as incomprehensible equations have done away with the "ether." We must insist that the function of hearing music is not comprehended at all when we say: "Oh, of course, it is the complicated hearing system in the complicated ear structure which makes you hear sound." It doesn't say or explain a thing. The world is full of riddles, but the technical "experts" had succeeded in obliterating these riddles with ready-made, though wrong, slogans. Later, we came to subsume all such moonshine knowledge under the single heading "Air Germs."

The way the mechanical technician looks at the radio function seemed odd to me, but I had nothing to offer as an improvement. However, as an empirical worker, I felt that these technicians lacked curiosity and a sense of critical inquiry. They seemed satisfied with what they believed they understood, and asked no more questions. The ignorance is in some cases covered up by arrogance.

When I touched the antenna with my finger, the volume of the tone increased. Sometimes there was a peculiar hum. With my eyes adjusted to the darkness, I could see strong bluish sparks when I barely touched a piece of metal with the antenna wire of the radio in operation. I asked a physicist of a well-known radio corporation how this phenomenon could be explained. He had never paid attention to it. He seemed puzzled for a moment, then he said: "Oh, this is nothing; just some accumulated charges, most probably static." "Air germs" again! I gave up trying to obtain information from physical technicians, but a certain question stuck in my mind: "Why does the antenna wire give sparks when it touches a piece of metal? There must be some energy at work, coming from the inside of the electronic tube." For many years I had no answer. The antenna is supposed, so far as I know, only to transmit the electromagnetic waves from the atmosphere to this grid between the glowing filament and the charged plate of the electronic tube. It was not supposed to give off energy to the outside. It is, according to the theory, the electrons traveling from the "hot" filament toward the positively
charged plate which, under the influence of the changes in the grid tension, reproduce a voice thousands of miles away. All this is very obscure, but the radio operates. Still, many questions remain open. These questions turned up again, full of significance, when I discovered the bio-energetic reaction at the Geiger-Müller counter.

The electronic tube cannot possibly "pick up waves passively"; it must be a very active energy system in vacuo, an orgonotic energy system. The living organism also acts as an active receiver when it makes the radio tone sound louder.

During thunderstorms one hears strong discharges in the operating radio. They are short clicks which accumulate, under the name of "static interference," when the atmospheric discharges are close by. They are reactions of the radio tube to orgonotic discharges in the atmosphere. They are energy function in the tube, and not only in the clouds. Why does a crackling sound appear in the radio when a lightning strikes miles away, or even without any lightning occurring at all? Another observation: When passing high-tension electric wires with a car, the car's radio starts crackling or clicking. I am not aware of any explanation of this peculiar fact. The idea persisted that somehow the electrical charge in the wire affected the OR energy in the radio tube. All this was very obscure in the early 1940's, but found its simplicity during the Oranur experiment in 1951. This observation was one of the many which prepared the observer for the great experience of the Oranur experiment.

I had approached the experiments on the Geiger-Müller counter with these impressions in the back of my mind. However, they played no vital role whatsoever during the first few months of GM experimentation; they remained, as it were, a silent part of the experiences in the accumulated background of the work. They connected themselves with the function of the orgonotic pulse action toward the end, and here they were very helpful in clearing up important OR-energy functions.

I suggest now going back to where I interrupted my account on the work with the Geiger-Müller counter tubes; OR activity and lumination.

It had already been established that the GM counter tubes functioned in accordance with other well-known orgonotic phenomena. The counts continued, over the years, to increase with clear, sunny weather; they decreased with approaching rain, snow or thunderstorm. They could be operated with a lower threshold voltage in good weather, and they needed a higher op-

Eating voltage in "bad weather. They ceased to operate altogether when the weather was extremely bad. After the severe snowstorms which began at Christmas time, 1947, newly obtained counter tubes did not charge in the OR energy room at all. If a malevolent nuclear physicist had tried to "control" my GM experiments during 1948, he would certainly have reached the conclusion that my experiments were "all wrong," that a counter tube does not react without excitation by nuclear radiation, and that it was all a phantasy of mine; that it was "this" or "that" only, or "already well known."

Whereas the counter tubes usually began to operate orgonotically after about eight to ten days, during the storm period in December 1947, only one counter tube out of six began to operate, and that one on a very low level after a period of ten weeks, instead of a few days of charging.

It seemed important to me to observe the counter tubes in the darkroom and to find out whether they luminated like argon light bulbs at the approach of an orgone-charged plastic rod. The observation verified this postulation. Those tubes which were active spontaneously in connection with the GM apparatus (without the influence of nuclear radiation), also gave lumination. On the other hand, those which were "dead" at the GM counter, gave NO lumination in the darkroom. Therefore, the conclusion was warranted that activity of OR energy impulses and lumination belonged together; that these functions were somehow functionally identical. It should be emphasized that in the darkroom the lumination of the orgone-charged counter tubes appeared, with from 4X to 8X magnification, granular. The problem as to why some of the GM tubes had been charged with OR and others had not, remains a riddle to this day.

