

# The Journal of Orgonomy

## 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Issue: Advances in Orgonomy I

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 The  
American College  
of Orgonomy

# Orgonotic Contact (Part I)

Charles Konia, M.D.

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## Editor's Note: An Introduction to "Orgonotic Contact (Part I)" Living in the Midst of a Scientific Revolution

It is hard to believe that "Orgonotic Contact (Part I)" by Charles Konia, M.D. first appeared only seven years ago, in 34(2), 1999, of this *Journal*. Looking back on the scientific developments that have followed, it seems like a generation. The work presented in "Orgonotic Contact (Part I)" made it possible for fundamental discoveries in medical orgone therapy, sociology, biology, physics, mathematics, and cosmology to be made more quickly than they could be published. Teaching and research, as well as our understanding of the work of Wilhelm Reich, have changed in significant ways. For the first time it was possible for others to do what Reich had done: to apply the science of functional thinking to the solution of practical problems on a consistent, ongoing basis. This is because the publication of "Orgonotic Contact (Part I)" re-established orgonometry to its rightful place in the science of organomy.

## What is Orgonometry?

Orgonometry is the science of functional thinking, which Reich was able to express with an uncomplicated set of mathematical symbols. Orgonometric equations deal with functions, not with numbers or abstractions, and encompass both the qualities and the quantities embodied in functions.

Around 1941, Wilhelm Reich recognized that organomy, like every new science,

also must build its own mathematical apparatus to obtain its generalizations and abstractions of the new natural functions. These mathematical abstractions then lead to formulations of 'natural laws.'

Reich then set out to

...construct an elastic form of thought whereby the FUNCTIONAL character of nature could be described mathematically in a similar manner as technological functions are described by algebraic or differential equations... [to apply] the general principle of mathematics...to a non-rigid, ever-moving and changing, never static type of functioning...Could *orgonometric equations* be formulated at all, they would be basically different from algebraic and from other mathematical devices which have been constructed in the course of natural history in order to obtain abstractions from mechanistic functions of nature...

The exclusively quantitative nature of mathematics constitutes the greatest obstacle to an abstract functional approach to nature, both for classical mathematics and for orgonometry. In mechanistic physics the exclusively quantitative approach has led to abstractions without any content at all...

Since nature is functional and not mechanistic, an exclusively quantitative approach is, to begin with, impossible. It is impossible to derive correct rigid abstractions from ever-moving and changing functions...The way out of this dilemma is to formulate abstractions which in themselves show the basic characteristics of natural functioning: fluidity in spite of a common basic form; endless variability and unpredictability in agreement with a basic, all-embracing natural law *N*. (Reich 1950b, pages 161-164)

Orgonometry is the “mathematical apparatus” that Reich built to enable the new science of orgonomy “to obtain its abstractions and generalizations of the new natural functions” he had discovered.

### **Reich's View of the Significance of Orgonometry**

Eight years after he began work on the foundations of orgonometry, Reich (1950a, page 1) decided that orgonometry should be placed on an equal footing with his other major discoveries. It was his intention that the core of his scientific work should be published as a three-volume series entitled *The Discovery of the Orgone*, with the individual volumes being:

- *Volume 1: The Function of the Orgasm*
- *Volume 2: The Cancer Biopathy*
- *Volume 3: Orgonometry*

The first two volumes had previously been published and presented his basic work in psychiatric, medical, biological and physical science. Enough material to make up most of a complete volume on orgonometry appeared in segments in the *Orgone Energy Bulletin*. Reich died before he could complete his work on orgonometry or publish it as a separate book, but he was able to lay a solid foundation for future researchers.

### **Orgonometry Since Reich's Death**

For two decades after Reich's death, there was little interest in orgonometry. Jacob Meyerowitz, accepting Reich's assessment that orgonometry was the next frontier in orgonomy, resurrected interest in the subject. He performed much valuable work, including original discoveries, and a lifelong effort to acquaint others with the potential of orgonometry. Konia actively encouraged Meyerowitz, and throughout the 1980s and 1990s Konia overcame the skepticism of the younger generation of orgonomists and persuaded them to study with Meyerowitz and to attempt to find practical applications of orgonometry in their own scientific work. Throughout this period, Konia continued his own research in orgonometry.

"Orgonotic Contact (Part I)" was the first breakthrough in harnessing the power of orgonometry for the practical betterment of human life. Before reviewing the specific content of this breakthrough, it would serve us well to briefly discuss orgonometric functions.

### **What is a Function?**

Orgonometric equations describe the operations and relations of functions and "Orgonotic Contact (Part I)" presents important new discoveries about a number of important functions such as Perception, Excitation, and Pulsation. However, there is much confusion about

just what a function is. In fact, there is no concise definition of “function.” Only man-made entities can be precisely defined. To the extent that anything has its own existence independent of man’s ideas about it, then that thing will defy precise definition. No one can precisely “define” what a dog is; one can only list certain criteria that might help to distinguish it from other animals, or, even better, describe certain qualities and actions that give an idea of what the essential nature of a typical dog might be. Such descriptions are merely an aid to help those who have contact with real, live dogs to understand them. The description is no substitute for working with the real thing, but it might also be useful to help us understand the work of dog trainers or dog breeders.

Similarly, anything we can say about functions is no substitute for working with them. With this limitation in mind, it will, nonetheless, be useful for the reader to be exposed to some descriptions of the qualities of functions, if only to obtain an idea of the nature of the work performed by the researcher in orgonometry.

