Atmospheric Orgone Energy

Saturday June 3, 2017

How did Reich discover orgone energy?

Reviewing his experiments, we see that his careful, **systematic observations** led him to the conclusion that he was dealing with an entirely new form of energy, something related to bioelectricity and life, but also with expressions in the non-living realm. In nearly every step along the way, Reich perceived a seemingly small thing – sometimes the result of a "mistake," fortuitous event or an "unexpected result" - but perceived its deepest functional significance.

Reich had already observed bions like those described. By mistake, an assistant used ocean sand in preparing a demonstration that produced intensely blue and large bions. When Reich cultured the sand bions and looked at them under the microscope, his viewing eye developed a conjunctivitis (an inflammation), and when he switched eyes, the other eye also developed a conjunctivitis. He concluded he must be dealing with some form of radiation.

When he put his hand over a petri dish containing sand bions, he felt a tingly, prickly sensation. When he held the culture in his palm, an "anemic spot with hyperemic margins" developed.

In a dark basement full of cultures, Reich and others observed blue-grey vapor-like formations that could be magnified (subjective sensations or optical illusions cannot be magnified). He also observed luminescence around his shirt, hair and other objects.

Reich noted other physical effects: in a lab full of bion cultures, unprotected photographic film became fogged. Metallic objects kept near the radiating sand-bion cultures spontaneously became magnetized.

Rubber gloves, an insulator, were accidentally left near the sand-bion cultures. Later, these gloves charged an electroscope, a device used in classical physics to demonstrate electrostatic charge. (Note: the electroscope is discussed in more detail below). Reich also observed the same effect of rubber gloves left out in the sun.

Attempting to confine the phenomena for further study, Reich built a wooden box lined with metal, in which he placed the sand bions. This enhanced the visualization of luminescence. Unexpectedly, after removing the cultures, he still saw the luminescence although not as intensely. These effects continued after ventilating the box for several days or washing it with water. The same phenomena occurred in a newly constructed box never exposed to sand bions.

The box itself seemed to accumulate and concentrate the radiation. Thus, Reich simultaneously discovered orgone energy and created the orgone energy accumulator. The discovery led him into medical research on the health effects of this luminous energy, and investigations into the best materials and environmental conditions for constructing and using the orgone accumulator. (Note: More information about the orgone accumulator is presented below).

Reich concluded that he was dealing with a form of energy previously unknown to science. He called this energy orgone after organism and orgasm: organism because he discovered it in living organisms, and orgasm because his original research into the sexual function eventually led him to

this discovery. He observed that orgone energy has unique properties that differ from the qualities of other forms of energy such as electromagnetic, radioactive static or magnetic energy.

Where did this energy come from? Reich concluded that the energy "was everywhere," and that **the orgone energy that functions in nature and governs the living is identical with the orgone energy observable in the atmosphere.**

I want to review some of the basic functions and descriptive qualities of orgone energy. This incomplete review will merely touch on the important functions of lumination, spontaneous movement, pulsation and attraction.

LUMINATION. Orgone energy has the capacity to light up when excited. This luminous characteristic is often reflected in our common language - We notice that someone "was all lit up" or has "a real sparkle" or a "rosy glow." We observe a person's bright eyes. We notice that the bions are "glowing." Or that the air is "sparkling clear." We also note people who have "lost their sparkle," whose eyes are "dead," or who seems muddy or dark energetically.

Under the right conditions we can perceive the luminosity of orgone energy in various situations, and we can perceive it in the atmosphere. For example:

> "Flickering" at night as seen above the tree line. This effect can be magnified and is therefore objective not merely subjective.
>
> "Flickering" in the daytime as manifested by the little "squigglies" that can sometimes be observed on a bright energetic day.
>
> Lumination of the whole sky as shown by its brightness and clarity on vibrant days, contrasted with days when there is a lot of glare or dullness.
>
> Sometimes orgone energy can be excited or agitated in the presence of electromagnetic energy, and more easily visualized, such as **across a florescent tube.**

Another quality of orgone energy is **SPONTANEOUS MOVEMENT.** One of Reich's most exciting observations was of the spontaneous movement of energy that occurs in unique and characteristic ways, both within us and in the atmosphere around us. *Everything is constantly moving.*

PULSATION. In living systems, Reich found the common functioning principle (CFP) for expansion and contraction to be spontaneous pulsation with bioenergetic excitation. The healthy atmosphere also pulsates.