Orgonotic Geiger Action Without Gas Ions

A new question came up:

Do the atmospheric OR energy impulses, which are counted by means of the GM counter tube, as such activate the electromagnetic system of the impulse recorder? Or, is the energy which activates the impulse recorder not derived from the impulses in the counter tube at all, as nuclear physics asserts?

From nuclear physics, through its publications, as well as through several electronic physicists with whom I discussed this problem, I learned that nuclear physics was quite certain that in the Geiger action the outer radioactivity merely acts like a trigger on the "gas ions" within the counter tube;
accordingly, the energy which activates the GM recording system has its source in the electricity which comes from the line to the electronic tubes (filament and plate voltage). With each "ionization event" in the counter tubes, the resistance between the anode and the cathode is lowered in such a manner that an instant electromagnetic energy flow is activated. The radium ray, as such, has, to this view, nothing whatsoever to do with the impulses recorded at the output end of the device.

I am formulating these questions deliberately in a primitive manner, just as they turned up in the course of my work years ago. I should like to apologize for this primitiveness. The phenomena are to be scrutinized from a quite different point of view than that of the atomic. The final results of this procedure will justify the simplicity of the approach in thinking and in language. We repeat: The nuclear theory of the GM action claims that the incident radiation does not directly produce the impulse which activates the recorder.

According to the assumption of nuclear theory, no reaction could be expected if an electroscope were attached to the "anode wire" of the counter tube which is connected with the grid system of the GM device. Such an attachment would be located before the input to the electronic amplifiers, i.e., before the grid of the extension amplifier, which activates the EM mechanism of the GM device.

1. Question: Will an electroscope attached to the GM grid system through the "anode" wire of the GM tube react to OR charges?

The result of this experiment challenged the theory that the impulses which activate the GM tube are only triggers for "ionization events" in the counter tube. The electroscope leaf would jump high with each impulse developed in the counter tube. The leaf was constantly kept away from the metal rod of the electroscope if the succession of impulses was fast enough, i.e., in the neighborhood of ca. 2000 impulses per minute. The energy at the electroscope in each single impulse amounted to about the equivalent of a range of 100-200 electrostatic volts (l!), i.e., the amount of electromagnetic voltage necessary to achieve the same degree of deflection of the leaf. The equivalent in volts with rapid succession of impulses was in some electrosopes much higher—up to 3000-4000 CPM in the vicinity of 500 e.s. volts. These were incredible, tremendous reactions. They in no way fitted the minimal amounts of energy as expressed in the theory of electron microvolts. The great amount of energy in itself contradicted the theory that ionization was responsible for the action of the counter tube plus amplifying grid system.

The next step of experimentation followed logically from the first:  
2. Question: Are the impulses which are activating the electronic amplifying system of the same kind as the impulses which emerge from the amplifier? Experiment:  
We attach a calibrated aluminum or gold leaf electroscope with one wire only to the anode wire of the counter tube (i.e., the grid of the GM amplifier), and a second electroscope with two wires at the jack for the recorder, i.e., to replace the recorder. If the impulses are the same before entering into and after emerging from the amplifier, the reaction of the electroscope should also be the same.

The second electroscope, the one after the amplifier, remains inactive, whereas the first electroscope, before the amplifier, reacts strongly to each impulse. Therefore, the energy coming into the electronic system is different from the energy coming out of it.

3. The next logical question is this: Are the outgoing impulses of an electromagnetic nature? Do they activate a volt- and ammeter? Experiment:  
We leave the first electroscope attached to the anode wire of the counter tube; and at the output we replace the recorder by a volt-ammeter.

Answer:
In A both the electroscope and the volt-ammeter react (cf. fig. 6). The outgoing energy shows a value of about 8-10 volts, and of 0.005 amperes per single impulse. With rapid succession of outgoing impulses amounting to about 2,300 cps, the voltage deflection in the volt-ammeter reaches values of from 50 to 75 volts. The output is steady. The greater the impulse output, the steadier, i.e., the closer to linear action, is the energy flow. The discontinuous character of the impulse action disappears nearly completely; it is replaced by linear, steady, continuous action.

In B the volt-ammeter replaced the electroscope and vice versa. Now both fail to react at all.

We feel inclined to draw the following general conclusion:

The incoming energy is of a different kind than the outgoing energy. The first is OR energy ("static"), the second is faradic, electromagnetic energy. The transformation of the first into the second takes place within the electronic tube system in a manner as yet unclear.

It is known to the theoretical physicist that the need to derive the negative voltage from the ground in all electrical installations driven by dynamos has remained unexplained. The need to distinguish galvanic from "static" electricity, as to their basic nature, has been discussed in "Orgonomic Pulsation" (International Journal for Sex-economy and Orgone Research, 3, 1944).

