Carlo Splendore

STUDIES AND RESEARCHES ON ORGONE ENERGY

Carlo Splendore, MSc

THE LIFE ENERGY

Recent studies have confirmed the hypothesis, passed on to the present days by traditions dating back to the beginning of time, on the existence of a force field that surrounds the human body. This field extends some meters far from the skin and is radiated from some parts of the body, particularly the head and the hands. The origin and nature of this energy is still unknown. It seems that an electromagnetic phenomenon channels "something" of fundamental for life itself, but that ordinary science it is not yet able to define.

Subjective witnesses of psychics, such as clairvoyants, able to perceive an higher octave of the vibration range beyond the visible spectrum, seem to have found confirmation of the results obtained in the last decades of the past century by many researchers, world-wide spread.

In fact, in this period many experiments, aiming to confirm the existence and the properties of the life energy field generated by the physical body of the human beings[1], were performed by scientists in several countries.

Particularly, around the '30s of the XXth century, the Austrian physician Wilhelm Reich (1897-1957) carried out experiments on the origins and the nature of life energy. In 1934 he started some experiments that led him to discover the bions, micro-organism obtained from organic and/or sterilised inorganic materials.

Some years later, in 1939, he found out that bions emitted an unknown kind of energy, not following the known laws of physics. Reich called this energy *Life Energy* or *Orgone* (from organism and orgasm) and concluded that this energy was a radiation with cosmic origins. Soon, he questioned about some analogies between orgone properties and ether characteristics found out by many scientists.

He concluded that many of these characteristics coincided to many properties of the cosmic orgone energy, that were obtained by direct observation and experimentally replicated. So, he defined as ether flow in the human membranous structure the orgonic current of man.

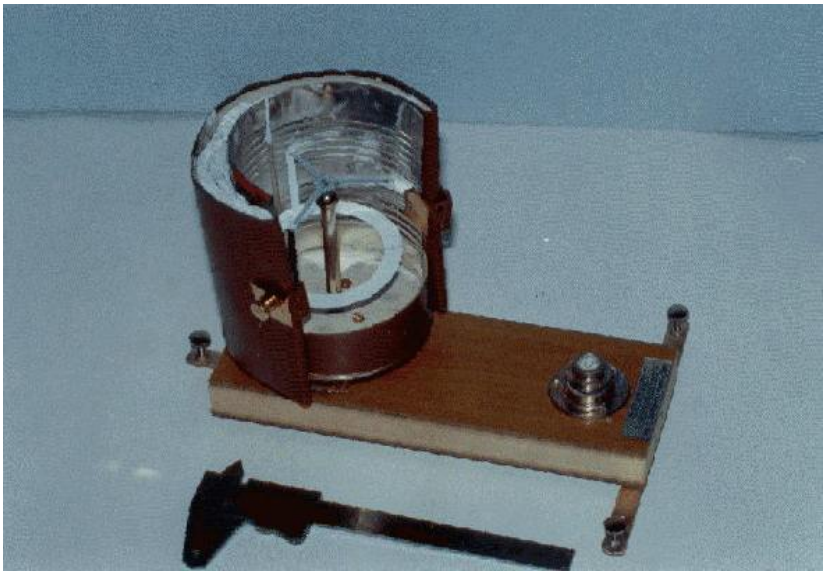
[1] See Splendore C., *The Wave of Life in the Cosmos Harmony* (in Italian), Technipress Edition, Rome, 1988 and *As Below As Above* (in Italian) Atanor Edition, Rome, 1994.

Unlike the ether, that was thought to be static, Reich found orgone belongs to an undulatory current that flows from West to East, with a velocity higher than that one of the earth.
Negative result of the Michelson and Morley experiments, carried out to verify the existence of the ether, is to be attributed, Reich said, to the fact that ether was considered as static, and the earth considered moving through a stationary ether. In fact, subsequent observations on atmospheric orgone proved that the ether is not at all static, but it moves more rapidly than the earth.
So, according to Reich the hypothesis of a possible existence of the ether keeps on being valid.

THE ROTORGON

1. The instrument

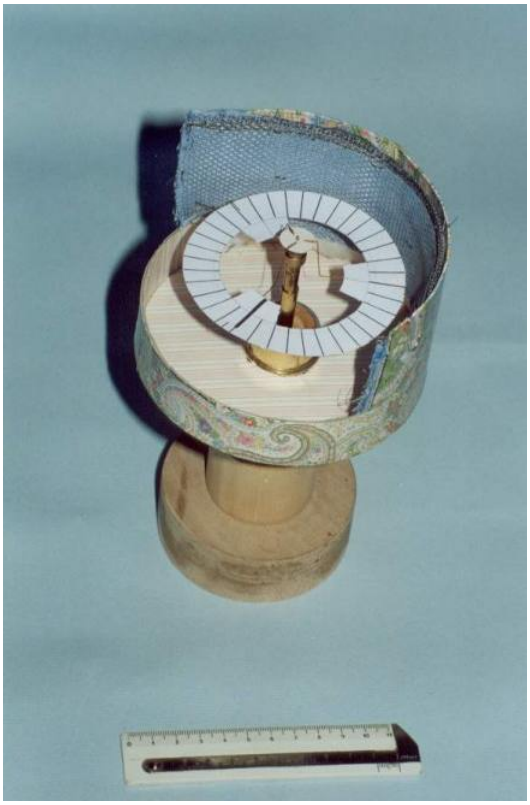
The Rotorgon



The Rotorgon (stemming from rotor plus orgone) is a simple device allowing to detect the existence of a life energy field, both emitted by the human body and existing in the environment where we live, coming from cosmic area and flowing around the earth.
Many factors can persuade us that this kind of energy is of orgonic nature, mostly both because the instrument is made also of an orgone accumulator, that is integral part of it, and that it sheds light on some properties that are characteristics of this kind of energy.
We do not want to discuss about the true nature of this energy, still controversial for some aspects, but what we can do up to now is to confirm that, *based on the results obtained from lab test*, the Rotorgon is nothing else that an instrument by which the above life energy is firstly subjected to a change into electrostatic energy, and then converted in kinetic energy.
In fact, the most sensitive element of this instrument is the rotating device that, with its spontaneous

motion and without the help of any conventional additional energy, shows the existence of a form of inexhaustible and still unknown energy.
Studies and experiments about the possible application of this kind of energy are ongoing and the utilisation of the results is expected to be as promising as unforeseeable. Future applications could range from a new way of motor force using free energy (namely with unlimited availability) until to the realisation of a new mean of remote communication.
The purpose of this article is just popular, without claiming to discuss the phenomenon from a scientific point of view. It is mostly directed to readers with good attitudes in “do it by yourself”, and gives them all the information and technical data needed to build the instrument, even without using schemes, figures, and pictures.
In fact, the construction of the Rotorgon is very cheap and it can be built by using very simple pieces, that even the most layman experimenter can easily find.