ATTRACTION. Several characteristics differentiate orgone energy from secondary forms of energy such as heat, electricity and radioactivity.

If left alone, the mechanical energy charge in an object will run down, illustrating the second law of thermodynamics**,** a basic law of traditional Newtonian physics. A simple example is that heat always flows spontaneously from hotter to colder bodies, and never the reverse, unless external work is performed on the system. There can be no spontaneous transfer of heat from cold to hot.

The second law excludes the possibility of designing a system that would induce heat to flow spontaneously from a colder to a warmer body, or that energy can be accumulated or concentrated without work being done to accomplish that. These forms of energy tend to disperse or run downhill as determined by the **mechanical potential.**

Reich discovered that orgone energy functions quite differently. Two systems charged with orgone energy show that the more energetically charged system will **attract** or draw energy from the weaker system until the weaker system can give off no more or the stronger one has attained its maximum (mechanical) charge. Reich called this the **Orgonotic Potential.**

In Reich's later research he developed theories regarding orgonotic **superimposition,** further illustrating the tendency of orgone energy to be attracted to itself, including in the atmosphere.

In superimposition, two free, spiraling and excited orgone energy streams, initially moving in different directions, mutually **attract,** approach, converge, superimpose, and merge. In this process of fusion, vortical rotational movement occurs, and mass is created from mass-free, moving energy.

With this formulation, Reich explained a number of atmospheric and gravitational functions, including how hurricanes, tornados, star systems and galaxies were formed, as well as other aspects of human biological form and movement.

Atmospheric orgone energy moves from areas of relatively weaker potential, or charge, to areas of relatively higher charge. C**loud formation** shows an example of this in the atmosphere.

The usual flow of energy and weather systems from west to east across the earth represents another example. Often as a strong weather system approaches from the west, the typical west to east flow of energy reverses and shifts to an east to west movement.

Sometimes these changes in the energy movement may **precede** the observed changes in weather, and be measureable. For example, the electroscope discharge rate may begin to decrease even on sunny, bright days as many as two days before a significant storm arrives. Such observations demonstrate the **primacy of orgone energy,** which moves first followed by secondary manifestations in the realm of matter and electromagnetic energy.

The electroscope discharge rate decreases and many people develop pains and aches before a storm approaches. Under these conditions orgone energy is moving from the orgonotic system of lower charge (such as the ORAC, electroscope or person) towards the system of greater charge – the low-pressure system (strong contraction).

THE HEALTHY ATMOSPHERE. On a sparkling, energetic day we observe movement. A breeze may move the leaves. Animals may be active, birds flying and singing. The sky is luminous, with soft clear color and a sparkling quality, and clouds are "lovely," well-formed and structured. Our vision is more three-dimensional, and we have a feeling of well-being and comfort.

Flowing from west to east, around the Earth, an orgone energy envelope encompasses many different pulsatile energy system and streams.

We respond to this pulsation. The quality of the atmosphere affects our own level of excitation. When the atmosphere is expansive we tend to feel expansive. The accuracy and quality of our perceptions reflect functions of the energy in the atmosphere.

High and low pressure weather systems: The atmosphere pulsates, expanding and contracting, and moves in characteristic, non-mechanical ways. A continuous series of "highs and lows" exists in the atmosphere, like waves and troughs of water.

Low-pressure systems have the energetic characteristic of *atmospheric contraction*, and, in the northern hemisphere, *counterclockwise rotation*. In general, contraction is associated with moving toward creation of matter. Contraction of the atmospheric orgone energy is associated with precipitation.