We have been careful in drawing final theoretical conclusions. Our conclusion sounds well and is in agreement with our cherished expectation to send OR pulses into a device and to get electromagnetic energy out of it. The great problem of transformation of OR energy into electromagnetic energy would thereby seem solved. All we would have to do would be to attach a motor to the jack of the recorder and thus "drive a motor by cosmic OR energy."

As a matter of fact, this conclusion proved wrong, and it took hard thinking and much experimentation from August 1947 till July 1948, to find the right answer, and with it, the orgonomic motor action.

I shall now proceed to present the important deviation from the above conclusion which was imposed by the facts.

The answer to question No. 3 (p. 245) was, of course, unsatisfactory. It seemed necessary to simplify the whole structure of the OR energy system. I continuously had the impression that the output of energy impulses was somehow limited by the material arrangements. It was not easy to find out how one could start eliminating unnecessary material arrangements. The ideal appears to be complete elimination of all electronic tubes, and to find the technical arrangement which would transform atmospheric OR energy directly into a mechanical motor force, without any intermediary amplification.

It seemed of primary importance to answer the following:

4. Question: Are the impulses originating in the counter tube due to "ionization events"? Is filling of the counter tube with gas at all necessary to collect energy and to produce countable impulses?

Experiment:

Counter tubes were constructed according to the same design as the ones used hitherto: cylindrical cathode, 1 cm. diameter, central anode wire. They were, however, not filled with gas. They were put into the OR energy room for several weeks to charge.

Answer:

Counter tubes which are not filled with gas do not produce impulses countable with the GM device.

This seemed to confirm the electronic theory according to which impulses are due to gas-ionization events in the counter tube; but they contradicted well-established orgonomic facts such as that OR energy penetrates everything, and that, accordingly, it necessarily also exists within a vacuum. No other assumption would have been in agreement with the findings and development so far.
5. Question: Can OR energy be accumulated and made visible in high vacuum?

Experiment:

In order to reach a decision in this crucial matter, I had to abandon the GM tube arrangements as used in nuclear physics entirely; only arrangements which corresponded to orgonomic functions could solve the riddle, whether the impulses were due to "ionization events" or to OR effects. Therefore, vacuum tubes were constructed with aluminum metal plates inserted parallel into the vacuum 4-6 cm. apart, opposite each other. Thus, a kind of "OR ENERGY ACCUMULATOR IN THE VACUUM" was created: the "VACOR TUBE."

The orgonomic temperature difference \( T_b - T_a \) becomes manifest as soon as two metal plates are set up parallel to each other. Therefore, it was to be expected that OR energy effects would also appear at the GM device. But the vacuum tube was at first "dead," giving no reaction at all. The temptation was great to give up the whole project, when, after a few weeks, I could observe lumination in the vacor tube upon excitation by an OR-charged plastic rod. The color of the lumination was deep blue, i.e., orgonomic. It could be obtained regularly by the usual method of repeatedly passing an orgone-charged plastic rod along the tube. The article on "Further Characteristics of Vacor Lumination" which appeared in this Bulletin, July, 1949, pp. 97-99, is reprinted here in its entirety.

As reported in this Bulletin, 1949, 9 ff., evacuated tubes (0.5 micron pressure) are capable of blue lumination if they are sufficiently charged with OR energy and are excited by a moving OR energy field or by an electric tension of from 100 to 1000 volts [cf. photo 5, p. 198d]. The following characteristics of the function of orgonomic lumination in vacuo have been secured in one special vacor tube:

1. With the two electrodes some 15 cm. apart (surface area ca. 2 cm.²), the bluish lumination begins at both electrodes and extends from both ends toward each other as the voltage is increased. The two lumining fields make contact with each other; then the field which is excited by the negative electric pole extends further; the other field, which depends on the positive pole, recedes, until it disappears altogether. It seems as if the negative electrode field were the stronger one, since it "pushes" the other one away. After disappearance of the lumination at the anode, and with further increase of the voltage up to about 800 to 1000 volts, the whole tube luminesces strongly with a bluish-violet color. With further increase of voltage the lumination becomes brighter, until it shows a whitish color like daylight.

2. A static electroscope, attached with one wire only from the plate to the anode of the vacor tube, or to a third unconnected wire within the vacuum, demonstrates clearly that the lumination effect corresponds to a process of charge. Discharges occur in the form of very bright, whitish, rapid flashes of light between the two electrodes at intervals depending on the degree of the charge. The leaf of the electroscope deflects during steady lumination; it deflects more with higher excitation, and it collapses slightly with the single flashes, deflecting again when the flashes disappear. Therefore, it can be assumed that the steady orgonomic lumination represents a charging process, while the flashes represent discharges, i.e., lowering of the potential which has been built up during lumination. If we do not increase the steady lumination, flashes will occur nevertheless after a certain period of time.