2. How to build it


The rotorgon base

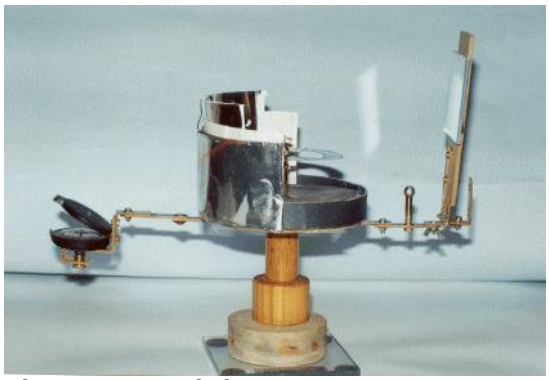
The Rotorgon consists of the following parts:

fixed part, called *stator*

moving part, called *rotor*

the *stator* is obtained from a cylindrical box of pressed cardboard (or wood), with diameter of 12-14 cm, and height of 10-12 cm. The box should be cut along two diametrically opposite lines as to form half a circumference, located about 2-cm height from the bottom. We obtain a box, still having the bottom, but from which a semi-cylindrical part has been removed (table 5). In this way, half a box is obtained, where the wall has particular importance because it will be a part of an orgone accumulator. In fact, this wall will have to be lined by one or more alternated layers of cotton and iron. Going on from the back of the semi-cylindrical wall to the internal part of the box, the following layers can be found: cardboard (or wood), cotton wool (padding) and iron sheet (tin). A small brass column is fixed in the center of the box (it could be also used for a brass screw, 6-7 cm long). On the top of the brass column a blind hole will be drilled, 0.2-0.3 mm deep, and this will be the location of the conical pivot of the rotor (see table 1). A layer of cotton wool and a disk of iron sheet will be put on the bottom of the box.
In order to be able to orient the stator to the four cardinal points, a compass, fixed at one end of a brass bar screwed to the bottom of the box and jutting out 6-7 cm (table 3, 4, and 5), can be used for. It is obvious that the stator can be oriented, only in the case it is mounted, by means a pivot, on a vertical support having a base plate (table 1). In this way the Rotorgon can rotate on the pivot, while the base support is maintained fixed. On the other end of the brass bar, when the upper edge of the box is high enough to hide the rotor, a mirror, fixed to the main structure of the instrument by means a hinge in such a way to allow changing inclination, will be needed.

The *rotor* is composed of the following four part (see table 2):



The Rotorgon with the mirror on

pin pivot
collector disk
halo
ring

The *pin pivot* can be obtained from one end of a needle. The *collector* consists of a cardboard disk (having diameter of 16-18 mm) with a hole in the center, in which the pivot, by a drop of glue, is fixed. The *halo* has three or four arms, fold downward with the function to lower the centre of gravity of the entire moving structure against the support point of the pivot. The arms can be obtained from a copper or steel wire (0.3 mm thick), opportunely shaped and welded to the collector disk through a little of glue. Instead of metal wires, paper streams can be used for, as well. The advantage in using paper streams is to notably reduce the weight of the moving structure (table 2A). Finally, the *ring* is obtained by designing and cutting out from a paper sheet (that used for printer is good enough) a double ring having external diameter of about 80-90 mm and internal diameter of 60-70 mm. Then, the ring will be connected to the arms of the halo by a drop of glue.
It is mandatory now to clarify what position the rotor has, once it has been mounted on the conical bearing (blind hole), in respect to the semi box. It is, for an half part, *protected* by the half box, and the remaining half part, is exposed to the surrounding environment. This condition must be carefully followed and satisfied in order to make the instrument functioning. Other solutions, with some changes carried out on the above mentioned one, have been useful tested, as well. For instance, we obtained good results when the cut part of the box is just a little less than a half, in such a way to reduce the free space with the advantage to have more available space for the orgone accumulator.
In this way, we do not have anymore a plane of diametrical section, but two planes angled between them 120° (instead of 180°).
The wall of the half box, wrapping the half rotor, is cased with iron sheet, at distance of about 1-2 cm from the edge of the rotor. It is advisable not to reduce this distance if you want to avoid the rotor blocking up by the attraction exerted by the wall.

How to use it

If we charge the instrument by laying on the hands, even though at few millimetres far from the wall of the box and/or the bottom, we can observe that the rotor soon starts rotating. The rotation velocity depends on the duration of the charge and from the intensity of the transmitted energy. With good working condition, 18-20 rpm can be reached.
The direction of the rotation depends on the instrument orientation versus the cardinal points. We have observed that if the direction E-W passes through the middle line of the box (or symmetry axis of the box, from the perpendicular plane to that one the box has been sectioned), in such a way the concave part of the box is oriented to W, the direction of the rotor rotation is almost always counterclockwise. Only in presence of atmospheric disturbance the direction of the rotation tends to reverse, as we

discuss in the next chapter.
In the case the orientation of the instrument is reversed, with the concave part of the half box towards E, the direction of the rotor rotation also changes and promptly reverts becoming clockwise.
This could induce to think on the existence of an energetic current that passes through the instrument from W to E, according to the theory of the propagation of the cosmic orgonic wave. Charges induced by laying on the hands would not have other function that powering the weak energy channelled by the orgonic wave. According to this theory, the instrument would be affected from the combined influence of a *main* wave amplified and *modulated* by a local source of life energy. From this point of view the Rotorgon not always is able to make a reliable measurement of the intensity of the energy radiating from the hands, not being able to identify this energy from that one related to the orgonic wave that flows through. This would be confirmed by the fact that, keeping constant any other variable, laying the hands alone on the instrument, in order to induce in the rotor a constant rotation velocity, is not enough. On the contrary, we have seen that this velocity changes, keeping constant the psycho-physical condition of the operator, when other variables such as the atmospheric conditions change.
Someone sees the spontaneous rotational motion of the rotor in somehow correlated to the dynamic nature of the orgonic energy that should have the characteristic to propagate itself by waves and in a spiral-shaped form. In particular condition a vortex could form inducing the rotation of the paper ring (rotor) immersed in this rotational field, as for a sort of electrostatic induction.
It is a matter of fact that supplying electrostatic charges to the external coating of the stator power the performances of the Rotorgon, and this is well evident by a sudden acceleration of the rotor.
The charge of the instrument can be also done by means of a glow-lamp (60-80 W), put at distance of 50-60 cm. In the case the instrument is subjected to an intermittent light lamp, the stopped rotor, starts rotating and accelerating as the frequency of the lamp gradually increases. However, it is very difficult to establish a synchronism between the light frequency and the rotation velocity of the rotor, that firstly accelerates and then goes out of phase, slows down and sometime stops. In this case variables not yet well known, such as the orgone accumulator, that can hold back part of the energy coming from the outside, and release the remaining one and perhaps also transform it, can play an important role.
Generally, before to definitively stop, the rotor presents an intermittent motion: it stops, stays stopped for few seconds (the time needed for recharging) and then restarts rotating for some minutes and then it stops again. Definitive stopping is preceded by longer and longer stops. In this case it has been seen that usually the instrument continues working even with bad atmospheric condition (overcast or rain). In the case the bad weather lasts for some days, the rotor stops just after the charging. In fact, the Rotorgon works, once charged, by means of the flow of the orgonic wave passing through. This wave is thought having a pulsating nature and channels an energy depending on several parameters such as the weather condition.
One of the variables that can affect the stopping of the rotor is the presence of the operator, mostly when he is entering the room where the instrument is located. It is well known from the syntropic principle (negative entropy), valid for all the living system, that a system with higher orgonotic potential draws energy to one at lower energetic level. In this case a flow of energy from the instrument to the operator is to be expected.
When the instrument is completely charged, it has been seen that the opposite can happens. It is suggested to prepare the experiments in such a way to have a remote control of the instrument functioning, in order to avoid compromising the results of the test.
A similar phenomenon to that above described can be observed even when approaching a plant or

flowers to the running Rotorgon: the rotor definitively stops.

Duration of the charge

The duration of the charge is function of the orgonic potential of the environment: the lower is the difference of potential between the instrument and the environment, the longer is the duration of the discharge. However, when this time is higher than 24 hours, it seems we can not speak anymore about a discharge of the instrument. In this case, we can think about a sort of supply of local orgonic current to the instrument. This point is extremely interesting and would deserve to be studied in deep through systematic experiments. When we observe a so long and autonomous rotation of the rotor, with continuos and regular night and day motion, we are nearly forced to think about a supply of orgone energy from the surrounding environment.
Lately, we observed that *the spontaneous motion of the rotor is practically perpetual*, night and day, even if interrupted, every so often, for short breaks needed for recharging.