High-pressure systems have been found to be centers of atmospheric *energetic expansion*, and to *have a clockwise rotation*. In general, expansion is associated with moving away from creation of matter. Expansion of the atmospheric orgone is associated with dry air.

There are also discrete energetic streams that play a part in our weather. The jet stream, currents of wind that have much the same relationship to the atmosphere as ocean currents, like the Gulf Stream, represents the mass manifestation of a discrete and relatively high-speed orgone energy stream.

1. Like the orgone energy envelope, the jet stream flows from west to east, usually quite a bit faster than the envelope.
2. The jet stream pulsates and undulates spontaneously.
3. In the process of pulsation, vortical eddies are created, which depending on their direction of rotation, become high altitude low or high-pressure systems.

THE UNHEALTHY ATMOSPHERE. On a day when the air feels slow, stuck, or polluted, we observe that things are still and quiet, with no breeze, no birds flying or singing. There is little or no movement. The sky looks dirty, peppery, dull, glaring, and gray, with no cloud structure. It feels oppressive, and we may feel swollen, fuzzy, irritable, or out of it.

Reich discovered that under certain conditions, such as when orgone energy came into contact with radioactivity, the orgone was transformed into an agitated; overcharged type of energy he called ORANUR. This highly excited, toxic energy made many of the researchers extremely sick. Because the radioactive source was well shielded, the toxic effect could not have been due to a direct effect of radioactivity on the researchers. It must have resulted from a change in the form of orgone energy, which is impossible to screen out.

Oranur, a highly-excited form of orgone energy, results from the interaction of orgone with secondary energies, such as radioactive substances and high-energy electromagnetic sources such as X-rays, fluorescent lights, high-voltage power lines.

In contrast to a beautiful, expansive day when the energy in the atmosphere pulsates well, an oranurized atmosphere is overexpanded, overexcited and agitated (manic) in a way that effects all living organisms, including how we as humans feel and behave.

Reich observed that the oranur radiation initially heightened orgonotic excitation, but after triggering this agitated reaction, it *transformed the orgone energy to* **DOR,** an abbreviation for "deadly orgone radiation" so-called because of its deadening effects on those who experienced it.

While DOR results as a "byproduct" of the oranur reaction, it can also excite an oranur reaction.

DOR blocks pulsation. Reich found DOR to be noxious to all natural systems containing orgone energy and water, leading to a variety of illnesses in living creatures and the withdrawal of moisture, oxygen and life energy from the Earth. DOR energy moves in the direction of immobilization and matter.

While somewhat difficult to define DOR exactly, its qualities can be clearly described. Sensitive people report an oppressive feeling; observe that the sky has a brown or black quality, that things feel "bleak, stale, dead, immobile, and lacking in freshness or sparkle."

THE DOR INDEX. The Oranur/DOR Index, DOR index for short, was developed as our observations of the atmosphere became more specific and detailed, and as more was learned about what to look for and observe.

It represents an attempt to objectify our subjective sensations and observations about a realm of nature. It is an important aid in our research efforts, making it possible, for example, for several different observers to arrive at similar numerical estimations regarding the state of the atmosphere. We can also notice the relationship between the DOR index ratings, different weather phenomena, and different measures of orgone energy, such as T0-T and the electroscope's discharge rates.

The energetic state of the atmosphere not only effects weather phenomena and our tools for exploring these phenomena, but also our own level of excitation and ability to perceive. Any atmospheric or energetic research needs to take into consideration obtaining some objective assessment using a tool such as the DOR index.

In the Oranur/Dor Index below, you will see that total scores range from 0 to 10, with lower scores associated with the healthiest atmospheric conditions, and higher total scores occurring when the atmosphere is in a less healthy state.