3. In observing these vacor phenomena, one cannot escape the impression that what we are witnessing here is the process of DAWN AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DAYLIGHT. Their similarity in color and process is most impressive. However, only further experimentation can reveal what, in the atmosphere of our planet, corresponds to the "triggering" excitation which, in the vacor lumination, is exerted by the electromagnetic voltage. Our assumption has been that "Local" is a local

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The diagram shows a 3-electrode, 2-plate VACOR TUBE setup with 0.5 micron pressure and tungsten electrodes. The plate electrodes are 16 cm. long, 4 cm. wide (64 cm.²), and aluminum. The vacuum pressure is 0.5 micron.
function, an orgonotic lumination effect; that the phenomenon of light must be separated from the excitation which triggers the OR energy into lumination. We must assume that there are many kinds of such trigger functions, such as a second, moving OR energy field, and electromagnetical tension whose trigger effect depends on the surface area of the electrodes (plates of 64 cm. each require only 100 to 200 volts for their trigger function; the white discharges are more frequent at a much lower voltage); an as yet undefinable excitation coming from the sun, which triggers the earth's orgone envelope into bluish-violet and finally whitish lumination, called "dawn" and "daylight." I do not agree that it is electromagnetic waves which are propagated from the sun. We should not hurry to solve this riddle but wait patiently for further experimental disclosures. We can expect such disclosures from careful observations of cloud and thunderstorm formations.

4. The orgonotic lumination in the vacor tube is brighter, up to white, at the electrodes, and diminishes in intensity and changes toward blue-violet, the farther away it is from the electrode in a continuous scale of shades.

All vacor tubes which were built and exposed to concentrated OR energy before the big snowstorm at Christmas, 1947, reacted at the Geiger-Müller counter as described in my communication in Bulletin, 1949, No. 1. All of these vacor tubes are still functioning in regard to blue lumination and high speed impulse output at the Geiger-Müller counter (up to 18,000 per second).

However, since the end of December, 1947, no new vacor tube showed any of the phenomena as described in the aforementioned communication. All through 1948, the 0.5 micron pressure vacuum tubes remained silent or showed only minimal orgonotic effects.¹

It is difficult to explain this fact. It was responsible for my decision to publish only a preliminary communication, and to withhold a paper on the orgonotic motor force which is ready for print save for the unexplained fact of the amazing lack of charge in the tubes of 1948. It is possible that the charging was due to the fact that 1947 was a severe sunspot year. Should it be true that the vacor phenomena were due to sunspot activity in 1947, we would have to wait until the next sunspot cycle occurs to be sure of this. However, the fact that these tubes charged whereas the tubes of 1948 did not charge, would constitute a corroboratation of the orgone phenomena in the vacuum, although it would be restricted to sunspot cycles. Another interpretation would require that, possibly, better vacuums would have to be devised to demonstrate the phenomena at all times.

Whatever the answer may turn out to be, we are forced to follow the functions

¹ Note, April 7, 1949: One of the "dead" vacor tubes, a year old, reacted with lumination for the first time this date.
after several weeks of charging with OR they reacted the same way as the
first vacor tube, with bluish lumination in the darkroom.
These were important findings toward the solution of the nature of the
OR energy effect in high vacuum.
Answer:
OR ENERGY CAN BE ACCUMULATED IN A HIGH VACUUM. The OR energy in
vacuum has the same qualities as organismic and atmospheric OR energy:
Blue lumination, penetration of matter, impedance of electromagnetic waves,
such as X-rays. An ordinary vacuum, one which was not exposed to a highly
charged OR energy atmosphere does not have these properties, or does not
manifest any of these properties.
6. Question: Will the rate of impulses be more or less in a vacuum than in
gas-filled Geiger tubes?
If they are less frequent, ionization is an important factor enhancing the
energy output at the GM counter. If they are more frequent, then the conclusion is secured that
matter in the form of gas molecules or air molecules IMPEDS the energy function of the cosmic OR energy, and that OR energy is
stronger or "faster" in space free of gas.
Experiment:
The negative wire of the GM extension amplifier was attached to one
plate, the positive wire to the other. The central wire of the vacuum tube
was attached to an electroscope to observe possible field reaction between the
two plates in 0.5 micron pressure vacuum.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{FL} \\
\text{ORF} \\
\text{PLATE I.} \\
\text{PLATE II.} \\
\end{array}
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Fig. 8. Arrangement for the measurement of the excited OR energy field (ORF) in high vacuum. The
deflection of the leaf of the electroscope indicates the strength of the OR energy field.
Answer:
a. Whereas the usual GM counter tubes required from 750-1000 volts tension
to yield counts, the 2-plate, 3-electrode vacor tube yielded much higher
impulse rates at 350-500 volts (1) after several weeks of charging with OR
energy—THOUSANDS PER SECOND in 1951.
c. Electroscope again at central wire; negative tension split up into two branches each attached to one plate:

Results of both b and c were positive. The negative pole of electric tension is sufficient to excite the vacor tube and to yield counts.

d. Attachment of the anode tension to one or both plates of the vacor tubes gave no result; no illumination, no field reaction, and no counts.