The critical potential

The critical potential of the Rotorgon (Pcr) is the lowest level of energy needed to overcome the inertial forces of the moving structure and the modest friction of the pivot pin on its bearing. This value is a constructive characteristic of the instrument and represents the threshold above which the Rotorgon starts rotating.
When the instrument is located in an environment having an energetic potential not high enough to continuously maintain in rotation the rotor (environment poor in life charge) but with an energetic level value almost equal to the critical potential Pcr, even a very low orgonic current can be detected by the instrument. In fact, the energy coming from this orgonic current, even having a potential lower than Pcr, is stored in the stator that, as we have said, is provided with an orgone accumulator.
After sometime, the storing of this energy determines the increase of the stator potential (in the same way the storing of heat determines an increase in temperature) until to overcome the Pcr value. So, the rotor starts and keeps on rotating for a period depending on the quantity of the stored energy. During this phase, that we can call *active phase*, the instrument discharges, under the form of kinetic energy, the potential energy stored in the previous charging phase (called *passive phase*).
In the case, the instrument is located in an environment where the potential is much lower than Pcr (unhealthy air and/or with high humidity and pollution agents), we have to supply energy (through a lamp, putting the instrument in a sunny location, radiating energy by laying on the hands, etc) to the instrument if we want it to detect the presence of the orgone current of the environment. On the contrary, we have to wait that the weather and seasonal conditions change, with the presence of a sufficiently active orgone energy flow, that promotes the rotation of the rotor.
Lastly, if the atmospheric and environmental conditions are good enough, with a local orgone potential higher than Pcr, the instrument will have performances absolutely unexpected. Then, the rotor will detect, with its spontaneous, active and constant motion, all the power coming from the orgone wave. In this case, we can see, at any hour of the night and the day, that *the rotation of the paper ring is very akin to something of living-like*.

The orgonic wave

The orgonic wave that passes through the instrument consists of two semi-waves: the former is positive (peak) and the latter is negative (valley). The peak, with a potential higher than Pcr, induces the rotation of the rotor, while the negative semi-wave, with potential lower than Pcr, is not able to maintain it in rotation.
The presence of an orgone wave is put in evidence by the Rotorgon even when, in favourable condition, the instrument continuously works. In fact, the motion of the rotor is almost never an uniform rotational motion, namely at constant velocity, but varies since the rotor is subjected to continue acceleration and deceleration. This can induce to think about a presence of an energy flow variable over the time. The instrument, immersed in an energy field that passes through, *can works by itself, without supplying energy*, provided that the environment can help it to.
It is something like what happens to a galena radio. In this case, the channelled energy of the electromagnetic wave is able to make the membrane of the cuff hearing vibrating. The modulated wave is rectified from the crystal and made audible, but it is not amplified. If we want to pick up a remote station, and detect waves that channel lower energy, we have to recur to a local source of energy, amplifying the coming wave that then goes to feed the loudspeaker. In the same way the Rotorgon does and works.
When the orgonic wave is particularly intense and/or the environmental conditions permit, the instrument detects it without the help of additional energy. When the wave is feeble and the instrument works in unfavourable conditions, it is necessary *to feed* it by supplying an additional energy, that primes the functioning. The function of the lamp (or any other auxiliary mean) can be compared to that of the current that feeds a radio device.

1. The length of the orgonic wave

We have seen that the motion of the rotor consists of an accellerated-decelerated motion. Rarely, this last motion slows down until to stop: it is the necessary break for charging. However, usually is a continuing to follow one peaks and valleys to another, or, if we like, maximum and minimum velocity of rotation. In this regime of *undulatory* motion, it is not difficult to measure the time passing between two consecutive minimum, and this time is nothing else than the period T, namely the duration of an oscillation. It is a repeating data and always with the same value, and it assumes the meaning of a constant, often combined to its multiples (the harmonics).
In order to calculate the length of the orgonic wave ( ) we must know the velocity of the propagation, V. Reich said that this velocity should be a little higher than the rotation velocity of the earth, V' at the same location.
According to the consideration of Reich, we can assume a value 10-20% more and for a location (Rome) at 42° of latitude N, we can obtain:

V=V'• 1,15=352• 1,15=405 m/sec

Following several measurements it has been found for T the value of about 25 sec for the fundamental one (and 50 and 75 for the harmonics). The length of the wave is given by the following:

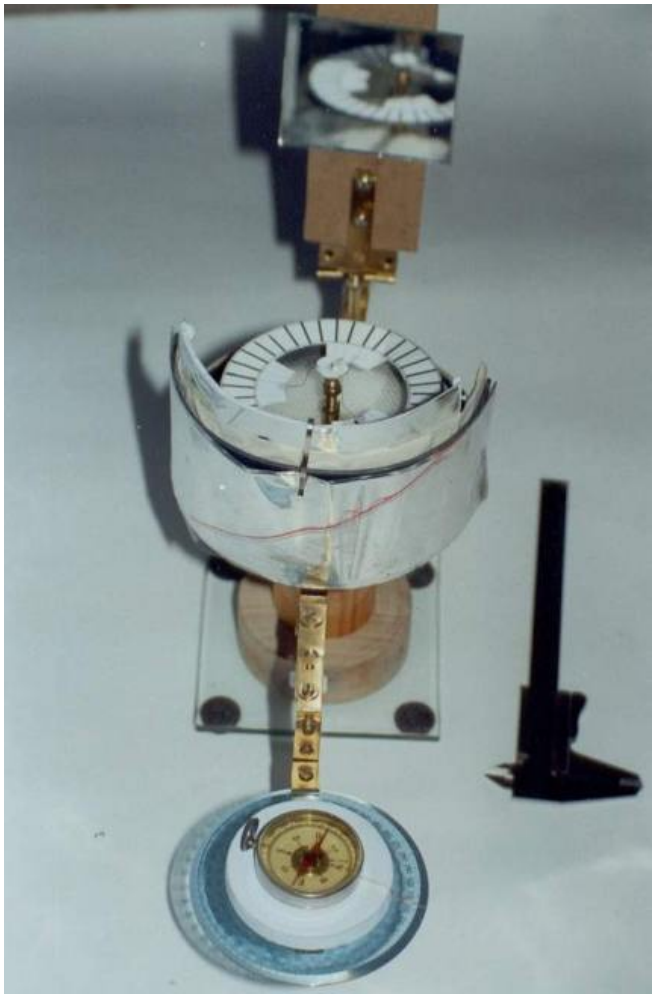
= V• T = 405• 25 =10125 m

In case this could be an electromagnetic wave (but it is not), it should belong to the field of the long waves. The obtained value for has been confirmed, as we can see later on, by measurements performed by using the Orgonometer. From the period T we can calculate the frequency, as follows:

F = 1/T = 0,04 cycle/sec = 2,4 cycle/min

This velocity of the rotor belongs to the velocity range between 2 and 3 rpm. Based on this value, we can think that the velocities recorded by the Rotorgon, are nothing else that frequencies of as many different orgonic waves and that, what we have defined up to now as *orgonic wave*, in reality is the result of a bundle of (etheric) waves. Therefore the range of the waves detected by the instrument should be between 1000 and 10000 m.