Revised Oranur/Dor Baker index –2002

(Scale from 0-10)

I. Movement

Still air; leaves drooping; no breeze; animals still and quiet #2

Occasional breeze and occasional animal activity #1

Consistent breeze; animals active; any occasional vigorous wind #0

II. Humidity/Heat (subjective)

MOIST CLIMATES (HUMIDITY)		**ARID CLIMATES (HEAT)**	
Oppressive & sweltering	#2	Oppressive searing heat	#2
Heavy and humid air	#1	Hot, irritating, uncomfortable	#1
Comfortable	#0	Comfortable	#0

III. General subjective

Irritable; fuzzy or weak; lethargic or thirsty; fingers swollen, out of contact #2

Slow or restless; uncomfortable #1

Comfortable; vigorous; well being #0

III. **Sky (luminosity and color)**

No blue; white haze; full milkiness; glare; no clarity or sparkle, dull visibility #2

Solid overcast (color not visible); steely gray; some milkiness, purple, pepper
Brown haze; or milky blue #1

Soft color, clear blue; energetic quality strong;
Clear three-dimensionality and sparkling air #0

V. Sky (cloud structure)

Thin overcast; milky clouds; white haze; fog
No discrete clouds or significant structure #2

Any discrete but thin, wispy, or fuzzy clouds; differentiated
Sky, if overcast clouds are not sharply defined #1

Any completely discrete sharp clouds-well formed of its type #0
If overcast, cloud cover- is sharply defined

THE ORGONE ACCUMULATOR (ORAC) AND To-T EXPERIMENT

ORAC. Reich attempted to capture and study the energy radiating from the bion cultures, which could not be detected via standard electromagnetic instrumentation, inside a cubical lined with metal. This enclosure trapped and amplified the bion radiation. To Reich's amazement, he found the radiation remained even when the bion cultures were removed. Where then was this radiation coming from?

He became convinced the cubical was attracting the radiation from the surrounding atmosphere. Reich concluded the atmosphere was filled with the same energy that radiated from the sand-bion cultures, though in a form not bound directly to life or matter.

Reich determined through observation and experimentation that different materials interact differently with the atmospheric energy. Metallic materials attracted and then repelled the energy, whereas organic materials attracted but absorbed orgone energy. By layering the reflective metal with the more absorptive organic materials, the orgone energy concentration was increased in the ORAC. The orgonotic potential (orgone energy is attracted to itself; areas of weaker charge are drawn to areas of higher charge) then favors continued growth in this charge relative to the surrounding atmospheric charge.

ORAC vs. Air. Reich measured the temperature within the box to objectify his observations. He noted that the temperature inside the orgone accumulator was often higher than the surrounding atmosphere, a thermal anomaly. According to the second law of thermodynamics this should not happen.

Need for balanced Control. Reich knew that this simple demonstration was subject to serious challenges to its validity, such as ordinary heating effects, heat radiation from the sun on the box, or lack of air currents to cool it down. There was a need for a control box with all the heat retaining properties (i.e. insulation) as the ORAC. The thermodynamic similarity of the ORAC and the control meant that any temperature differences not due to heat convection, etc. can only be due to the unique effect of the ORAC materials on orgone energy.

To – T. "To" refers to the temperature inside an ORAC, and "T" refers to the temperature, using calibrated thermometers, inside the balanced control box. Under certain atmospheric and energetic conditions, the ORAC spontaneously develops a slightly higher temperature inside itself than in a thermally-balanced control enclosure. The To-T experiment demonstrated the ORAC can maintain this higher charge and temperature for extended periods of time. Thus, either the second law of thermodynamics has been flagrantly violated or there is a previously unknown source of energy in the environment which is accumulating in the ORAC. No less than Albert Einstein referred to this, if true, as "a bomb in physics."

Generally speaking, the thermal functions of the ORAC are affected by various states of the atmosphere.

To-T will be strengthened (temperature will be a larger positive difference) by:

- Clear, fresh weather
- Sun charge and exposure
- High temperature and low humidity
- Seasonal factors (e.g., Spring push)

- Other unknown factors that lead to spontaneous increase in To-T.

To-T will be weakened (a smaller temperature difference) by:

- Prolonged heavy rain
- Draw of a DOR-buster
- High humidity and low temperature
- High DOR
- Other unknown factors that lead to spontaneous decrease in To-T.

