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Celestial Motion Part II: Tentative Orientations for the EQ Energy Stream and the GA Energy Stream

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Introduction

This article includes the second half of the material given in the author's presentation on celestial motion at the 1993 Annual Scientific Meeting of the American College of Orgonomy. The first half of the material given in the presentation has already been published in the immediately preceding issue of the *Journal* (Vol.27 No.1).

The previous article, "Celestial Motion Part I", described two of the observed motions of the planets, rotation and revolution. *Rotation* is the spinning of each planet (for example, the Earth rotates around an axis perpendicular to its equator, making one complete rotation each day). *Revolution* is the action of each planet relative to the Sun (mechanistically, it is said each planet "revolves around the Sun" and the Earth makes one complete revolution each year).

The orientation of the axes of planetary rotation are in widely different directions. Mechanistic science is incapable of seeing any lawful relationships among these orientations or between the planets' axes of rotation and their common axis of revolution. The question was also raised as to how these widely different directions of movement could be consistent with Reich's formulation that these motions are determined by two energy streams (which Reich discovered by observing their terrestrial manifestations) designated the "equatorial" (EQ) and the "galactic" (GA) energy streams.[1] In particular, Reich felt that the rotation of the planets was determined primarily by a single stream, the equatorial stream.

A lawful relationship between the axes of planetary rotation was observed by plotting these axes in the galactic coordinate system (see Table 1). The lawful relationship was the simple one of proximity to the

[1] The terms "EQ" and "GA" refer to the orgone energy streams, on a scale larger than the solar system, that give rise to the Earth's local west to east ("equatorial") and southwest ("galactic") energy streams.

galactic plane (all of the axes lie within 30° of the galactic plane and are primarily on the same side of the galactic plane).

Table 1
Galactic Coordinates of Planetary North Poles in Degrees

	Galactic Longitude	Galactic Latitude
Ecliptic	96.40	29.80
Mercury	91.20	24.50
Venus	97.10	28.70
Earth	122.92	27.26
Mars	93.20	3.26
Jupiter	93.93	30.63
Saturn	126.17	21.36
Uranus	7.17	14.49
Neptune	74.39	8.70
Pluto	51.00	-23.00

This orientation is consistent with Reich's original conclusion that the directions of rotation and revolution of the planets are determined in a straightforward way by one or two energy streams. In Celestial Motion Part I, these two streams were partially localized by showing them to be flowing in and parallel to the galactic plane. Their localization within that plane, however, had not been described.

Energy Stream Orientation Within the Galactic Plane

The functional orientation of the planetary rotations becomes more apparent if we project them onto the galactic plane (Figure 1). This figure shows each of the planetary axes of rotation as viewed from the galactic plane. Each of the axes is, in addition, tilted out of the plane at an angle of 3-30° (as shown in Table I and Figure 1). From this point of view, it is evident how a single energy stream (the EQ-stream) could account for the rotation of the Sun and most of the planets. For example, if we accept Reich's conclusion (1:81-2) that this stream is roughly parallel to the Earth's equator (see Figure 2) such an energy stream could account for the rotation of all the major bodies of the solar system except for the planet Uranus. It

must be emphasized that this arrangement is only tentative. For example, an orientation of the EQ-stream parallel to the ecliptic plane (i.e. perpendicular to the ecliptic north pole) could also account for the rotation of the same planets.