The most important qualities of a function are:

- Spontaneous motility: A function is able to move *spontaneously*, that is, to move on its own without being put into motion by some other force. The scientifically-trained reader will note that conventional physics, which insists that an object begins to move only if an outside force sets it into motion, automatically excludes all functions from its area of study.
- The capacity to *develop* into variations and to *govern* those variations. This capacity to govern future variations is extremely important and is one reason why Reich uses the term “functioning principle” as a synonym for “function.” Functions have various degrees of depth; any given function is *deeper* than the functions it governs.

Structures (frozen movement), causes, effects, and goals are often mistaken for functions. However, structures, causes, effects, and goals all lack spontaneous movement and, therefore, cannot be functions.

Spontaneous movement also distinguishes functions, that is functioning principles, from principles of morality or expediency. Hopefully, this will give the reader some idea of the vast difference between natural laws and man-made laws, whether the man-made laws be the “thou shalt nots” of the mystical moralist or the rigid numerical “laws” of the mechanistic physicist.<sup>1</sup>

### What Constitutes “Practical Results” in Orgonomy?

There is a fundamental difference between orgonometric equations and the usual forms of quantitative equations, such as algebraic and differential equations, that are used in academic science. Quantitative equations, in most cases, merely summarize results that have already been obtained, and as such are a form of symbolic shorthand, summarizing what is already known about how to calculate certain quantities. For example,

$$F = ma$$

summarizes the discovery that

“force is equal to mass multiplied by acceleration.”

In some cases, manipulation of such equations may lead to surprising results, but in doing so they merely point out an unexpected implication of the original discovery. In almost every case, the equation leads to nothing new. This is because the equation is not a depiction of the observed natural phenomena, but rather is a depiction or a description of the quantitative thought process or measuring process carried out by the observer. In other words, a traditional equation is not a product of the human mind that describes observed nature, but is instead a product of the human mind that describes another product of the human mind. In the case of the equation  $F = ma$ , above, what is being described is the expected results of the act of human beings performing certain types of measurement with springs, scales, rulers, stopwatches, etc. At best, such equations can lead only to unexpected conclusions about what

<sup>1</sup>This is not to belittle the value of man-made laws. The Ten Commandments and the “laws” of conventional physics have their place in human life. But, even here, the usefulness of the man-made law comes from its roots in natural law, or from a rational desire to *immobilize* that which harms life or interferes with some productive human activity.

will happen when man interferes with nature in the process of measurement.

Orgonometric equations, on the other hand, are descriptions of nature itself. As such they have the power to lead to completely new and radically unexpected conclusions. This gives us one method of assessing the validity of an orgonometric equation:

- An orgonometric equation is only valid if it produces practical results in the form of new and unexpected knowledge of nature that could not be obtained through other means.
- Merely producing a useful summary of previous thought, or of its implications, or a method to calculate its predictions, is insufficient.

The spontaneous motility and governing capacity of functions themselves, as described above, accounts for this power contained in orgonometric equations.

### **Significance of Some of the Specific Discoveries Presented in “Orgonotic Contact (Part I)”**

To give a general idea of the new frontiers that have opened up in the twenty-first century as a result of orgonometry, a summary of just three of the discoveries that were first presented in Konia’s 1998 article will be helpful.

The first is the clear distinction between *pulsation* and *spinning wave*. As Konia describes, it was the logic of orgonometric equations itself that led to this clarification. In nature, there are innumerable processes that involve the spinning wave variations of *wave* and *pulse*, including the jet stream, other weather systems such as hurricanes, galaxies, the central nervous system, etc. Previously, attempts were made to use the properties of *expansion* and *contraction* to understand the manifestations of pulse and wave. This was a misapplication of functions from the wrong domain and led to many inadequacies and errors, which can now be corrected. The relationship (of simple

attractive opposition) that exists between pulsation and spinning wave has been invaluable in understanding a number of energetic processes, including hurricane formation, male-female relations, and the relationship between the autonomic nervous system and the brain.

The discovery that *perception* and *excitation* are heterogeneous paired, antithetical variations opened up exploration of the transformations of these two functions into one another. In other words, perception transforms into excitation and vice versa. This enabled a more precise definition of the so-called “schizophrenic split” as a disturbance in the transformations between perception and excitation. This made it possible to treat a number of patients more effectively than was possible a decade ago, and to greatly improve the training of medical orgonomists. The transformations between perception and excitation are also at the base of all social interactions, and orgonometric knowledge has borne fruit in the social sciences, leading to a variety of useful developments from more effective therapy for couples to new understanding of international politics and the relationship between Church and State.

For millennia, humanity has struggled with the problem of the relation between *psyche* and *soma* (body and soul). “Orgonotic Contact (Part I)” presents the first satisfactory solution to this problem. It turns out that *psyche* and *soma* are neither structures nor functions. Psychic processes are those that involve the whole organism, and somatic processes are those that involve the parts. In essence, what has been accomplished is the removal of three thousand years of misleading formulations from our field of view. The ultimate results will include improved understanding of and treatments for somatic illness.

### **Changes in Our Basic Understanding of the Nature of the Universe and of Orgone Energy**

Reich (1950b, page 161) mentions how the science he founded had made it possible to move at least one longstanding category of human thought (“space”) out of the realm of metaphysics and into the realm of physics. However, the exact way in which this could be accomplished

was a mystery. Furthermore, there have been a number of misunderstandings of Reich's work that have persisted even among highly qualified researchers. Orgonometry addresses these problems in understandable and amazing ways. A discussion of these wonders will appear in the introduction to the reprint of "Orgonotic Contact (Part II)" in the next issue of this *Journal*.