Generally speaking, the magnitude of To-T rises and falls during the day (diurnal cycle) usually peaking between 11:00 am and 4:00 pm on clear, sunny days.

The ORAC can be used to demonstrate or objectify different orgone energy conditions, and To-T can be used to monitor the energetic state of the atmosphere. For example, two succeeding days may appear superficially similar, but produce different To-T readings and be very different subjectively.

Negative To-T. Negative temperature differences are observable when bad weather (fog, DOR, strong persistent rain, hurricanes) persists for a long duration, just before a storm, sometimes at night, and often in the winter. Occasionally, under DOR conditions, there are negative differences on sunny days in the shade, and the readings become *more negative* when the ORAC is placed in direct sunlight.

Negative To-T is not associated with rain per se, but with severe atmospheric contraction and low barometric pressure. Negative To-T is relatively rare in the spring and summer months, even with heavy rains.

Changes in orgonotic pulsation may precede observed changes in weather. Negative To-T may occur on sunny, bright days as many as two days before a significant storm arrives. Similarly, the electroscope may show an accelerated discharge rate before changes in the weather.

Notes on the Electroscope

We can utilize other methods and tools that are especially sensitive to changes in the atmospheric energy to demonstrate the qualities and quantify functions of atmospheric orgone energy. One such instrument is the electroscope. Traditionally in classical physics, the electroscope is used to explore elementary properties of electromagnetic energy, electricity, and positive and negative charge. One can, for example, *charge* the electroscope with a 400 volt, low amp DC current electrode. When the electroscope is charged, its gold leaf is deflected up and away from its base position; the higher the charge the higher the deflection, with discharge rates timed as the leaf returns to its base position.

Reich came to use the electroscope quite differently from its traditional use. He believed that the electroscope is the most sensitive instrument for predicting energetic and weather conditions. It is very useful in observing and objectifying qualities of orgone energy, such as pulsation, and its variations energetic expansion and contraction.

As you recall, Reich found rubber gloves left near sand bions would charge an electroscope when next to it. He later found the rubber could be charged another ways, such as by being in the sun, or from humans with "a lot of free energy." He also observed that charging the electroscope by quickly rubbing a plastic rod on his hair, building "static" charge, and then touching the rod to the electroscope's metal pole, produced a higher charge than rubbing the same rod on "lifeless felt."

The electroscope is clearly sensitive to orgone energy. The electroscope functions in a non-mechanical manner in relation to the pulsation of orgone energy in the atmosphere.

Discharge rates. Discharge times are generally longer on strongly orgone-charged days and also generally longer during snowfall conditions. There is often a quicker discharge rate just before changes in the weather, even when values for temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure are controlled.

Under certain extremely charged conditions, such as oranur-charged days, the electroscope may remain charged indefinitely. In fact, it seems to be drawing energy (via orgonotic potential and highly charged atmosphere). On the other hand, on low energy days, it may be difficult for the electroscope to hold a charge at all.

As a rule, discharge rates are prolonged when the humidity falls below 30% (but this is confounded, as low humidity conditions occur when there is high pressure or oranur conditions). In general, if the humidity is higher than 60-70% the discharge rate is shorter, though this is not true during snowfall when the humidity may be as high as 65%. Discharge rates are shorter in high DOR conditions, even if the humidity is low.

Electroscope and ORAC. The electroscopic discharge rate is usually longer if the electroscope is inside an ORAC compared to outside the ORAC. All of the above findings (snowfall, etc.) are more pronounced if the electroscope is inside the ORAC. This effect is most marked in fair weather, and less true during bad weather or high humidity.

In summary, the discharge rate of their electroscope varies according to:

1. **Daily Pulsation** (time of day) called the diurnal rhythm. The maximum discharge time is usually around 4:00 PM. This was also true during Reich's time.