The Rotorgon and meteorology



The variation of the weather conditions affects the performances of the instrument. This fact should not astonish if we think that every atmospheric disturbance always comes with more or less big variations of the physical parameters of the atmosphere (such as pressure, temperature, and air humidity), and particularly by a sudden change of the electric potential, and type and grade of ionisation.
For instance, we observed that a good weather condition (shining sun in a clear sky) corresponds to the rotation of the rotor always in the same way. Obviously, the direction of rotation is function of the orientation of the instrument. So, when the instrument is oriented to W and we are seated in front of it, with the forehead to N, the direction of rotation always will be counterclockwise. The rotor tends assuming the characteristic undulatory behaviour of the velocity: it rotates with velocity that regularly increases and decreases, and never stops.
When a weather disturbance comes from W, we know that the direction of the orgonic current inverts and, rather than propagates from W to E, will be directed from E to W. We can detect this change at first with an uncertainty in the direction of rotor rotation, becoming alternate, and then with a permanent inversion of the rotation direction.
In presence of strong gusts of wind, that usually precede the thunderstorm caused by an advancing cold front, the released energy due to the merging of air masses at different electrical potential is such that

the rotation of the rotor is nimble and active, as never before. It starts rotating by itself, without the help of external means, with constant velocity and continuously, clockwise, when the instrument is North or West oriented.
In the case we are between two disturbances, even some hundreds of kilometres far, the former from E and the latter from W, the rotor detects this condition with a nearly absolute immobility. It is not at all able to respond to any external stress if not after some time and ends to assume a stall position.
An analogous phenomenon can be observed when the area in which we perform the experiments is interested by a low pressure that extends also to a huge surrounding area: the rotation becomes very slow (1-2 rpm), even under the action of a lamp and the direction of rotation is sometime to the right and sometime to the left (alternate), with both orientations (to N or W). It seems attending to a stop of the propagation of the wave, whose effect would be that to create a pulsating field.
We have seen that the mean velocity of rotor rotation is a recurring factor and one of the most significant because it gives us an useful indication about the intensity of the wave detected by the instrument, even though a more accurate evaluation of such a intensity is possible to obtain only by using an instrument called *Orgonometer*.
The velocity of the rotor can be classified as follows:

very low (1-2 rpm)
low (2-3 rpm)
medium (5-6 rpm)
medium-high (7-8 rpm)
high (9-12 rpm)
very high (13-14 rpm)
ultra rapid (15-20 rpm)

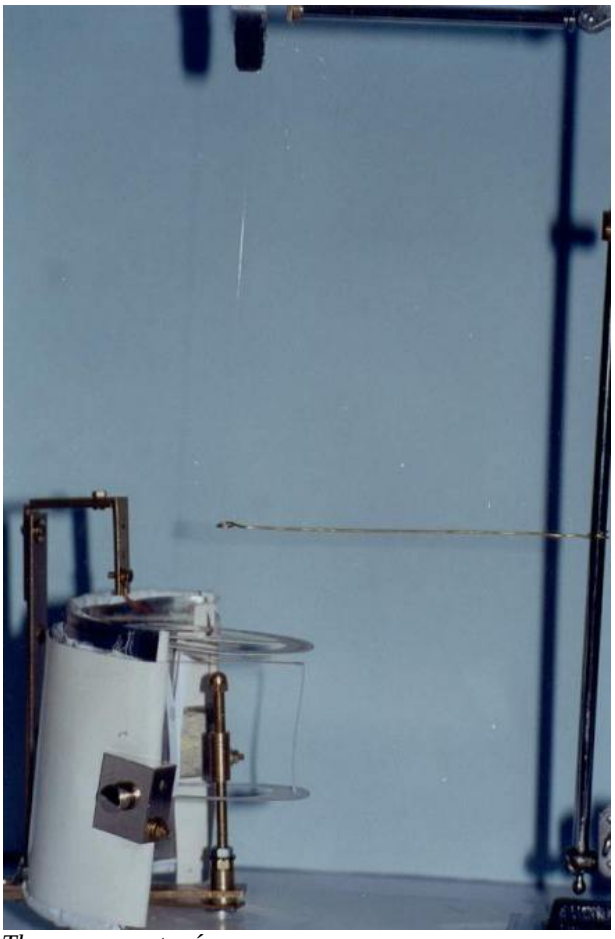
that can be obtained charging the instrument by laying on the hands for a long time and for favourable environmental conditions. Higher velocities can be easily measured by using an appropriate stroboscopic device.
Besides, we have seen that the approaching of a remarkable change in the weather can be predicted some hours in advance because the inversion of direction of the wave propagation is an early signal.
It is evident that the optimum environment for a good performance of the instrument is in a sunny one, even though the instrument is shielded in such a way to protect it by sunrays. In these conditions high values of the mean rotation velocity (classified as *very high*) can be detected.
The rotor, through its kind of motion, gives us some indications. It is like if one has an own language, that we should learn to decode with a careful and regular experimentation and several repeated tests.
This language can be expressed as follows:

1) *direction of rotation*, as follows:
   clockwise
   counterclockwise
2) *kind of motion*, as follows:
   uniform (constant velocity)
   various (accelerated or decelerated, in confused way)
   continuous (without breaks, in this case the velocity can decrease, but not stop)
   pulsating (with undulatory behaviour)
   intermittent (with alternate phases of charging and discharging)
   alternate (the direction of rotation periodically inverts)

Besides, from some observations, we have also seen that the rotor rotation can be affected by astronomical events such as lunar phases, solstices, equinoxes, sunspots, eclipses, etc.

THE ORGONOMETER

1. How to measure the orgonic energy



The orgonometer ´

The measurement of the energy that passes through the Rotorgon requires the use of an instrument allowing to perform measurements, even though rough, and that we can easily build, using easy to find materials, such as we did for the Rotorgon.

Essentially, we have to provide the Rotorgon with a graduated quadrant, to be mounted just above the rotor and hang by a wire. Hereafter we show the details as to realise this additional part of the instrument.

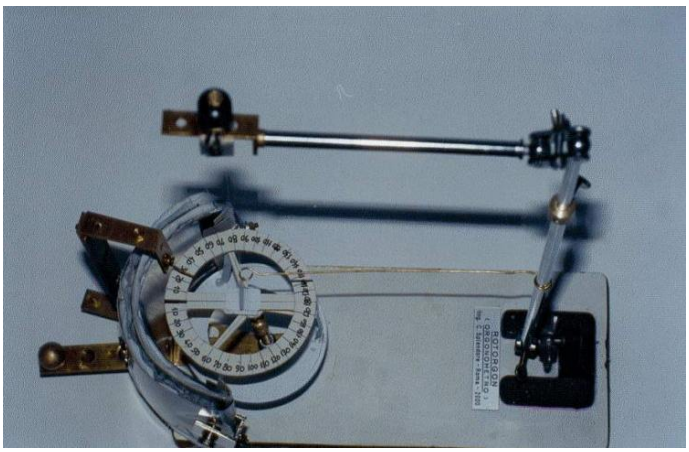
Firstly, we should cut out from a paper sheet, or from a thin cardboard, a graduated circle (with divisions of 10°), drawn by using a goniometer. This quadrant will have a external diameter equal to that one of the rotor and internal diameter of about 5-6 cm. When cutting out the quadrant, a diametrical stream, 8 mm large, for purpose we will see later on, should be left.

The graduation (0-180°) should be drawn both to the left and the right, because it should be read in both the directions of rotation. The quadrant will be hang through a nylon wire, 0.08-01 mm thick, that we can easily find in a fisher shop, being utilised as fishing line. The length is about 20 cm.

One end of the wire should pass through the hole, left by the tip of the compasses, and fixed to the paper stream by a drop of glue. Perpendicularity between the wire and the quadrant is assured by two little adhesive streams, perpendicularly folded, with one side along the wire and the other one on the paper stream.

