Fall/Winter 2001
volume 34 • number 2

The Journal of Orgonomy

major articles

The American College of Orgonomy

USSN/ISSN 0022-3298 • Published by the ACO Press

Orgonotic Contact
Part II

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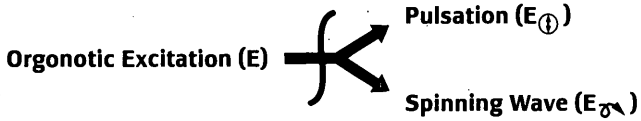
Abstract

The function orgonotic excitation is shown to be the common functioning principle (CFP) of two different pairs of variations. This finding, which violates the logic of orgonometric functions, is resolved by viewing it as a problem of skipped domains. This in turn leads to an investigation of motion, a fundamental property of excitation. There are two different kinds of motion, relative motion and coexistent action. These functions are the paired variations of the CFP excitation. This distinction will provide the orgonomic investigator with a more complete understanding of natural functions than that which existed previously.

The Functions of Attraction and Lumination

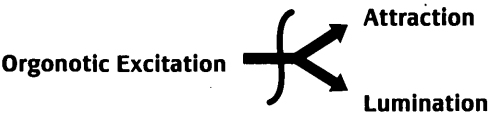
A Problem of Skipped Domains

Based on certain observations presented in the first part of this series of articles (1), it was proposed that the functions pulsation ($E_{\oplus}$) and spinning wave ($E_{\circlearrowleft}$) are paired homogenous variations of the CFP orgone energy excitation (E):



Equation 1

Furthermore, Reich provided experimental and observational evidence demonstrating that orgonotic attraction and lumination are paired variations of the CFP excitation of the orgone energy field of an orgonotic system (2):



Equation 2

The following evidence supports the validity of this functional relationship:

- Biosexual excitation is associated with attraction of two orgonotic systems and lumination of their orgone energy fields.
- The attraction and fusion of luminating earth bions with coal particles.
- An experiment devised by Reich demonstrated the association of the lumination of the earth's orgone energy field with gravitational attraction. He postulated that if daylight is a function of the earth's luminating orgone envelope excited by solar energy, then it must be accompanied by an increase in the earth's attractive force (2). Accordingly, a sensitive balance was placed at ground level with the balance beams precisely in a horizontal position, indicating an equal attractive force on both arms. A metal tube was partially buried in a vertical position in the earth underneath one of the balance arms. On bright sunny days the gravitational attraction of the balance arm exposed to the metal tube was greater than the control arm as indicated by a downward deflection of the balance beam away from the horizontal position. On cloudy or rainy days this phenomenon did not occur. The experiment demonstrated the association of attraction and the lumination of the earth's orgone energy field and supported the hypothesis that lumination is transformed into attraction.[1]

[1]Reich's observation of the transformation of lumination into attraction has recently been confirmed by changes in the rotational rate of a freely swinging joint pendulum during a solar eclipse. (See http://science.nasa.gov/newhome/headlines/ast06aug99_1.htm).

- To determine if attraction is transformed into lumination Reich performed the following experiment: With the palms of the hands facing each other, the experimental subject moved the hands back and forth as if playing an accordion. An x-ray photograph of the hands was taken at the exact moment that the sensation of attraction between the hands was most intense. The developed film showed an undulatory, ray-like pattern between the hands, a manifestation of the lumination of the orgone energy field of the hands of the experimental subject. Reich concluded that *"attraction and lumination occur together as a functional antithesis. They are mutually interdependent and have a common functioning principle, the excitation of the orgone energy field by rhythmic movement."* (2)

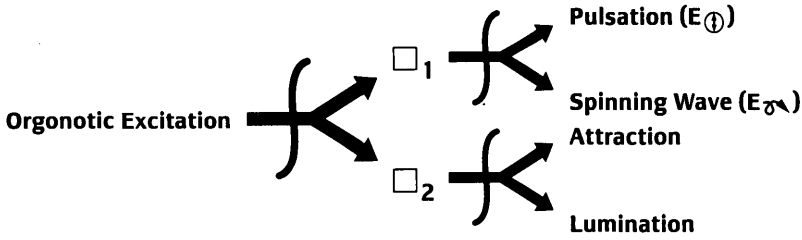
The following evidence from the classical scientific literature corroborate Reich's assertion of the functional association between attraction and lumination.

- When polymorphonuclear leukocytes are attracted to and phagocytize bacteria, they are observed to luminate (3). (This phenomenon is functionally identical to Reich's observation of the lumination of earth bions when they are attracted to and ingest coal particles).
- During the past several solar cycles, the increase in solar lumination has been accompanied by an increase in solar magnetic flux (a measure of the intensity of magnetic attraction) (4).
- During mitosis, the chromosomes are observed to attract together and arrange themselves in a line along the center of the cell. At the same time the cell luminates intensely ("mitogenic radiation").

These observations support Reich's hypothesis that orgonotic excitation is the CFP of attraction and lumination. One may then conclude that orgonotic excitation is the CFP of *two* different pairs of variations, pulsation–spinning wave and attraction–lumination.