General Answer:

a. The impulses created in the vacor tube and counted at the GMI recorder have nothing whatever to do with ionization or even electrical dipolar functions.

b. The electrical tension only plays the role of a trigger. It excites OR energy to illumination and pulsation at a higher rate.

Point a is in agreement with the old postulate of OR physics that OR energy is not electricity but antithetical to it. Point b follows logically from point a. The corresponding facts were important stepping stones in the search for the link between OR energy and electromagnetism. These important connections would certainly have been missed if I had followed the admonitions of some of my well-meaning critics, mostly physicists, not to introduce a new type of energy, but to explain the new phenomena on the basis of the electronic theory. Had I done so, I would have gained nothing and have lost everything. It is, therefore, to be pointed out again that the electronic theory of nuclear particles does not lend itself to working with primordial OR energy. The electronic theory, valid and useful as it is within the realm of nuclear physics, is a dead-end street in orgone physics. Still, there exists a certain definable, connecting link between primordial, mass-free OR energy and secondary NR functions. This point of view will be corroborated by further observations and experiments. The whole problem of the physical properties of "space" which does not contain air or gases of any kind, the so-called "vacuum" is involved; and with it the total foundation of present-day astrophysics. These are very serious matters. The responsibility involved is great. We are on the verge of an entirely new view of the universe.

To summarize:

Only the so-called "negative" tension of an electrical energy source acts upon OR energy in an exciting manner, like a trigger or "irritant." The "positive" tension is without effect. Due to the involvement of the "ground" energy, line voltage acts differently from battery voltage. This point is important: Electro-technology uses "grounding" of the negative pole in order to "provide electrons from the ground" for the electrical functions. We suspect, with good reason, that the "electrons from the ground" are OR energy units moving freely in the earth's crust. But this must be confirmed.

8. Question: We assume that the ground contains OR energy on the basis of the temperature difference $T_0-T$ and other, mostly bio-energetic functions. Would the ground accordingly give counts at the GM counter if it were connected with the anode wire of the counter tube?

Experiment:

We connect the anode wire of the counter tube of the GM counter to the ground.

Answer:

No amount of voltage applied to the counter tube will yield any counts from the ground. On the contrary: Impulses will disappear with the anode wire grounded. The ground seems to react differently from concentrated atmospheric OR energy. This fact contradicts the established fact of the pulsation in the ground at the oscillograph and the OR phenomena in earth bions as well as the temperature difference. Our result is therefore questionable. Could it be that the high electrical voltage which is applied to the counter tube or to the vacor tube extinguishes the function the existence of which we must postulate theoretically?

9. Question: Would the impulses still appear if we tried first to separate the high voltage from the amplifying system and then to eliminate the high voltage step by step entirely?

Experiment:

We use two GM counters. The negative voltage of GM I is attached to the plates of the vacor tube in the "split wire" fashion. The central wire of the
vaceor tube is connected with an electroscope to measure the OR energy field (ORF) strength between the plates; the amplifier system of the GM II alone, that is with the high voltage turned off, is attached to the same wire (W).

![Diagram](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

**Fig. 9**

**Answer:**

The amplifier system of GM II alone, without counter tube attached, is sufficient to indicate and to count the impulse energy output of the OR energy field; only the glowing filaments plus plate voltage are required. But the vacor tube still requires electrical voltage to become excited.

We must "clean" the whole transmitting system of unnecessary arrangements. In order to do so we must find out more about the nature of the outgoing impulse energy, its quantity and its quality.

10. **Question:** Are the impulses which are emerging from the GM II amplifier of an orgonotic, an electromagnetic or some other nature, or of a combination of two or more of these qualities?

**Experiment:**

We connect with the output jack of GM II in series:

a. A volt-ammeter.

b. The electromagnetic impulse recorder (Rec.).

c. An ordinary electric bulb which requires only 15 volts electrical tension to start glowing (el. bulb).

d. We connect further, parallel, a neon indicator.

**Experiment XXI-10**

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**Answer:**

a. The ammeter indicates, as expected, 0.005 amp. per impulse; 0.015 amp. at rotation rate of 2000-3000 c.p.m.

b. The voltmeter indicates 8-10 volts per impulse; an equivalent of 50-70 volts at 2000-3000 c.p.m., i.e. rotation rate.

c. The electromagnetic recorder shows fast rotation of the pointer, ca. 2 per sec.

d. **The electric bulb, however, does not glow at 70 volts:** is the amperage too low?

e. The neon indicator reacts positively with vivid flashes.