### Endnotes

- Reich, W. 1950a. Orgonomic Functionalism. Part II. On the Historical Development of Orgonomic Functionalism. *Orgone Energy Bulletin* 2(1):1-15.
- . 1950b. Orgonometric Equations: I. General Form. *Orgone Energy Bulletin* 2(4):161-183 (written May 1949).

[Robert A. Harman, M.D.]

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The functional investigator views nature dynamically in terms of *mass-free* energy functions and sees the biological functions associated with material particles (molecules, ions, etc.) as *determined by them*. By placing full emphasis on energy functions as the basis for material functions, the researcher in natural science is in a unique position to identify the development of the material functions operating in the secondary material realm. Reich made enormous progress in this respect. Many of these functions have been described elsewhere (Reich 1973). One that requires continued careful and thorough study involves the capacity of biological orgone energy to *recognize* or *perceive* itself. Correctly understanding this perceptual function is critical for the biological sciences and medicine. It is also at this point that the materialistic (as opposed to the functional energetic) viewpoint loses its natural scientific orientation and mysticism as well as mechanism take over.

It will be shown that the incorrect formulation of the so-called "psychosomatic relationship" by contemporary science is a result of the

misunderstanding of the perceptual function. Armor distorts and blocks accurate perception of the individual's sensory experience of both the external world and of himself. To the extent that armor interferes with perception the armored scientist cannot apprehend the perceptual function accurately. As a result, armored thought allows for only two interpretations of natural functioning: either the perceptual function is determined by inert matter as mechanistic science asserts, or, apart from any physical basis, nature is fundamentally endowed with the attributes of consciousness, the contention of mysticism. Unless these errors in thinking are identified and eliminated there can be no hope of ever arriving at an accurate understanding of fundamental biological processes, including such pivotal functions as perception. If these errors are eliminated a fully integrated and consistent picture of our world will emerge, a world picture not riddled with the distortions introduced by and inherent to the mechano-mystical dichotomy.

In this article the function of orgonotic contact will be discussed using the tool of orgonometry. Through the abstraction of orgonometry it will be demonstrated that the perceptual functioning of the investigator is capable of comprehending itself objectively. A basis for a comprehensive understanding of biological functions in general and the somatic biopathies in particular will also be provided.

### **Historical Background**

Reich first discussed contact in "Psychic Contact and Vegetative Current," read at the International Psychoanalytic Congress in Lucerne, Switzerland in August 1934 (Reich 1949). This monograph continued the discussion of characteranalytic problems outlined in his book *Character Analysis* published one year earlier and focused on the relationship between psychic contact and vegetative excitability, the phenomenon of contactlessness (absence of contact) and substitute or distorted contact.

Reich discovered the relationship between psychic functions and biological excitability through investigation of the orgasm function. His assertion that the orgasm is not exclusively a psychic (conscious)

activity but rather a basic biological function was at variance with the mechano-mystical attitudes of his psychoanalytic contemporaries. Reich noted that in the orgasm there is a *momentary suspension of consciousness*. He therefore reasoned that consciousness must belong to the more superficial realm of psychic activity. It cannot be used to explain functions deeper than the psychological realm.

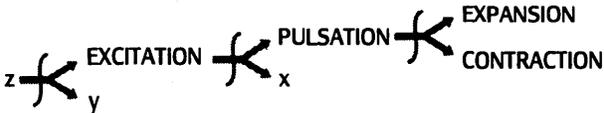
The phenomenon of contact could not be further investigated because it is related to deeper, mass-free, orgonotic functions and not to superficial psychological activity. Because Reich's conclusions were always grounded in observation, he had little more to say about contact at this time. He did, however, extensively discuss disturbances of contact and the individual's resultant substitute contact since these are important psychic manifestations of armor readily observable in clinical practice.

### **The Basic Antithesis of the Living**

In Reich's scientific investigation of pleasure and anxiety he was able to demonstrate that the subjective experience of emotion could be objectified by measuring changes of potential at the skin surface. He showed that only when the experimental subject felt pleasure in response to pleasurable stimuli did the recording instrument register a deflection in a positive direction. With stimuli that produced a subjective feeling of anxiety there was a negative deflection of the recording apparatus. What Reich discovered from his clinical observations and these experimental findings he called "the basic antithesis of vegetative life." In other words, in pleasure "something" moves out toward the skin and in anxiety that "something" moves away from the skin toward the center of the body. He also realized that from the perspective of the whole organism pleasure or expansion "toward the world" is anchored in the parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system and anxiety or contraction "away from the world" in the sympathetic division. He concluded that the antithesis of

vegetative life is present at every level of life function from the cellular to that of the total organism.

This important discovery shed no further light on contact itself. It was only with Reich’s discovery of biological and atmospheric orgone energy around 1940, together with the development of the technique of functional thinking, that his investigation of this deeper function could be carried further. The antithesis of vegetative life was found to be based, not on bioelectricity as he originally thought, but on the pulsation of an actual energy with physical properties, called by Reich “biological orgone energy.” His functional thought technique provided a solution to the relationship between the clinical and the biological realms: expansion and contraction are paired functional variants of the common functioning principle (CFP) orgone energy pulsation. Pulsation is a deeper, more inclusive function than either of its variations, expansion and contraction. The common functioning principle pulsation defines the variations of expansion and contraction. The question arises: What is the deeper function that constitutes the CFP of pulsation? Or, to put it differently: *what pulsates?* Placing the question in this form points to the correct answer: *excitation pulsates*. Therefore, excitation and pulsation belong in different domains. Excitation is in a deeper domain than pulsation. In the function of pulsation, excitation alternately pulsates to the periphery and to the center. We can write the correct functional formulation as follows:



Equation I

Every natural function has a paired function which is in the same domain. In the above functional equation we see that the paired

function of pulsation,  $x$ , and the paired function of excitation,  $y$ , as well as the common functioning principle of excitation,  $z$ , and its paired function,  $y$ , are unknown. These unknown functions are designated here by the letters  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ . In this investigation we proceed along the research path taken by Reich. We will first focus on the unknown function,  $y$ , paired with excitation as well as their common functioning principle,  $z$ . This will then place us in a better position to find the paired function of pulsation,  $x$ . Accordingly, we ask: What is the paired function of excitation? The answer to this question came from an unexpected source, from Reich's biopsychiatric investigation of the schizophrenic biopathy.