Naturally, we take care to set an arm leaning out from the top of a vertical rod, with variable height, for instance, by using a telescopic coupling, such as the car antenna is. This rod is fixed on an appropriate base, that could be the same used for the Rotorgon. At one end of the arm a nylon wire is attached in such a way we see later on. The lower end of the wire is fixed to the paper stream of the quadrant. In this case, it is set few millimetres above the rotor and it is free to rotate inside the semi box of the Rotorgon.

However, in order to carried out the measurements, we need a reference point, namely and indicator (or index) to be fixed externally to the box, on the base of the instrument. An horizontal rod, fixed to a collar frees to rotate around a central hinge, can be used as radial support of an upright that, perpendicularly folded on the top of the box, acts as a support for the indicator. This solution allows to rotate the complete indicator carrier structure around a central hinge and then to make little correction in order to calibrate the indicator. All the framework can be built by using 3 or 4 brass bars, such as those usually used in the fixture, connected by screws or welded (Tables 6, 7 and 8).


Orgonometer in standstill position

The graduated quadrant should have the zero in correspondence to the point coincident to the rest position, that we can easily find leaving the quadrant freely swinging outside the semi box. We can see that, when the quadrant is left free, after a while the oscillations decrease until to stop. Then, we do in such a way to make the indicator coinciding to the zero of the graduated scale. This operation is eased if we act on the device that blocks up the wire to the arm. This can consist of a common tweezer crocodile mouth, or by a paper weight tweezer. Releasing the tweezer hold and rotating the wire, we can obtain, for instance, the orientation N-S of the paper stream and then make the North coinciding to the zero of the scale. In this case the concave side of the instrument is North oriented.

The wire can be fixed to one end of the arm also by means a couple ferrule-banana (sold in electronic components shops), in which a big wool needle is inserted: the eye of the needle is knotted to a nylon wire. Rotating the knob of the banana the orientation of the quadrant can be regulated.

How to make the reading with the Orgonometer

When the orgonic energy passes through the instrument, it acts on and affects both the rotor and the quadrant. Both will move with a simultaneous motion and at the same velocity. Nevertheless, gradually the rotation goes on, we can observe that the motion of the rotor can also be accelerated, while that of the quadrant firstly is accelerated and then soon decelerates until to stop and then comes back very soon. The quadrant, that has an own inertia, tends to continue behind the balance point. As soon as it stops, it starts moving in the opposite direction. In this case a retrograde and slow motion ending, with a more or less long break on a determined value, starts: *this is the time to make the measurement*.

In fact, at this time the equilibrium between the motor moment, exerted by the energy we want to determine the intensity of, and the frictional moment due to the elastic reaction of the nylon wire, is realised. This last behaves like a torsion spring that tends to oppose to the motor moment exerted on the wire from the quadrant, exposed, like the below rotor, to the action of the orgonic wave.

Since, we have to face up a parameter always variable over the time, this equilibrium point is not stable, and will tend to move ahead or back, depending on the increasing or decreasing of the intensity.

It is a good rule, before performing the measurements, check the zero of the instrument and assure that, when the quadrant is stopped and the below rotor is stopped too, the zero is set in correspondence with

the indicator. If this does not happen, it is possible to correct the error varying a little the orientation of the instrument.
It can happen that the quadrant assumes an *oscillating continuous motion*. This condition could be considered very important because the quadrant, considered as a torsion pendulum, *starts resonating with the orgonic wave in that moment passing through*. It happens that the period of the wave coincides to that one of the quadrant oscillation and consequently the angular oscillation starts becoming regular.
In other words, ***the quadrant becomes a revelator of the period of the orgonic wave***. Then counting the time needed for a complete oscillation is enough in order to know the period of the wave and namely, the time employed by the orgonic wave to make a complete oscillation. It is what happens with a radio circuit, when the receiving oscillating circuit is tuned on the desired wavelength.
With this data (the period), knowing the velocity of wave propagation, we can obtain its wavelength. It is something like we have already previously seen when we discussed, in order to determine the period, the method of measurement of the interval of time separating two consecutive minimum of the rotation velocity of the Rotorgon rotor. In fact, the value previously obtained of T=25 sec has found confirmation in counting the time of a complete oscillation of the quadrant that, in constant regime, has resulted to be just 25 sec.

Instantaneous value of the energy

If we want that the angular excursion of the quadrant is slow, we have to adequately increase its inertial momentum. We can not increase the diameter, that must be within 9 cm, considering that the diameter of the box, in which the quadrant is, has a diameter of 12 cm, and can be lined with the planned layer for the accumulator.
Naturally, we are referring to mean sizes or the most common used for, the choice of which is forced by the rotor size, whose weight should not be as high as 0.4-0.5 grams. In this way we are forced to act on the weight and for this reason it is suggested to cut out the quadrant directly from a cardboard (Bristol type).
Using this expedient we will observe that, when the rotor assumes an uniform motion, the quadrant stays for long time on the value that corresponds to this velocity, without being subjected to periodical oscillations. This allows us to perform *a reading that is very close to that of the instantaneous value of the energy* that in that moment passes through the instrument.
Once the reading is done, we can express it in function of the right measurement unit. As of today, waiting this can be considered definitive, we can use the *org* (abbreviation of orgone). In our case we do to coincide one org to one sexagesimal degree, being the quadrant divided in sexagesimal degree.
In fact, for a given model, the angle of rotation of the quadrant under the action of the orgonic wave, is only function of the moment that moves it, being able to group all the other parameters (wire length, section wire, wire material, etc) in only one constant, that is just the constant for that model.
However, the energy we are measuring is polarised, and namely is provided with a positive and negative sign, depending on the direction (clockwise or counterclockwise). It has been assumed as positive sign the counterclockwise direction of rotation because it has been seen that this is the natural motion of the moving equipment when the instrumentation is W oriented. In this case the portion of the quadrant on which we will perform the reading is that located on the right. On the contrary, if the motion has clockwise direction, the reading should be performed on the left portion of the quadrant

(and the reason why we need a mirror-like numbering along one diameter). So, for instance, if the quadrant stops and stays for a while at 40° of the right semi-quadrant, the reading is +40 org.
Up till now, we generically spoke of orgone energy, without doing explicit reference to the source it stems from. Nevertheless, the Orgonometer can find an own application also for measurement of the energy radiating from the hands, provided that also in this case the constraints seen for the use of the Rotorgon are still valid.

The Magnetorgon

We noticed sometimes that the occasional presence of a magnet set nearby the Rotorgon induced an immediate reaction on the device. Hence, based on this experience, we supplied the instrument with a permanent magnetic field by setting one or more magnets in its internal side.
Immediately, we saw an increase of the device's sensitivity with a faster reaction to the external stresses and, more important, a higher average velocity of the rotor.
This important performance suggested us to call the new instrument Magnetorgon (Magnet + Orgone) so that to distinguish it from the previous devices. The magnets to be used can be made of ferrite or neodymium-based. The former material is to be preferred, since in presence of a weak magnetic field, secondary phenomena, hereafter explained, are not detected. The size of the magnets can be 26 x 12 x 4 mm and 35 x 10 x 4 mm for ferrite and neodymium-based, respectively.
The two magnets can be applied to the Rotorgon's box, in correspondence with the jambs on the edge lined with the same iron sheet, used to line the internal surface of the semi box. The magnets can also be located on the external surface of the box, still in correspondence with the jambs, in such a way to create a magnetic field inside. We experienced that a weak constant and permanent magnetic field establishes inside the box even after the removal of the magnets. This is due to the property of the iron sheet to maintain for quite a time a residual magnetisation after being magnetised for contact. This weak magnetic field, present in the orgone accumulator semi box, is strong enough to confer practically permanent and lively motion to the rotor.
However, the most effective set up is the one shown in figures 1 and 2. In this case the aim is to establish a magnetic field inside the semi box with vertical direction. A magnet can be set on the base of the semi box and the other one, with opposite charge, above the rotor, on the inner wall or on an appropriate cross bar. It is suggested to find the best distance to set the two magnets by trial and error method.
A strong magnetic field, such as that formed by two magnets of neodymium-based, results in polarizing the rotor. In this way, instead of freely rotating, the rotor tends having a clockwise and counterclockwise oscillatory motion.
Before formulating a theory explaining the functioning of the Magnetorgon, it is opportune to report hereafter experimental results of tests that can enlighten some its properties, unforeseeable for some aspects.