This answer is confusing: The outgoing impulses behave both like galvanic electricity (positive volt-ammeter reaction, activity of the electromagnetic system of the recorder) and also like OR (or "static") energy; the electric bulb does not glow, and the neon indicator reacts positively.

In OR experiments, one encounters the most unusual and confusing reactions. Some of them run counter to all well-established views on EM energy. The experimenter must be very flexible in his approach, he must not cherish any rigid assumptions; he must work without any kind of prejudice, and yet he must have at his disposal, at every step, all the observations made previously in order to apply the appropriate facts at the proper moment. It would be much simpler if he dealt with a known form of energy. This, however, is like work in complete darkness where only past experiences and keen senses can help.

If we wish to succeed, we must by all means go off the road on which routine technology is traveling; we must not only not avoid the unusual, the "thing out of the way"; we must, quite on the contrary, search for exactly the facts and phenomena which have been so consistently overlooked. I should like to summarize the facts pertaining to this requirement:

Psychiatry consistently evaded the orgasm function; we consistently investigated it, and discovered not only the energy source of the biopathies but also, following this line, the cosmic energy.

Pathology evaded the autogenous infection and missed the degenerative process in cancer; we followed this road and found the degenerative (rotting) process in the organism out of which the cancerous shrinking biopathy develops.

We followed up the subjective impressions of light which had been evaded...
as "only subjective," and we discovered the atmospheric OR energy phenomena in the darkroom.

We followed the function or fluctuations of the "natural leak" of the electroscope and found in it the natural orgonomic expression of atmospheric energy.

We pursued the function which was called "only heat waves," and we discovered the west-east motion of the rotating OR envelope.

We studied the function which was discarded by astronomers as "bad seeing," and we found the pulsatory, light-refracting function of the atmospheric OR energy.

We followed the function which was done away with as "static electricity," established its identity with OR energy, and made it turn the recorder of the Geiger-Müller device.

This principle of following our sense organs and of trusting our organismic sensations—IF THEY ARE RELIABLE—proved so useful and rich in its possibilities that we should continue to use it still more consequentially; we should try to form it into a controllable tool of natural research. We must be especially careful not to exclude the characterological and perceptual functioning in the observer; the observer is a piece of functioning nature, perceiving and acting upon another piece of nature. Finally, we must take most seriously rational human emotions as a tool of recognizing natural functions, once we have made perfectly certain that these emotions are free of secondary drives and obstruction through armorimg.

Orgonomic theory had postulated the functional identity of organismic and cosmic OR energy. Logical conclusions had attributed pulsation also to non-living nature. Therefore, it was to be expected that the organismic and the cosmic OR energy functions would meet somewhere and unite in a definite way at the GM device. But it was entirely impossible to predict in what kind of function they would meet. Attention, however, was centered on this possible outcome. It was necessary at that state of experimentation to ascertain in what manner interference by different devices, and especially by the organism of the observer would influence the OR energy reaction at the GM device. We remember that quite at the beginning, the living organism had activated the counter tube with the hand unit operated by batteries. This was not the case with the GM counters which were operated by line voltage.

In our experiment (XXI-10, p. 256), a second GM counter, with the high voltage off, registered the impulses which came through from the vacor tube attached to the first GM counter with its high voltage applied to the trigger plates. When the voltage circuit was put in the second GM counter, without voltage actually being turned on, the registering of impulses failed to appear or stopped. This means: THE BIO-ENERGETIC GEIGER REACTION HAD BEEN OVERLOOKED BECAUSE IT WAS OBSCURED BY THE HIGH VOLTAGE OF 700-1200 VOLTS, AND BECAUSE THE THEORY POSTULATED GAS IONIZATION.

The following diagram depicts the pulse-forming and amplifying section of GM CMB-3A; the high voltage system is excluded:

![Diagram of Geiger Counter CMB-3A](image-url)

**Fig. 11. Amplifier and "pulse circuit" of Geiger Counter, CMB-3A**

11. Question: How does the body OR energy of the observer influence the reaction of the GM amplifying system?

**Answer:**
Touching of the grid of the extension amplifier with the finger creates a strong noise at the audio-amplifier, and activates the neon lights. Insulation of the hand with rubber does not change the effect. The hum is less noisy but
has retained its characteristic tone. Bringing the hand near the grid system gives the same reaction. When the cathode wire is connected, the hum disappears. The reaction appears if only the grid wire of the electronic audio-amplifier is touched.

12. Question: Does nonliving matter produce the same reaction?

Experiment:
We touch the grid wire of the GM extension amplifier with the filament switched on and the high voltage circuit shut off, with wood, plastic (uncharged), rubber, a piece of iron (without rubbing).

Answer:
There is no reaction in the audio-amplifier with any of these nonliving systems.

13. Question: In metals, the "electrons" are supposed to be freely movable. Will rubbing of metal on the grid wire of the amplifier produce reactions?