Reich treated a severely disturbed schizophrenic patient in whom delusions and hallucinations were a prominent feature. He carefully observed the patient's biophysical appearance and saw that her statements describing delusional ideas and sensations identified, albeit in a distorted fashion, actual somatic energy functions. By accurately describing these energy functions in natural scientific terms, he made a monumental discovery: the specific disturbance that is pathognomonic of schizophrenia. One important consequence of his discovery was the development of his understanding of the energetic function subsumed by the term "contact." Focusing on disturbances of contact, he found that in the schizophrenic illness there is a split between the functions of self-perception and biological excitation. In a brilliant flash of insight he discovered that perception and excitation are paired functions.<sup>1</sup> It follows that in health perception and excitation occur simultaneously, that is, they are "in contact." In all biopathic states there are different manifestations of disturbances of contact depending on the type of biopathy. (See later)

In schizophrenia natural functions are disturbed in a specific manner that is characteristic of this biopathy. In the mechanism of psychotic projection, for example, when *excitation* in the brain increases beyond a certain threshold specific for that individual, it becomes intolerable and is experienced as panic. Because of ocular armoring

<sup>1</sup>If perception and excitation are paired natural functions they have to be heterogeneous as they are qualitatively different.

excitation is “split” from the perceptual function with which it is normally united and instead of being accurately *perceived* as belonging to the self it is perceived as something alien, as belonging to the outer world. During sexual excitation, for example, the organismic orgone energy becomes intensely excited and the individual’s energy field luminesces and expands greatly. In the schizophrenic this increase in excitation, as with any sensation or emotion beyond a particular intensity, is intolerable. As a result excitation is perceived as originating externally.<sup>2</sup> The schizophrenic, in an effort to prevent being flooded with feeling, tries to avoid increases in excitation. This is accomplished by inhibiting respiration and by withdrawing contact with the environment.

Reich’s discovery brought about a great leap forward in our understanding of schizophrenia in particular and of biopathic processes in general. It demonstrated that:

- The perceptual and excitatory functions are distinct physical entities and that they are primary functions of biological orgone energy. In general, the perceptual function, a *qualitative* property of biological orgone energy, defines the capacity of orgone energy to perceive itself. The excitatory function, a *quantitative* property of biological orgone energy, defines the capacity of orgone energy for spontaneous movement. Perception does not belong exclusively to the superficial psychological realm as is commonly (but mistakenly) believed, although it is recognizable prominently there. It originates from the deeper biological realm. Similarly, the function of biological excitation is not confined exclusively to the somatic realm. *Perception and excitation occur in both the psychological and biological realms.*
- The perceptual and excitatory functions are heterogeneous paired variations. They belong to the same domain of natural functions. They appear at the very beginning of life. The unknown paired function,  $\gamma$ , of excitation is perception.
- The unknown common functioning principle of the perceptual and excitatory functions,  $z$ , has somehow to do with orgonotic contact between these two functions. Reich identified this common function as the *streaming movement* of orgone energy.

<sup>2</sup>The individual, for example, may ascribe internal orgonotic sensation (“currents”) to external “electrical” influences.

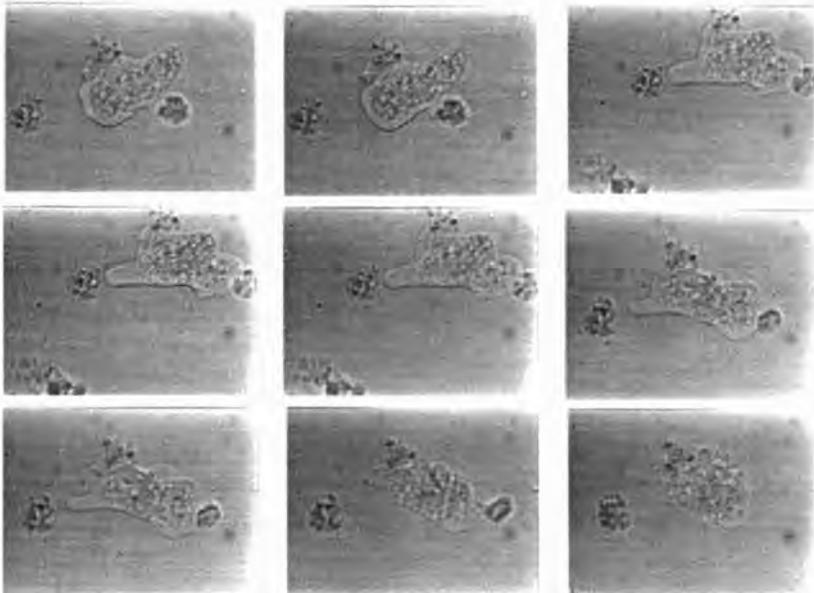
$$\text{Orgonotic Streaming} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Perception} \\ \text{Excitation} \end{array} \right.$$

Equation 2

Let us discuss each of the points in greater detail.