However, according to the logic of orgonometric functions a given CFP can have only *one* pair of functional variations.

We can approach a solution to the problem by proposing that orgonotic excitation is the CFP of two *unknown* variations, $\square_1$ and $\square_2$, belonging to a more superficial domain than excitation and that these unknown variations, in turn, are the respective CFPs of the paired functions pulsation–spinning wave and attraction–lumination. This formulation is written orgonometrically in the following way:



Equation 3

By not including the pair of unknown variations in our previous orgonometric equation in which pulsation and spinning wave are viewed as variations of excitation, a problem of skipped domains resulted.[2] We came across a similar situation earlier when we showed that excitation belonged to a deeper domain than the function pulsation and therefore could not be the CFP of the paired variations expansion-contraction. This orgonometric clarification made it possible to correctly describe the function pulsation: In pulsation, excitation alternatingly oscillates to the periphery (expansion) and to the center (contraction).

If our reasoning is correct then it must be possible to identify paired variations of the deeper CFP orgonotic excitation. Identification of these functions would lead to a more complete understanding of the functions within the realm of excitation.

Before investigating the properties of orgonotic excitation it is first necessary to make a distinction between mass free, primary functions of orgone energy (primary motion) and secondary realm

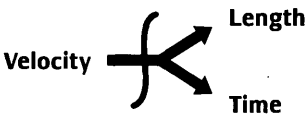
[2]See "Orgonotic Contact," *Journal of Orgonomy*, 32(1), 1998.

functions—the functions involving matter and secondary energy (secondary motion).

The Unknown Functions – An Investigation of the Functional Properties of Orgonotic Excitation

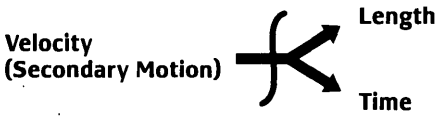
A fundamental property of orgonotic excitation is *spontaneous motion.* Since orgone energy is in constant motion it is in a state of continual excitation. The level of excitation is a function of its degree of motion. In the secondary, material realm we know from quantum physics that matter is also in continual motion and therefore in different states of excitation. This is why the level of excitation of electromagnetic energy is a function of its frequency.

Motion is measured in units of velocity. The dimensions of velocity in all systems of measurement are length (l) multiplied by inverse time (t^{-1}). Orgonometrically, velocity is the CFP of the paired heterogenous functions length and time.



Equation 4

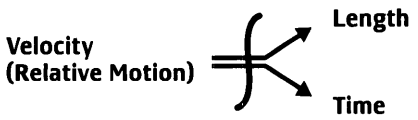
However, since length and time are calculated using *material* reference points, both the CFP velocity and the variations length and time belong to the secondary realm of material functions, the realm of secondary motion (5). This functional relationship is written orgonometrically as follows:



Equation 5

More specifically, motion in the secondary realm is measured relative to a fixed frame of reference such as a yardstick or a clock (5).

Therefore, the correct CFP of length and time is velocity in the realm of *relative motion,* motion relative to a stationary reference frame:[3]



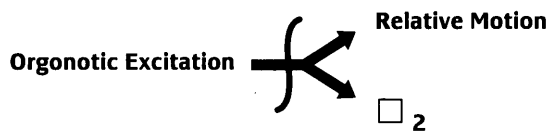
Equation 6

This equation states that time and length are paired variations of velocity, a measurement of relative motion. They belong to the secondary realm of material functions.

Orgonometrically, length and time are in the realm of relative motion. However, there are other functions of orgonotic excitation that are not in this realm. Therefore, excitation and relative motion are not functionally identical. They belong to different domains. Accordingly, we ask:

1. Which of the two functions is deeper and more inclusive and is the CFP of the other?
2. What is the unknown function that is the pair of the known variation?

Since some properties of orgonotic excitation are not capable of being described using the dimensions of velocity, excitation must be the more inclusive function. Therefore, one of the unknown functions in Equation 3 must be independent of length and time, the units of relative motion, while the other, $\square_1$, logically may be relative motion. This can be orgonometrically stated as follows:



Equation 7

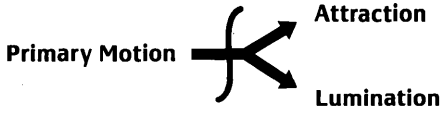
[3]To be exact, even fixed measuring devices are not perfectly stationary but are arbitrarily made immobile (e.g., the motion of a motor vehicle relative to the "stationary" earth or the frequency of the pulse rate relative to arbitrarily fixed units of time).

This equation states that in biological systems, orgonotic excitation is the CFP of the paired variations, relative motion and an unknown function, $\square_2$.

We are now prepared to investigate the unknown paired function of relative motion. But first we must focus on and specifically define the function of relative motion as the CFP of pulsation and spinning wave. Accordingly, we ask the following questions: Does relative motion satisfy the criteria for being the CFP of pulsation and spinning wave? And, can velocity units be used to measure these functions? Both pulsation and spinning wave are measured using the dimensions length and time. Therefore, the answer is "yes," relative motion is the CFP of pulsation and spinning wave.