Electrical experiments

1) Hereafter some considerations on a test performed on the Rotorgon, before the introduction in the device of the magnets, are reported. In this experiment we are referring to the fact that, in the case the borders of the semi box are lined with electrodes (such as two small metallic strips insulated from the iron sheet) and connected to the electrodes of a tester, a *small difference of potential*, of some tenth of mVolt, is found. The order of the potential difference is 0.4-0.8 mVolt. Also, we noticed the two borders are *polarised*, and the sign + usually is located to the north-oriented border.
Besides, if we rotate the box of 180°, the direction of the rotor rotation immediately reverses.
Comparative tests, using the electrodes without the box, were performed. When they are set on a table, at a distance equal to the one of the borders, no difference of potential was found. Of course, this type of electrisation measured to the borders can be also found on the Magnetorgon.
2) Figure 4 shows the measurements of the potential difference between the central small column and the internal iron sheet of the accumulator when an additional battery is set on.
3) Figures 5 through 7 report the test set up of the Rotorgon when charging a condenser.
4) A small strip of paper, hang to its barycentric point by means of a thin nylon wire (thickness 0,06 mm, length 100 mm), when approaching the borders, aligns itself along the horizontal direction in such a way to connect them and show evidence of probable line forces of an *electrostatic field* going from a border to the other.
The small strip, when pushed to the centre of the box, tends assuming a rotational motion, in the same way the rotor does. This motion is obstacled by the torsion of the wire. As already reported, this phenomenon has found practical application in conceiving and building the Orgonometer.

Bioplasma

5) It was noticed, all the time we needed to take out the rotor from its support and to re-put it on again, or to do an analogue manoeuvre with the magnets or, in general, anytime we had to touch the various parts of the device, that the rotor firstly starts rotating with an accelerate motion, keeps this quite high velocity for some rounds and then goes back to the original rotational velocity, it had before the manoeuvre.
It seems that, after the contact by the hands, an additional amount of energy (*bioplasma*) is supplied, implying a sort of charge followed then by a discharge.
6) We saw, in addition to the direct contact of the hands, that also the simple nearness of the operator can be responsible of the increase of the rotor workload. For instance, an increase in the rotational velocity of the rotor can be noticed after few seconds the operator approaches the device. It seems the device detects an energy field emitted by the physical body of one or more people standing close to it. Sometimes the only presence of the operator is enough to put in motion the still rotor. Of course these facts can be observed at constant values of all the other variables and parameters.
7) Coming near the fingers to the rotating rotor, either above or below the paper ring, we can notice the rotor tends oscillating around a diameter line. It's like the rotor is attracted or repulsed by a sort of charge emitted by the fingers.
8) A similar situation, to what reported in the above point 7, was seen when we approach a magnet, *through a hand*, to the rotating rotor of the Magnetorgon. The paper ring raises or lowers, while

rotating, behaving like a weakly magnetic material. In other words, the magnet seems to attract or repulse the paper ring.

Electrisation

9) Another positive effect is exerted by the light. Both direct or indirect solar light and the incandescent lamp lights, under the form of diffused light or intermittent rays, promptly activate the motion of the rotor. One can't avoid thinking to the photons properties that induce, in some materials and under certain conditions, a state of electrisation.

The theory

The orgonic wave, flowing from west to east, conveys vital energy that, due to the special shape of the box, is thought to generate inside the box a field of static electricity. In other words, the orgone energy undergoes a change into electrostatic energy (see the above point 1, 3 and 4). Now, let's consider that in 1 cm^3 of sufficiently clean air, both indoor and outdoor, between 100 and 500 ions can be found. This air ionisation is mainly due to the cosmic rays and the radioactivity produced by the radioactive content of the earth. In this way, in the lowest part of the atmosphere, in which we are living, between 10 and 20 new couple of ions can be produced per second and per 1 cm^3 of air. It happens that, when an electron is ejected from a molecule of oxygen, a couple *electron-positive ion* can be formed. The free electron, after quite a number of collisions in a very short time, finds a neutral oxygen molecule, joining it. This new molecule that now has an additional negative charge, is called *negative ion*. So, you find two ions, one positive and the other negative. However, this phenomenon does not last for a long time, otherwise all the oxygen contained in the air, after some times, would become ionised. Instead, it happens the ions, after continuing collisions, neutralise each other: the negative ion give the positive ion its exceeding electron. This phenomenon is called *recombination*.
In the volume delimited by the box showed in figure 1 (about 1600 cm^3) between 160.000 and 800.000 ions would be in (see also the above point 9). Now, a gas in which the majority of the molecules is ionised is called *plasma*. In our case, due to the fact the air at standard temperature has a low grade of ionisation, formed by a mix of neutral molecules, ions, and electrons (see the above point 10), we could speak of *cold micro plasma*. In addition to, we have to consider the effect of the *bioplasmic energy*, emitted by the living beings (see the above points 5, 6 and 7) that is discussed separately hereafter because of the peculiar sensitivity of the Magnetorgon to this type of energy.

The motion of charged particles in a magnetic field

Now, let's see what happens when ions and electrons are moving in a magnetic field. Let's suppose a charged particle at velocity **v** in a uniform magnetic field **H**. The magnetic field exerts a force **F** on the moving particle (*Lorentz force*). This force is function of the velocity **v** and the angle formed by the particle velocity and the lines of the field. This force acts only on moving charges and is always perpendicular both to the magnetic field and the velocity **v** (see figure 2). Particularly, when the

particle is moving in a direction perpendicular to the magnetic field, the Lorentz force deflects the particle trajectory making it to follow a circular orbit.
Let's do now a more general hypothesis considering a charged particle moving in an uniform magnetic field and following a generic direction. We can decompose the particle velocity in one component perpendicular and one parallel to the lines of the field. In this case the particle will follow a direction resulting by the sum of an uniform rotation and an uniform spontaneous translation. The *trajectory becomes a cylindrical helix*, whose axis is directed into the same direction of the magnetic field (see figure 3). Now, the moving charges inside the Magnetorgon, driven by the presence of the magnetic field, act on the paper ring of the rotor for electrostatic induction and put it on rotation, the sense of depends on the sign of the charged particles. It's like the rotor is led by a vortex of rotating charged particles.