**1. The perceptual function originates from the biological realm in association with the excitatory function.**

There is ample evidence to indicate that the perceptual function is identifiable at the very beginning of life and in all biological functions. It is present in the simplest biological systems such as protozoa and also in individual metazoal cells. However, in order to investigate the perceptual and excitatory functions microscopically, it is necessary to observe *living* cells. The mechanistic approach to biology systematically excludes any possibility of encountering these basic functions of nature because it confines its observations to *dead* tissue. The photographs of a living ameba proteus in Figure 1, for example, clearly demonstrate the functions of perception and excitation. In this series a pseudopod, formed by protoplasmic streaming, extends toward and then retracts from bionous matter.



Photos Courtesy of Mr. Steven Dunlap

Figure 1

The perceptual and excitatory functions are present in the somatic as well as in the psychic realm. (The psychic and somatic realms will be defined later.) There is overwhelming evidence for the existence of the perceptual function at every level of biological functioning. In the special sensory *receptor* organs that function in the service of the psychic realm, the perceptual function is recognizable in structuralized cellular elements such as those found in the retina of the eye, the cochlea of the inner ear, and the sense organs at the skin surface etc., located abundantly at the periphery of the organism. These organs function in the service of total organismic functions. (See below) In the *somatic* realm the perceptual function is identifiable in the numerous specific *receptor* sites of the various organs and organ systems. *These receptor sites are a manifestation of the perceptual function in the somatic realm in the same manner as the sensory receptors are in the psychic realm.* The only difference between the perceptual function in the psychic and the somatic realms are the *specific organismic* functions that are perceived. (See later)

The *perceptual* function is an organotic function, an *intrinsic* property of biological orgone energy. We can deduce this because it involves more than just mechanical reception as, for example, in the case of a telephone receiver or a computer. Similarly, the function of *excitation* is an organotic function, an *intrinsic* property of biological energy. And, unlike mechanical forms of energy, the movement of orgone is *spontaneous*, also an *intrinsic* property of the energy itself.

The importance of the perceptual function in biological processes has begun to be realized by some identified with the prevailing mechanistic-materialistic approach. Moy, for example, acknowledges its significance as follows:

The elaborate organization of life requires specific molecular recognition. Although non-specific interactions may contribute to adhesion in molecular and cellular assemblies, *the selectivity of ligand and receptor interactions provides the specificity required to regulate multicomponent systems.* (Moy 1994) [Italics added]

There is a mystical implication in the phrase “molecular recognition.” Other scientists approach the perceptual problem in a strictly mechanistic-materialistic fashion.

In unicellular organisms; protein-based circuits act in place of a nervous system to *control behavior*; in the larger and more complicated cells of plants and animals, many thousands of proteins functionally connected to each other *carry information* from the plasma membrane to the genome. The imprint of the environment on the concentration and activity of many thousands of proteins in a cell is in effect a *memory trace*, like a ‘random access memory’ containing ever-changing information about the cell’s surroundings. Because of their high degree of interconnection, systems of interacting proteins act as neural networks *trained by evolution* to respond appropriately to patterns of extracellular stimuli. The ‘wiring’ of these networks depends on *diffusion-limited encounters* between molecules, and for this and other reasons they have unique features not found in conventional computer-based networks. (Pawson 1995) [Italics added]

In this passage the perceptual function is ignored entirely. Mechanistic thinking imbues inert matter, such as the biochemical substances contained in living systems, with life-like qualities. These biochemical substances participating in biological pulsation, however, do not *in and of themselves* pulsate, nor do they perceive. When incorporated into biological (orgonotic) systems, they then become pulsatory. This is seen, for example, in the appearance of calcium waves which function according to the specific biological properties of the calcium ion.<sup>3</sup> Only biological energy that is excited perceives.

## **2. The perceptual and excitatory functions are variants belonging to the same domain.**

In an earlier article we identified the point in the development of life from non-life that the perceptual function was first recognizable (Konia). This occurred at the beginning of the creation of life both phylogenetically and ontogenetically. The fertilized ovum of higher metazoa cannot implant in the endometrium unless the uterus

<sup>3</sup>Calcium waves are oscillations in the concentration of calcium ions accompanying bioenergetic contractile functions (e.g., exocytosis) in living organisms.

“recognizes” the ovum (Bookbinder). This is a manifestation of the perceptual function. Similarly, *excitability* of the ovum is exhibited by the strength of its orgone energy field and by its ability to undergo rapid mitotic division. In the healthy newborn, although there is, as yet, no fully integrated consciousness, the perceptual function is already fully developed.

The perceptual function is seen in the property of the internally generated *responsiveness* of all living systems to stimuli both external and internal. It is present in plants and animals alike. Similarly, biological excitability is present in all living systems in the property of internally generated, spontaneous motility. *Only in living systems do these functions exist as paired variations.* Movement (excitation) is based on perception and, conversely, perception is based on excitation.

The perceptual and excitatory functions are present at the very beginning of life and are identifiable at every level of biological organization from the most elemental processes (orgasm function, cell division) to the most highly complex level of protoplasmic functions such as consciousness. Excitation is observed as spontaneous protoplasmic movement that occurs constantly in every cell of living organisms. Similarly, the perceptual function is recognizable in such diverse protoplasmic functions as genetic “memory,” the process of wound healing, immunological “recognition,” orgone energy field contact at a distance, and the phenomenon of mimicry in plants and animals. The various receptor sites throughout the living organism are constituents of the perceptual function.