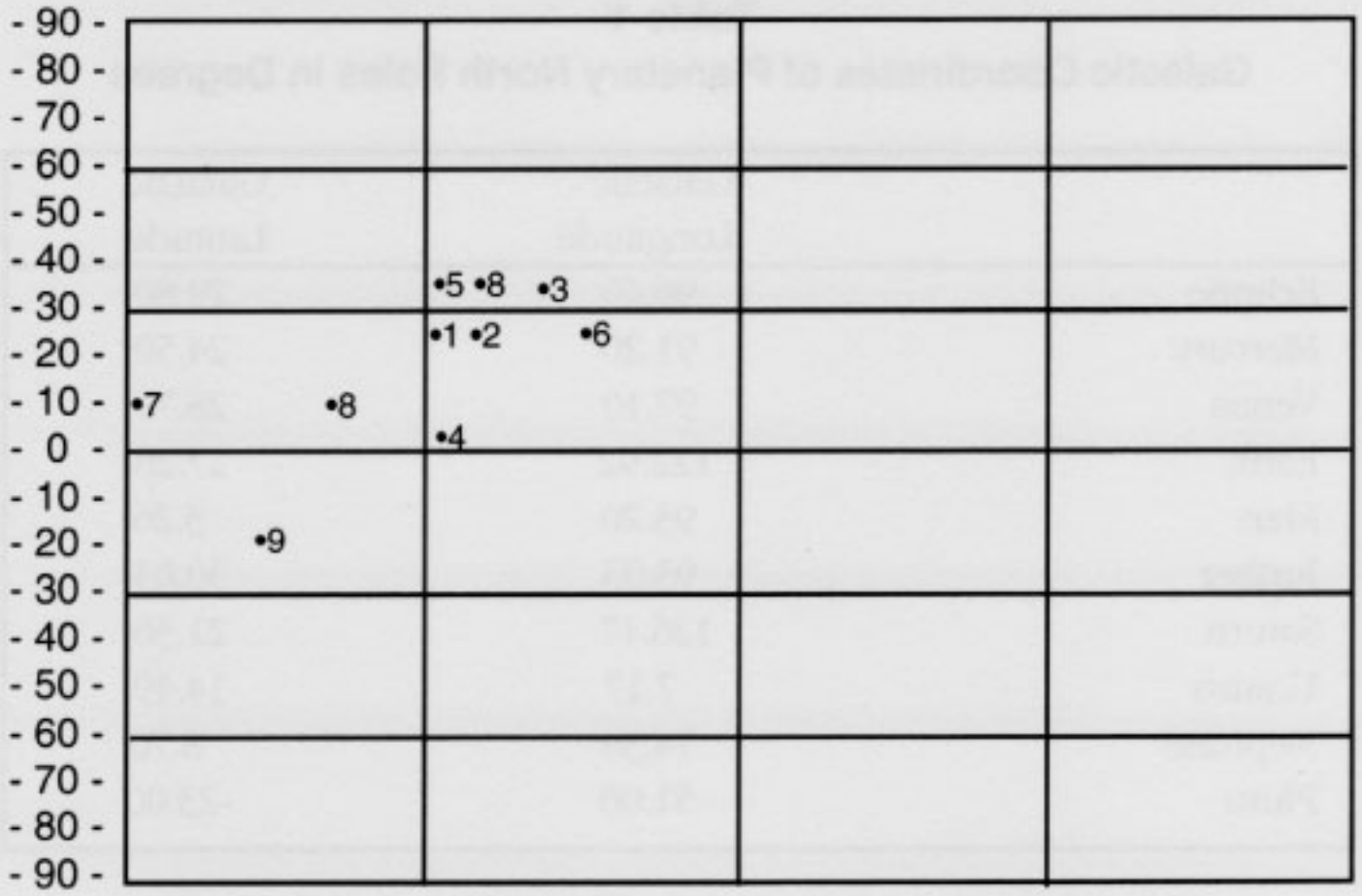

Figure 1

KEY: Vertical =Galactic Latitude Horizontal = Galactic Longitude

E=Ecliptic (Revolution)	3=Earth	6=Saturn
1=Mercury	4=Mars	7=Uranus
2=Venus (S. Pole)	5=Jupiter	8=Neptune
		9=Pluto

In choosing between these two possible orientations for the EQ-stream (labeled A and B on Figure 2), we notice that possibility A (parallel to the equatorial plane) is oriented parallel to the equator of the planet Saturn and possibility B (parallel to the ecliptic plane) is oriented parallel to the equator of the planet Jupiter. These two planets are chosen for consideration because they are similar in many respects, although their orientation is different. Is there any observational evidence indicating which of these two is more likely oriented parallel to a strong energy stream? Direct telescopic observation demonstrates a striking (and, of course, well known) difference: the structure of Saturn has an equatorial bulge in the form of its system of rings. Subjectively, it is impossible to look at the rings of Saturn through a telescope without feeling that one is viewing the

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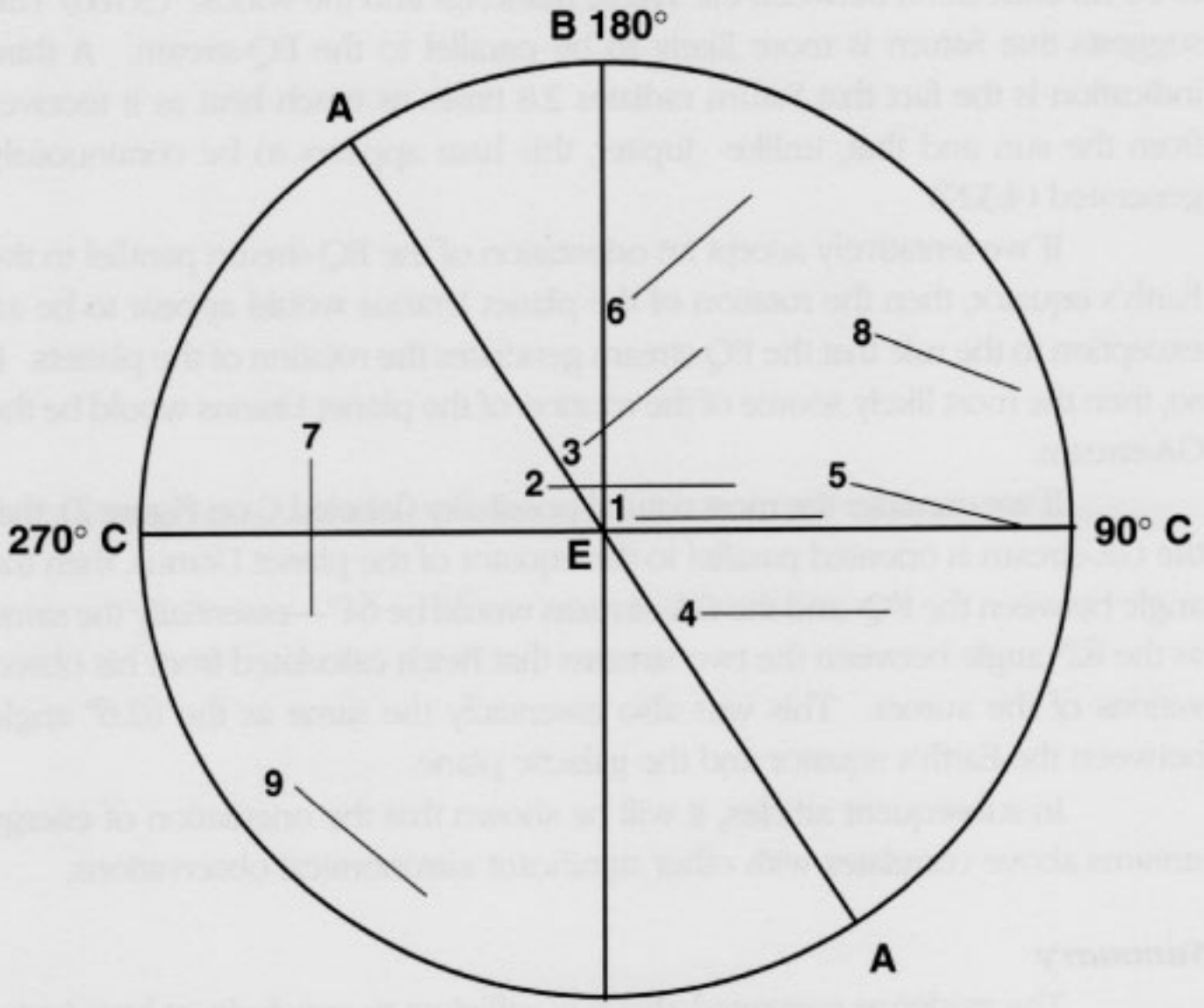