Hypotheses and researches on bioplasmic energy

Because of the analogy, evidenced by some authors, between orgone and bioplasma we'd think opportune to briefly recall few historical references, and report some information concerning the researches carried out and the discoveries made in this field.
The Russian VS Grishenko (1944) was the first to introduce this word, with the purpose to extend the concept of plasma to the biological world. This term in the modern physics defines a high density and macroscopically neutral ionised gas.
If we heat a solid substance, slightly increasing the temperature, at a certain time we can observe it starts melting and assuming a liquid state. Then, at higher temperatures, the substance evaporates forming a gas. Until to this point the supplied heat has been used to break the intermolecular links. When the temperature reaches a value high enough, the molecules of the gas break in single atoms. If we take the gas, at the atomic state, at higher temperatures, such as 3.000-4.000 °K, we can observe the first effects of the atoms dissociation. We know the atoms consist of a nucleus, positively charged, and of electrons rotating around it, the well-known *cloud of electrons*.
At very high temperatures the gas stops being neutral and the average velocity of the chaotic thermal motion of the atoms is in such a way that, across the collisions among the atom and the faster particles, the electrons of the outer layer of the cloud are taken away from the atom, turning in this way into a positive ion. At temperatures around 10.000-20.000 °K the gas is composed only of positive ions and free electrons. For instance, at 30.000 °K in a cubic centimetre of hydrogen, the ionisation is as much developed as having only one neutral atom. A gas in which the majority of the atoms is ionised, is called *plasma*. It is also called "fourth state of the matter", and was firstly observed in the discharge of gas at low pressure. The plasma is the most common state of the matter in natural condition and forms 99.9% of all the matter in the universe. The sun and all the stars are nothing else that huge masses of plasma at high temperatures. Even the upper layer of the earthly atmosphere, the *ionosphere*, is composed of plasma.
But why, even being the ordinary state of the matter in the universe, you can hardly find it around the surface of the earth? In fact, substances at solid, liquid, and gas state are an exception, and unusual condition of the matter. On the basis of the most recent studies in biophysics, it would have been proven all living beings, that developed just in this very small portion of matter, the only one in non ionised condition, are provided of a body of cold plasma.

Since 1968, biologists and physics of the Kazakhstan University at Alma Ata in Siberia, carried out researches on the hidden part of the human body. The results they obtained confirm the Grishenko's hypothesis that a bioplasmic body would be responsible for the energetic structure of the physical body. How can a human body, whose internal temperature is only 37 °C, have such a body of plasma? The answer of the Russian scientists can be simplified making the analogy with the plasma of electrons existing in the solid body of semiconductors.

Physics speak about a *gas of electrons* inside the semiconductors at standard temperature. Now, also in the biological processes you can find such free electrons and this can induce thinking the several parts of the human body behave like semiconductors. Hungarian-American Nobel prize Albert Szent-Gyorgyi (1937) was the first to put ahead a theory concerning the fact the cells and other parts of the human body can have properties semiconductors-like. From then on, many functions, characteristics of the semiconductors, were also identified in the living tissues and quite a few today think the DNA helix works like a "biolaser" emitting coherent radiation.

We saw the ionisation process of the matter, namely the formation of free electric charges, is associated to the absorption of radiant energy. The inverse process happens when the free particles go back to lower layers of energy, linking themselves with a lattice of atomic nuclei. In other words, the formation of the biological plasma is a reversible process, with absorption and emission of quanta of radiant energy.

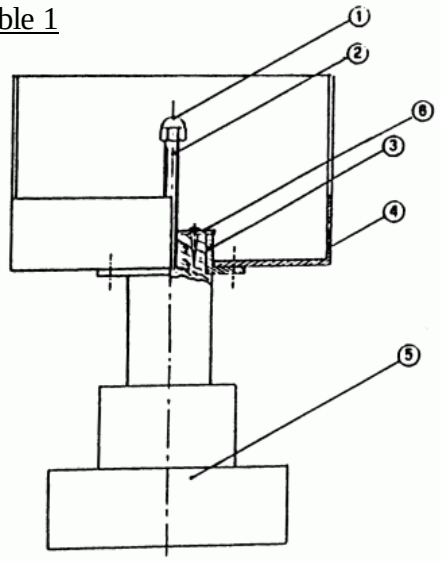
According to Russian biophysics, the human cell is nothing else that an emitter of electromagnetic radiation. It would emit radio wave, visible and invisible frequencies of luminous waves, and infrasonic acoustic waves. The nucleus would emit UV invisible light, and the mitochondria, having high ions concentrations, would emit very weak visible red light, that can be detected with appropriate methods. Russian researchers say bioplasma is characterised by a high degree of order (low entropy level). This fact differentiates bioplasma from ordinary plasma of the physics and, being highly organised, we can speak about a *bioplasmic body*. This is *one of the characteristics that make it orgone-like*. Besides, bioplasma would be affected by the ionosphere, sunspots and other cosmobiological-like influx. Besides, they think it at work in the vital energy transfer process from the healer to the sick person (*in the same way it happens for the orgone energy*).

Moscow biophysics Victor Adamenko thinks it ought to speak about a "cold emission of electrons from living organism towards the atmosphere". The emission centres, located on the human body in some hundred points, seems to correspond to the points of the Chinese acupuncture.

Vladimir Inyushin, one of the experimenter of Alma Ata University, has come to conclusion that "out of any reasonable doubt each living organism is a system radiating energy and creating a field around it". Besides, he does not hesitate to identify the bioplasma body with the etheric body of the ancient Eastern philosophies and doctrines, often confused with the astral body. It is noteworthy to say, according to this concept, the bioplasma starts assuming a meaning of a type of *biologic ether*. At this point it could be spontaneous thinking the bioplasma like a particular aspect of orgone energy.

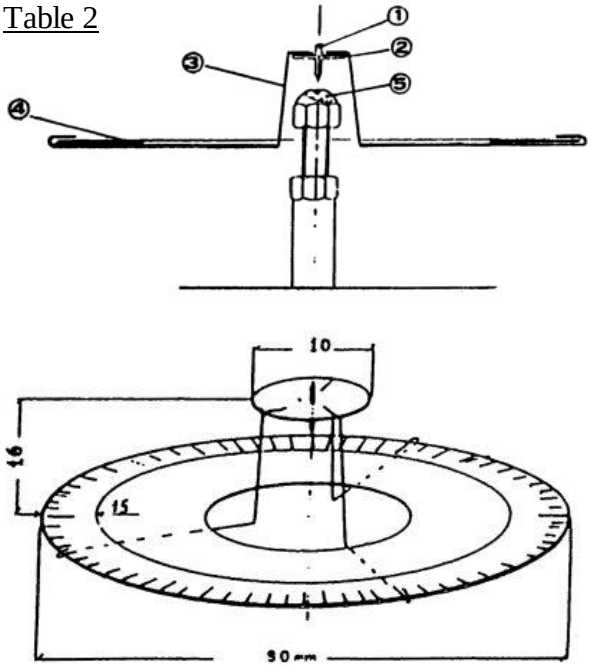
Illustrations

Table 1



ROTORGON				
Pos.	Denomination	N°	Material	
1	Cup nut (Dado cieco)	1	Brass	Ottone
2	Screw 5 MA (Vite)	1	Brass	Ottone
3	Flange	1	Brass	Ottone
4	Revolving half a box	1	Board	Scatola orientabile
5	Base	1	Wood	Legno
6	Top end lock	1	Brass	Disco di chiusura