It is necessary to distinguish the perceptual function from other non-specific orgonotic functions such as the orgonomic potential, pulsation, the lawful self-assembly of amino acids and those physiological processes that can be satisfactorily understood by the material laws of chemistry and physiology. What most distinguishes the perceptual function from other biological functions is its high degree of *specificity*. The perceptual function is responsible for the specificity of all biological functions involved in psychic and somatic contact. (See later)

The surface membrane of living systems is a necessary prerequisite for perception (Pawson 1995). Surfaces and membranes are present not only on the organism as a whole, but on every one of its organs and on all cellular components. The significance of biological membranes is that they contain innumerable *receptors*. Together with the function of excitation the perceptual function effects orgonotic contact with both the external and internal environment.

The last decade has witnessed a vast expansion in the knowledge of the biochemical mechanisms of physiological receptors. These fall into only a few structural groups, probably fewer than ten, that share homologous structure and common physiological functions. Similarly, an abundance of biochemical substances with specific metabolic pathways have been found to be involved in the function of biological excitation (i.e., neurotransmitters, messenger systems, etc.) According to classical theory receptors are proteins, each having a binding site for a specific biochemical substance (ligand). The receptor has the capacity to selectively bind one specific component of the extracellular medium, even if it is present in very low concentrations. Contact between receptor (perceptual function) and ligand (excitatory function) *is based on the particular biological function* that is involved (i.e., hormonal, immunological, etc.).

Since the perceptual function is omnipresent in living systems, it is to be expected that the most elemental physical processes are involved. Many sensory systems have receptor capabilities that are limited only by the physical property of the source of excitation. For example, “hair” cells of the inner ear are capable of detecting displacements of atomic dimension. Photoreceptor cells in the retina can detect a single photon. The olfactory stimulus also has a quantum unit, the odorant molecule (Menini 1995). Orgonotic contact between cells is based on the participation of specific protein molecules of only 50-100 amino acids in length. The sequences of these molecules are highly conserved in the sense that similar structural configurations are involved in quite different biological functions (Bray 1995).

### 3. The Common Functioning Principle (CFP) of perception and excitation is the streaming movement of orgone energy.

Orgonotic contact depends upon the streaming movement of orgone energy. Streaming of orgone energy is therefore a more inclusive, deeper function than its variations, the functions of perception and excitation. Streaming can be observed in the west to east flow of the equatorial orgone energy stream visible both from the ground and by satellites in space. It is responsible for the earth's rotation and for the revolution of the planets; orgonotic streaming can also be inferred from the rotational kinematics of galaxies (i.e., the flat rotational curve of galaxies). Microscopically, streaming movement of orgone energy can be observed in protozoa and in many cellular elements of metazoa such as white blood cells, fibroblasts, and in the axonal flow of neurons. There are several kinds of streaming motion: rotational (seen in developing protozoa); back and forth (anterograde and retrograde axonal flow); and pulsatory (observed in amebae). The bioenergetic function of these different movements will be discussed in another context.

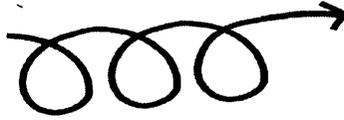
Streaming is subjectively experienced in the unarmored organism as a "three-dimensional" sensation or as "a breeze" flowing through the body. The association of the paired variations of excitation and perception defines contact and is based on the presence of streaming. *Streaming indicates the presence of contact between the perceptual and the excitatory functions.* Without streaming there is a disturbance of contact and perception is either distorted or absent; thought processes are similarly distorted in the direction of mechanism or mysticism.

#### The Functional Integration of Pulsation ( $E_p$ ) and Spinning Wave ( $E_s$ )

We have seen that the function excitation is the common functioning principle of the paired variations of pulsation and an unknown function (Equation 1). Here we will attempt to identify the unknown function.

Pulsatory movement occurs radially from center to periphery (expansion) and from periphery to center (contraction). The

spinning wave and its motion, however, are also manifestations of orgone energy excitation. As observed in the orgone energy dark room, the spinning wave's movement is gently curved and linear:



Since both pulsation and the spinning wave are manifestations of orgone energy *excitation*, the question arises: Can they be the paired variations of the common functioning principle excitation? If they are, they would be homogeneous variations since they are qualitatively similar. In this case the paired variations function as simple opposites, antithetical functions that attract each other and coexist (see later):

### PULSATION — SPINNING WAVE

The following lines of reasoning support the formulation that the spinning wave,  $E_{\psi}$ , is the paired function of pulsation,  $E_{\Phi}$ .

- Emotions are based on the subjective perception of the *radial* movement of energy. Pleasure is experienced with expansion while anxiety and other dysphoric emotions are experienced with contraction. Sensations, on the other hand, are based on the *longitudinal* movement of energy.<sup>4</sup> A sudden intense contraction (anxiety) or sustained intense expansion (pleasure) is accompanied by strong sensations.

- The distinction between protozoa whose locomotion is primarily an expression of the pulsatory function, e.g., the ameba, and those whose locomotion is primarily governed by the spinning wave function, e.g., ciliates such as the paramecium.

- Phylogenetically, in the evolution of metazoa, the structuralization of the pulsatory function in radial symmetry is a more primitive form of organization than bilateral symmetry. Even after the structuralization of the spinning wave function in bilateral symmetry,

<sup>4</sup>Energy movement radially, manifested in movement of the autonomic nervous system, is experienced as emotion. Energy movement longitudinally, manifested in movement of the central nervous system, is experienced as sensation. See "Orgonotic Functions of the Brain (Part II)," *Journal of Orgonomy* 16(2), 1982.

radial (core-periphery) functions persist and co-exist with bilaterally symmetric functions. In the flatworm planeria, for example, there is clear bilateral symmetry but radial symmetry persists in the structure of the gut. In the annelid or segmented worm the interaction of radial and bilateral symmetric excitation functions has been fully integrated in its segmented structure.