We now ask: Does relative motion satisfy the criteria for being the CFP of the variations attraction and lumination? Can velocity units be used to measure these functions? Since the dimensions of length and time cannot be used to quantify them, attraction and lumination cannot be the variations of the CFP relative motion.

Orgone energy systems attract each other and luminate. We know that in the primordial universe, the universe before the creation of matter, it was not possible to detect motion (5). This is because in the absence of matter there are no reference points to anchor our perceptions of length and time. Motion in the primary realm is called "primary motion." Since attraction and lumination are not measurable using the dimensions of length and time, can the unknown paired function of relative motion be primary motion of orgone energy? This formulation is written orgonometrically:

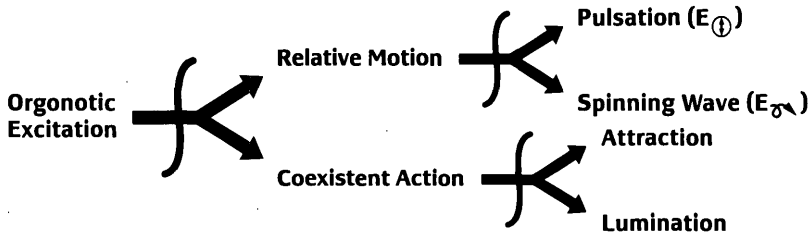


Equation 8

All primary realm variations are homogenous (5). However, we have shown that when observed as paired variations in the secondary realm, attraction and lumination are heterogeneous functions. Therefore, primary motion cannot be the correct CFP of attraction-lumination.

However, if primary motion is *differentiated* in the secondary realm then relative motion can be distinguished from the operation of differentiated primary motion (5). Both are manifested in the secondary realm of material functions. *The fundamental property of differentiated primary motion consists of functions that coexist either spatially or temporally.* Therefore, unlike relative motion, differentiated primary motion or coexistent action is not measured using velocity units.

In the biological realm, the unknown paired variations of excitation as depicted in Equation 3, $\square_1$ and $\square_2$, are relative motion and coexistent action:



Equation 9

Pulsation and spinning wave are the paired variations of the CFP relative motion. They are homogenous functions that are related to each other as mutually attractive opposites. As indicated in the first article in this series, they are measured in velocity units using the dimensions of length and time.[4] Attraction and lumination are the paired variations of the CFP coexistent action which is independent of the dimensions of length and time, as will be shown below.

- Between two orgonotic systems any change in coexistent action, attraction and lumination, occurs simultaneously.
- Within a single orgonotic system, attraction and lumination of two components occurs simultaneously (for example, the simultaneous occurrence of an organ sensation and its corresponding dream image).[5]

[4]See "Orgonotic Contact," *Journal of Orgonomy,* 32(1), 1998.

[5]The quantum physical phenomenon of non-locality is another example of coexistent action. Orgonotic excitation occurs simultaneously in two places and is therefore not measurable using the dimensions of length and time.

Attraction and lumination are related to each other as heterogeneous functions that can transform into each other under certain conditions. *The emotional function in general and the biosexual function in particular consist of both variations of orgonotic excitation, relative motion and coexistent action.*

If relative motion and coexistent action are the paired variations of the CFP orgonotic excitation, the following question arises: What is the functional relationship between the two? In other words, are they homogeneous or heterogeneous variations? A review of some of the properties that distinguish these variations from each other will answer the question:

- It was noted earlier that the functions derived from relative motion are quantifiable using velocity dimensions (length and time). Those of coexistent action are not quantifiable in length and time.
- The unity of coexistent action is paired with the infinity of relative motion:

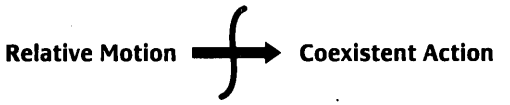
$$1 \leftrightarrow \infty$$

- In relative motion, the heterogenous functions time and length, the variations of velocity units, occur simultaneously. In coexistent action, time and length transform into each other. The transformation of length into time ($L \leftrightarrow T$) gives rise to simultaneity. The transformation of time into length ($T \leftrightarrow L$) gives rise to timelessness. Examples will be given in future articles in this series.
- Relative motion occurs *continuously* accompanying the process of development of an orgonotic system. Coexistent action occurs simultaneously and *discontinuously*.[6]
- Relative motion consists of *component* functions of an orgonotic system. Examples include the motions of the organ systems of

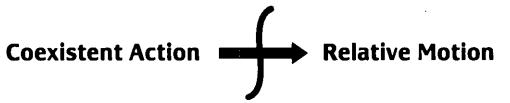
[6]For example, gravitational attraction, a manifestation of coexistent action, occurs instantaneously. All attempts to demonstrate the existence of gravitational waves, which would indicate a finite speed, have given null results.

the body. Coexistent action consists of *whole* functions. Examples include memory, immunity, genetics, etc.

Accordingly, the variations relative motion and coexistent action must be heterogeneous functions, functions of a different kind that can under certain conditions transform into each other:



Equation 10



Equation 11

Future articles in this series will discuss the application of these orgonometric formulations to specific non-biological and biological functions.

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