Answer:
Yes: Rubbing with metal on the grid of the amplifier gives single irregular clicks and neon signals.

14. Question: Could organismic or energy activate the impulse recorder?

Experiment:
We attach a dry cell battery, for the purpose of isolation only, to the grid of the extension amplifier, and touch the battery with our hand.

Answer:
Yes: The recorder needle starts rotating as soon as we touch the battery or the grid wire directly. The rate of impulses amounts to approximately 3000 cpm. Since we know quite definitely that the organism contains OR energy and not electromagnetic energy; since, furthermore, the recorder is constructed as an electromagnetic system, we have obtained for the first time in our experimentation the transformation of OR energy into electromagnetic energy. No high voltage was applied.

15. Question: Is there any nonliving substance which would give the same reaction in the GM filament system without application of high voltage under the same conditions?

Experiment:
We attach a battery, a piece of metal, wood, celotex, uncharged and charged plastic.

ORGONOTIC GEIGER ACTION

Answer:
Nonliving matter does not contain pulsating OR energy, nor freely moving OR energy; it does not activate an electromagnetic system. There is a basic difference between living and nonliving matter. The first pulsates; the second does not pulsate.

16. Question: Would highly charged nonliving matter activate the electromagnetic system with the high voltage off?

Experiment:
We attach an electric voltage from a battery of 1000 volts to the grid of the amplifier.

Reaction: none.

We approach a plastic rod charged with hair OR energy to the anode wire of the counter tube or directly to the grid wire of the extension amplifier.

Reaction: positive; crackling noise; recorder operates; neon light flashes.

Answer:
Electromagnetic energy of a galvanic or faradic nature does not activate the GM counter; orgonotic field energy does activate it.

17. Question: If our conclusions concerning the functional identity of friction "electricity," the energy field of the excited secondary coil system and the life energy are correct, then an active secondary coil field would also activate the amplifiers with the high voltage shut off.

Experiment:
We let the secondary coil system of a diathermy apparatus or a simple demonstration set for Tesla-waves, operate in the vicinity of the GM counter from a distance of 1/2 to 5 meters, depending on the strength of the oscillations.

Answer:
So-called electromagnetic oscillations or waves are capable of activating the GM amplifier in such a manner that rotation of the recorder needle sets in immediately when the sparks occur, with high voltage at the GM counter and without any wire connection.

18. Question: Will a simple aerial, if attached to the grid of the extension amplifier tube of the GM counter, produce the same result as touching the grid wire with one's hand or finger? If it does, the basic functional identity between OR energy in the atmosphere and in the living organism would be firmly established; it would be a perfect parallel to the chemical identity be-
between atmosphere and living organism with respect to the four basic elements: oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen.

Experiment and Answer:

An aerial attached to the grid system of the GM counter will (on condition that the high voltage is not applied and no counter tube used) activate the GM counter, make neon lines flash, turn the needle of the electromagnetic recorder, set a spinner motor of a certain type into motion, produce an output of about 3000 cpm in a steady, even flow, with about 10 volts (equivalent, since it is uncertain whether this output is of an electrical nature) per single impulse and between 50 to 70 volts in our arrangements per sequence of ca. 3000 cpm. The action can be easily stopped by disconnecting the aerial or by removal of the finger.

Basic Conclusion: It is evident from these functions that organic energy (life energy) is functionally identical with atmospheric (cosmic) or energy. There exists no vacuum, cosmic or energy fills all space.

The evidence for the existence as well as the origin of Life Energy is abundant and irrevocable. The elements of this basic functional identity so far established, are the following:

1. A constantly higher temperature in living organisms and OR energy accumulator compared with the environment (To-T).
2. The Organic Potential from low to high and OR energy metabolism.
3. The identity of the basic chemical constituents: H.O.C.N.
4. Electroscopic reactions in the form of fluctuations of the rate of discharge.
5. OR Energy Field action in vacuo.
6. Pulsation.

Methods of Measurement of the Vacor Energy Field

Before proceeding further, let us summarize the methods of measuring OR energy in the vacuum quantitatively. We can summarize only those methods which are available at the present time; we do not know, and we cannot predict, what kinds of measurement will develop from further OR research. We are far from having detected all the functions operating in cosmic OR energy.

THE VACOR TUBES

Measurement of the Vacor Energy Field

a. Measurement of Orgone Energy Field Strength

In order to measure the field strength within an OR energy-charged vacuum, a 3-electrode vacor tube is required with 2 parallel metal planes and one metallic wire in the center between the plates. The plates are used to provide the exciting electric trigger voltage; the wire is used to pick up the charge of the OR energy field (ORF) between the plates:

The factors involved in the measurement of the OR energy field strength in the vacuum are:

a. The surface area of the two plates.
b. The electrical voltage at the plates.
c. A calibrated electroscope which is attached to the central wire (ORF).