- Ontogenetically, in the development of the metazoan embryo, radial symmetry (the blastula stage) precedes gastrulation (elongation of the embryo). With the appearance of gastrulation, both the pulsatory and spinning wave functions coexist.

- In atmospheric physics, the early stages of development of hurricanes occur with intense energetic atmospheric *contraction*, which manifests as a low pressure system. This event is followed by the development of cyclonic (spinning wave) activity. The degree of cyclonic activity, angular wind velocity, corresponds to the intensity of the atmospheric contraction (measured by the drop in barometric pressure).

Atmospheric Contraction  $\rightarrow$   Cyclonic Activity

From these considerations we propose that the functions of pulsation,  $E_{\Phi}$ , and spinning wave,  $E_{\Psi}$ , are paired homogenous variations of the common functioning principle orgone energy excitation,  $E$ . Under certain conditions the pulsatory and spinning wave functions can excite each other.

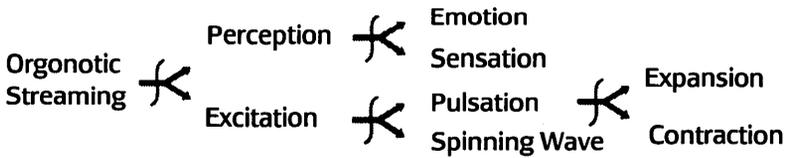
Excitation ( $E$ )  $\leftarrow$   Pulsation ( $E_{\Phi}$ )  
Spinning Wave ( $E_{\Psi}$ )

We have seen that the paired function of excitation is perception. Perception, in turn, is the CFP of the paired functions of sensation, the perception of energy movement along the longitudinal axis, and emotion, the perception of energy movement along the radial axis.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup>E.F. Baker in a personal communication.



Equation 3 depicts the functional relationship between the domains of life which develop as paired variations of the CFP orgone energy streaming. It will be shown that this orgonometric equation integrates the psychic and somatic realms.



Equation 3

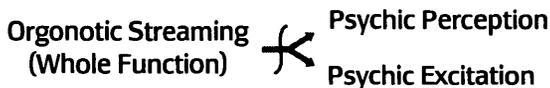
### The Psychosomatic Relationship

We are now in a position to discuss the psychosomatic relationship. First, however, we must define psyche and soma since it is by no means clear to what natural functions these terms correspond. From a functional perspective, the psyche (“mind”) is identical to the *unitary energy functions of the organism in the perceptual realm*. Specifically, although the most intense psychic functions and contact occur at the erogenous zones located at both ends of the human body, from where the individual reaches out to its environment, these functions are in the service of the total organism. Hence, psychic biopathies, the province of psychiatry, involve armoring of the erogenous zones. This definition of the psyche provides the psychological realm and disturbances of psychic functioning with a natural scientific basis. Similarly, the soma (“body”) corresponds to *local or component functions of the organism*. These are the organ systems, the organs, their cells and the cellular organelles, and the functional, physiological interactions that constitute the total biosystem. Somatic biopathies, the province of medicine, can involve armoring of any segment of the human organism.

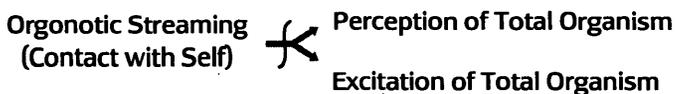
The perceptual and excitatory functions and their CFP organotic streaming originate from mass-free orgone energy. These functions co-exist with the functions subsumed by the terms psyche (whole function) and soma (component functions) of the organism. Psychic and somatic functions are based on the functions of perception and excitation. Accordingly, *it is possible to distinguish between psychic contact and somatic contact as distinct functions belonging to the whole and component functions of the organism, respectively.*

### Psychic Contact

Psychic contact occurs when there is organotic streaming, the CFP of the paired variations psychic perception and psychic excitation.



There are two aspects to psychic contact: contact with the self or internal environment and contact with the world or external environment. Contact with the self is the CFP of perception and of excitation originating from the internal environment.



Similarly, contact with the world (external environment) is the CFP of the variations of perception and excitation originating from the external environment.<sup>6</sup>



<sup>6</sup>The visual system can focus in two directions, either outward toward the external environment giving rise to images of the world or inward toward the internal environment (organ sensations) giving rise to internal images such as those that occur in dreams.

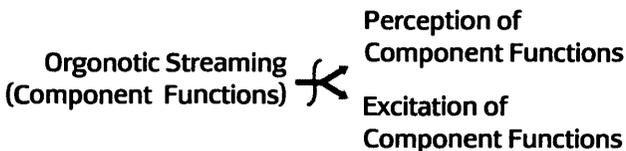
In the presence of armor, the perceptual and excitatory functions from the armored segments are sequestered from the total organism and are not experienced consciously. There is a disturbance of contact. The basis of the unconscious, a psychological concept developed by Freud, is the biological state of contactlessness.

### Somatic Contact

The mechanistic approach of modern biology has resulted in great advances in identifying the specific elements involved in somatic contact. These can be found in any current textbook of biology. However, if one is to avoid becoming lost in its richly detailed complexities, the highly intricate specificity of the interaction between the perceptual and excitatory functions in complex metazoa must be understood not mechanistically, as is presently the case, but in *functional energetic* terms. This discussion is beyond the scope of this presentation.

*The somatic realm consists of the totality of the component functions of the organism, the cells, organs, organ systems, etc.* Excitation from a given component function and the perception of this function constitute the paired variations of the CFP somatic contact.

Somatic contact is based on orgonotic streaming involving local or component functions, the CFP of the paired variations of somatic perception and somatic excitation.