Figure 2

Planetary Axes Projected Onto the Galactic Plane

direct expression of an energetic phenomenon. The Earth, which is oriented in approximately the same direction as Saturn, manifests a similar equatorial thickening of its atmosphere. This observation suggests that the Earth and Saturn are more profoundly influenced by the EQ-stream (than, say, Jupiter), particularly in the equatorial regions and, thus, possibly orientated parallel to that stream. There is further confirmation of this by comparing the atmospheric circulation of Jupiter and Saturn as observed by spacecraft. "In particular, the equatorial current [on Saturn] extending from 30° South to 30° North latitude flows from west to east at very high speeds, reaching 500 meters per second... On Jupiter, the highest speeds are only 150 meters per second and the currents correspond to the multiple colored bands, which is not the case on Saturn where there seems

to be no correlation between the visible markings and the winds." (3:186) This suggests that Saturn is more likely to be parallel to the EQ-stream. A third indication is the fact that Saturn radiates 2.8 times as much heat as it receives from the sun and that, unlike Jupiter, this heat appears to be continuously generated (4:329).

If we tentatively accept an orientation of the EQ-stream parallel to the Earth's equator, then the rotation of the planet Uranus would appear to be an exception to the rule that the EQ-stream generates the rotation of the planets. If so, then the most likely source of the rotation of the planet Uranus would be the GA-stream.

If we consider the most natural possibility (labeled C on Figure 2), that the GA-stream is oriented parallel to the equator of the planet Uranus, then the angle between the EQ- and the GA-streams would be 64°—essentially the same as the 62° angle between the two streams that Reich calculated from his observations of the aurora. This was also essentially the same as the 62.6° angle between the Earth's equator and the galactic plane.

In subsequent articles, it will be shown that the orientation of energy streams above correlates with other significant astronomical observations.

Summary

The evidence presented above is sufficient to conclude, at least tentatively, that the two energy streams discovered by Reich *both* move in and parallel to the galactic plane. Such an orientation would account for the motions of all the planets and not just the Earth. There is some reason to believe that the EQ-stream is parallel to the equatorial plane of the Earth (as originally concluded by Reich) rather than the ecliptic plane. This would be consistent with Reich's formulation that the Earth's revolution (and presumably other planetary motions) in the ecliptic direction would be the resultant of the equatorial and galactic streams.

Although the functional energetic approach to understanding the movement of the planets does not yet have the numerical precision of the mechanistic approach, it is superior in its overall understanding of planetary motion.

The functional approach does not require the exclusion of obvious observations (for example, the orientation of the planet Uranus, the rings of Saturn, Reich's observations of the auroral ring, terrestrial observations of two major energy streams, and the obvious relationship between planetary rotation and the galactic plane).

Furthermore, the functional approach does not require artificially compartmentalizing physical phenomena. For example, in mechanistic science, the movements of the Earth's atmosphere, the movements of the planets, and the movements of the galaxy as a whole are all assumed to occur in isolation. After he excludes energetic observations, the mechanist is left with numerical relationships. He can generate an "explanation" of these remaining relationships only if he assumes that the different levels of astronomical movement occur in almost complete isolation.

For these reasons, the functional approach proves itself more productive in leading to new observations and understanding.

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