The experiment shows that broad surfaces are far better for use of the electrical trigger action than small surfaces or points. Broadening of the surface lowers the amount of necessary voltage.

By July 1948, the voltage had been lowered from the usual amount of 800-1000 volts to 200-500 volts. Further reduction of trigger voltage was to be expected from further experimentation.

Uncharged vacuum tubes show no field reaction at the electroscope regardless of the amount of voltage applied. If the voltage is high enough to bridge the gap between the plates (30,000 volts and more), the usual X-ray phenomena will occur. But in order to achieve lumination and field reaction between plates 4-6 cm. apart from one another, high OR energy concentration within the vacuum is required (Vacor). Under disturbed atmospheric conditions (much rain, low OR energy concentration, etc.), it will take many months to obtain the necessary vacor concentration of OR energy and the vacor phenomena. But whatever the conditions may be, the presence of two parallel plates is essential and preferable to points or small-surfaced electrodes.
The orgonotrophic field action in the vacuum increases with the degree of air evacuation, with the plate surface, with the voltage applied to the plates and with dryness of the atmosphere. Also, the season of the year or the sunspot cycle have some, as yet undefined, influence upon the vacuum.

The calibration of the electroscope which was used in these measurements was equipped with an aluminium leaf and showed the following values in its 10-division calibration (cf. chart E, p. 265).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIVISION</th>
<th>VOLTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We try as best we can to keep our quantitative definitions within the framework of the orgonometric number system, the $k*$ system. In my report on electroscopic orgonometry (International Journal of Sex-economy and Orgone Research, 1944), I had expressed the unit of OR energy, or OR, in terms of 120 volts, i.e., the voltage necessary to obtain a certain deflection of the leaf. The number 120 is not within the $k*$ system; it is also too small to express the unit of OR energy. Therefore, I changed the unit, setting one OR equal to $256 = 4^4$ volts. Since the amount of energy necessary to deflect the leaf of the electroscope varies with the divisions, we charge the electroscope first to a certain division, and then we put in an additional charge which raises the leaf to one of the next divisions. If this additional amount is in the close vicinity of 256 volts, we have obtained a standard measure for one OR.

These quantities will never be quite exact because the deflection changes with atmospheric conditions within rather broad limits. But the actual quantity of field strength in the vacuum can be exactly determined and expressed in the voltage necessary to achieve the desired amount of deflection of the leaf.

We can thus count the impulse output at certain levels of field strength. Under certain atmospheric conditions, the measure threshold will be, say, at

![Chart E. Calibration of electroscope, aluminium leaf. 1 ORG = 256 Volts.](image-url)
300 volts or slightly above 1 Org; the rotation threshold will require 750 volts or about 3 Orgs. Under different atmospheric conditions, the rotation threshold will be very close to the measure threshold, at, say, about 300 volts or 1.15 Orgs.

b. The unit of the Orgonomic Impulse Action Area

In order to remain within the framework of the kr² system, the plate surface was chosen in such a manner that the number of square centimeters which is being excited by the electrical voltage and which gives off the impulses to the GM grid system is either \(64 = 4^2\) cm², or \(2 \times 64\) cm² = 128 cm². Each plate is 16 cm. long and 4 cm. wide. The surface area is called the "Impulse Action Area." Its unit is 64 cm², ONE IMPULSE ACTION AREA (1 IA). Thus, a vacor tube with 2 plates 32 cm. long and 4 cm. wide has a total action area of \(2 \times 32 \times 4 = 256\) cm² = 4 IA.

The elimination of the gas filling of the evacuated tubes and the introduction of plates instead of wires as impulse action areas, has increased the impulse energy output quite considerably. The highest rate per minute with the classical gas-filled counter tubes was 6000 cpm in 1947. In July 1948, when plates in 0.5 micron pressure vacuum were used, the rate per minute was already around 200,000 cpm with rotation at scale 32. Millions of impulses per minute were to be expected with systems of greater capacity for impulse transmission. Theoretically, it had to be assumed that the "empty space," that is, space entirely free of atoms, functions at a very high rate of pulses per time unit. How high this rate actually is, no one can tell as yet. But it must be assumed as very high in consideration of the fact that these pulses or impulses constitute the motor force which makes the planets rotate. In August 1948, measurement with an electronic 4096 Autoscaler (Tracerlab) yielded 10-12 thousand impulses per second at 500 volts trigger action, with 4096 scale. These are tremendous energies, considering an equivalent of 10 volts per impulse or 50-70 volts per 3000 cpm. At present (1951), in certain vacor tubes, an output of 20-25 thousand counts per second are obtainable under the proper atmospheric conditions. It was proposed to call the output of 25,000 cps a REICH-ORG, amounting to \(4^5 \times 10^8\) cpm (one ORG minute = 64 seconds).
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 Física.
Texts from the area of Physical Orgonomy.

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