Somatic perception is not usually conscious because consciousness is a whole function and somatic functions occur on the constituent, cellular or tissue levels. Full integration of the perceptual and excitatory functions in somatic processes (somatic contact) constitutes the basis for physiological homeostasis. Some examples are

morphogenesis, growth, and all physiological functions including respiration, digestion, excretion, circulation, metabolism, etc.

The respiratory function illustrates the relationship between psychic and somatic contact. External respiration involves the interaction between the total organism and the external environment and consists of the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide gases. Charging of the organism with atmospheric orgone also occurs. Full, unimpeded respiration is accompanied by a sense of well-being in the entire organism (a psychic function). Internal respiration consists of the interaction between the organism and the components of the internal environment (a somatic function). It involves the exchange of gases and orgone within every cell of the organism. Full external respiratory pulsation enhances psychic contact while full internal respiratory pulsation promotes somatic contact.

### **The Somatic Biopathies**

In health, contact between perception and excitation brings about organotic streaming. Conversely, organotic streaming enhances integration of excitation and perception in all biological activities.

In both the psychic and somatic biopathies a pulsatory disturbance exists in the function of excitation. There is, in addition, a perceptual disturbance. Together, these disturbances account for the condition of contactlessness that accompanies all biopathic states.

*The pathophysiology of somatic biopathies is based on a disturbance of contact involving component functions of the biosystem. The psychopathology of the psychic biopathies is based on disturbances of contact involving the whole organism.*

The most superficial manifestation of a somatic biopathy occurs when biological orgone energy, blocked from adequate regulation because of armor, is discharged into the autonomic nervous system. This results in either chronic sympatheticotonia or a reactive parasympathetic state. The discharge manifests as the biopathic symptom. There is a disturbance of the somatic contact of a particular physiological function. In such cases, erroneously referred to as

“psychosomatic” diseases, the state of contactlessness and the accompanying biopathic symptom are often readily eliminated through medical orgone therapy. Examples include essential hypertension, peptic ulcer, irritable bowel syndrome, and asthma.

Other somatic biopathic conditions extend deeper into the biosystem. In these cases, in addition to a pulsatory disturbance, there is a more severe disturbance of somatic contact between the perceptual (receptor) and excitatory functions involved in a particular physiologic activity. Examples of these disorders include certain endocrinopathies, a predisposition to infectious diseases, the so-called autoimmune disorders and the carcinomatous shrinking biopathy. In these cases disturbances in the perceptual function may be based on actual destruction of receptor sites of the involved tissue. Examples include myasthenia gravis, Hashimoto’s thyroiditis and diabetes mellitus. The cancerous process is the result of the absence of contact between perception and excitation due to chronic anorgonia.<sup>7</sup>

Just as chronic stimulation of the perceptual apparatus results in desensitization (dulling) in the psychic realm, continued receptor excitation results in decreased sensitivity in the somatic realm. An example is the diminished pharmacological effect of beta-adrenergic bronchodilators with repeated usage in the treatment of asthma.

## Summary

Materialistic science views elemental material particles as fundamental to its understanding of nature. This thought process leads to materialistic reductionism. While correct in the restricted area of mechanical functions, this approach is not applicable in the far wider realm of natural science. In biology, for example, materialistic reductionism fosters the belief that the functioning of the organism can be explained exclusively by studying matter (atoms, molecules) in its cells, organelles, etc. In the science of genetics, molecular biology and the study of DNA molecules prevail. Most modern biologists believe that the investigation of structure at the molecular level will eventually yield a complete understanding of biology. In contrast, the

<sup>7</sup>Contemporary medicine, with its mechanistic perspective, has recognized that disturbances of receptor activity occur in the development of cancer.

investigator with a functional perspective understands that the movement of orgone energy is primary and that matter and the material world develop from this primordial realm.

It is necessary to extend our understanding of the perceptual function into the physiological (somatic) realm in order to satisfactorily comprehend the high degree of specificity of both normal physiological functions and the pathophysiology of biopathic illnesses. The perceptual and excitatory functions of biological orgone energy are highly specific and in constant interaction. The perceptual function is manifested in the psychic realm in the phenomenon of consciousness. This occurs when there is a certain degree of biophysical integration of sensory input (excitation) with the reticular activating system of the brain. Table 1 on the following page summarizes the various developmental levels of the functions of perception, emotion, sensation and consciousness in biological systems.

The bioenergetic understanding of the perceptual function in biological processes places biology within the sphere of functional science.

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TABLE 1:

	PERCEPTUAL FUNCTION	EMOTIONAL FUNCTION	SENSORY FUNCTION	CONSCIOUSNESS
1) Stage of <i>phylogenetic</i> ontogenic appearance	Beginning of Life	Protozoa	Annelids (bilateral symmetry)	In humans beginning in the first year of life
2) Energetic Basis	Dissociation of variants of excitation and perception and excitation from cosmic orgone energy	Radial flow of excitation with a certain quantum of charge	Longitudinal flowing of excitation with a certain quantum of charge	Pooling of sensory collateral fibers in reticular activating system in the brain stem
3) Manifestations	Contact between perception and excitation is basis for all biological activity. Psychic Function: Pleasure-Anxiety antithesis, sensation. Somatic Function: "Cellular Memory," movement, receptors, etc.	Emotion	Sensation	Self-awareness including the various "functions" of consciousness, i.e., memory, thinking, sensing
4) Structural Basis	Receptor patches on cells and Sensory Receptor Cells	None in protozoa. Autonomic nervous system in metazoa	Sensory neurons	Reticular activating system (RAS) in brain stem and thalamus