2. **The weather during the day**. Clear, cumulus or overcast conditions are associated with diffèrent discharge times. With rain, for example, the electroscopic discharge time tends to decrease (To-T also decreases and sometimes reverses). Discharge times are generally longer during snowfall conditions.

3. **Stable versus unstable.** There is often a quicker discharge rate just before changes in the weather, even when values for temperature, humidity and atmospheric pressure are controlled.

4. **Seasonal variations.**

5. **Inside the ORAC.**

Three demonstrations with the electroscope regarding orgone energy.

1. **Ionization "vs." Orgone Energy**. One common property of charged electroscopes exposed to air is that they will eventually discharge, or "leak" their charge.

Traditional electromagnetic theory requires a conducting path for the charge to "leak" off. The path is provided by ionized particles in the air, such as electrons, which have come via radiation and/or friction to have an electrical charge. Mechanistic theory interprets the discharge rate of an electroscope as an indirect measure of ionization in the atmosphere. The more ionization, the quicker the predicted electroscopic discharge rate.

According to traditional theory, ion concentrations are greatest as the day continues and the sun's radiation increases the electrical charges in the atmosphere. Therefore, the discharge rate of the electroscope should be slowest in the morning, most rapid around noon, and again slower towards the evening.

However, we observe something quite different: other variables being equal, discharge rates are actually quickest in the early morning, slowing by noon and peaking (longest discharge times) in the early afternoon, with a slow return to shorter discharge times by the evening hours.

2. **Insulators "vs." Conductors**. Where electromagnetic energy is concerned, if you put a piece of rubber, gas, or plastic between the electroscope's metal pole and an electrode, no charging will occur: These substances are insulators. In insulators the electrons are immobile. In good conductors the electrons are mobile.

However, as we saw with Reich's observations with the rubber gloves, these same materials act as conductors for orgone energy. Under certain energetic conditions, a plastic rod placed in an ORAC and carefully removed to avoid any friction-based static charge will charge an electroscope.

3. The Electroscope within an ORAC. When measuring the electroscope's discharge rates within and outside an ORAC, there are only three logical possibilities:

a. The speed of discharge of the electroscope is the same inside and outside of the ORAC. This result would indicate that there is no difference in concentration of orgone energy inside and

outside the ORAC and would contradict a To-T difference. If the ORAC does concentrate orgone energy, there should be a different discharge rate inside from outside.

b. The speed of electroscope discharge is quicker inside the ORAC than outside: This result would be consistent with the air within the ORAC being more strongly ionized than on the outside: any energy accumulated is essentially the same as electricity.

c. The speed of discharge is quicker outside than inside: This would both indicate that energy has been accumulated in the ORAC, and that the form of energy is fundamentally different from electricity.

Reich observed that an electroscope inside an ORAC discharges more slowly than a control electroscope outside the ORAC (on a positive To-T or expansive day). Discharge times may be up to 9 times longer within compared to outside the ORAC. This result is most marked in fair weather, while during bad weather and high humidity the ratio of discharge times decreases towards 1:1.

An objective could be raised: According to classical theory an electroscope inside *any* box should discharge more slowly than one not in a box. The electroscope inside the box would have access to fewer air currents than the control, and less moving air means less chance for ions to provide a conducting path for discharge.

A proper control would be to test whether the electroscope discharges at a different rate in an ORAC box vs. a similar non-ORAC box equally exposed to the air, or a control electroscope outside either box.

If the discharge rate of the electroscope inside the ORAC is slower than either of the control situations, we can conclude that the orgone energy charge within the ORAC is different from that outside, that the energy inside cannot be the result of stronger electrical charge (ionization) within the ORAC - otherwise the electroscope would have discharged faster than the control situations.

To summarize, the speed with which the gold leaf falls (discharge time) reflects the atmospheric orgone energy charge, which varies with the weather, location, time of day, and season. The higher the charge the slower the discharge rate and longer the discharge time. The lower the charge the faster the discharge rate and the shorter the discharge time. This is the exact opposite of electricity and the presence of a source of ionizing radiation.

Dee Apple, Ph.D.
May 8, 2017

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