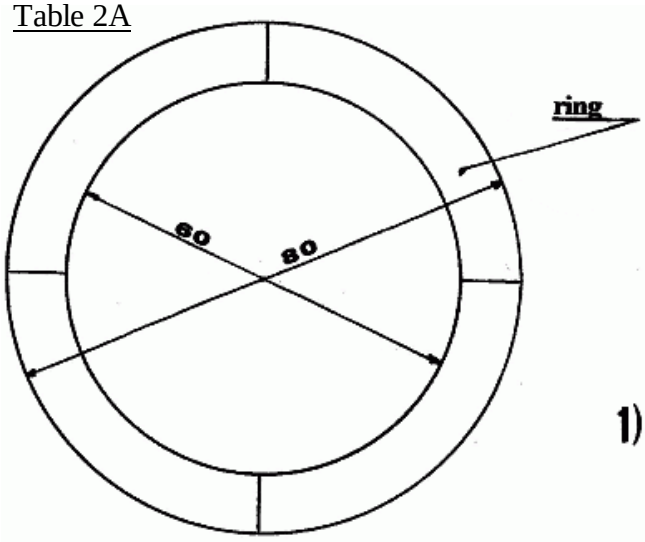
Table 2

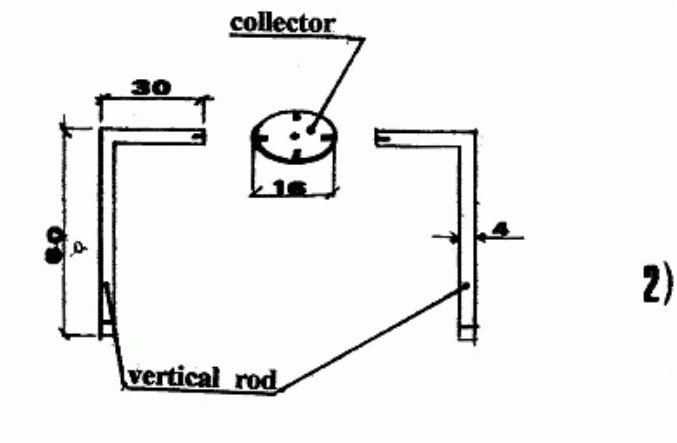


Weight=0,4 grams

Rotor ASSEMBLY			
Pos.	Denomination	N°	Material
1	Tapered pin (Perno a spillo)	1	Steel (acciaio)
2	Manifold disk (Disco collettore)	1	Board (cartone)
3	Rayed bearing - n.3 wires (Raggiera a 3 bracci)	3	Copper (rame) Ø 0.3 mm
4	Paper ring (Carta Vergatina)	1	Manifold paper
5	Conical seat milled	1	Brass (ottone)

Table 2A





PARTICOLARI COSTRUTTIVI DELLA GIRANTE (Le quote sono in millimetri)

Table 3

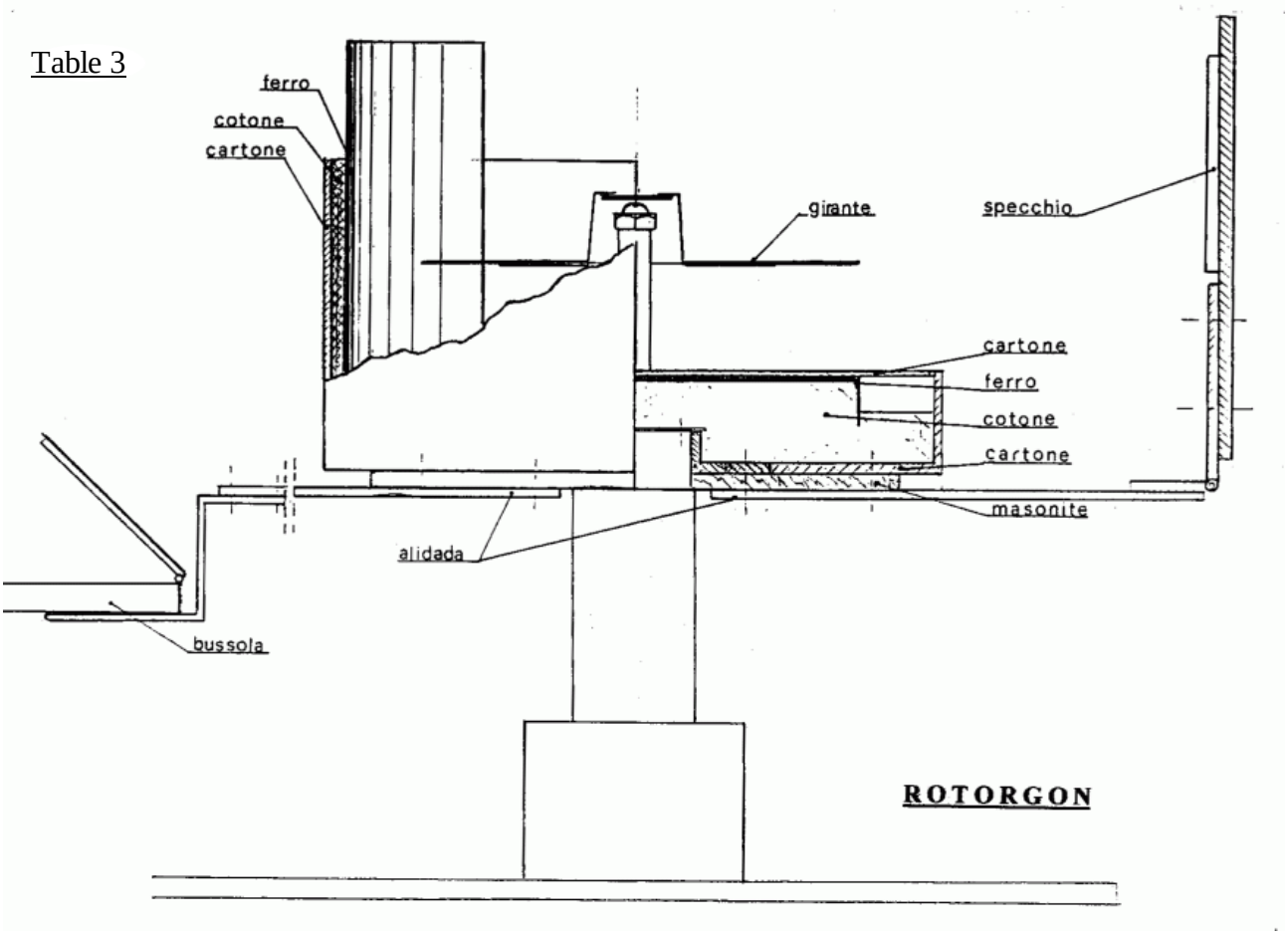
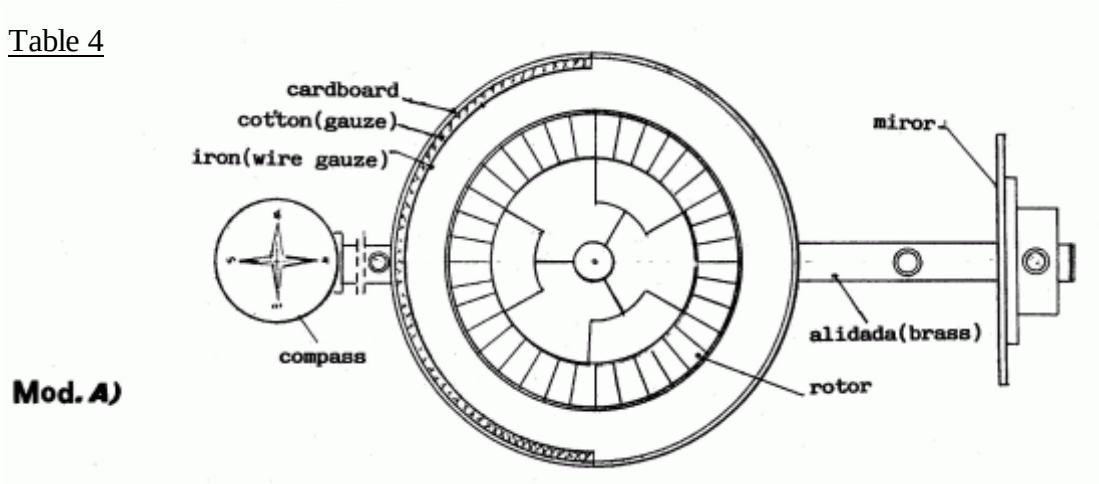


Table 4



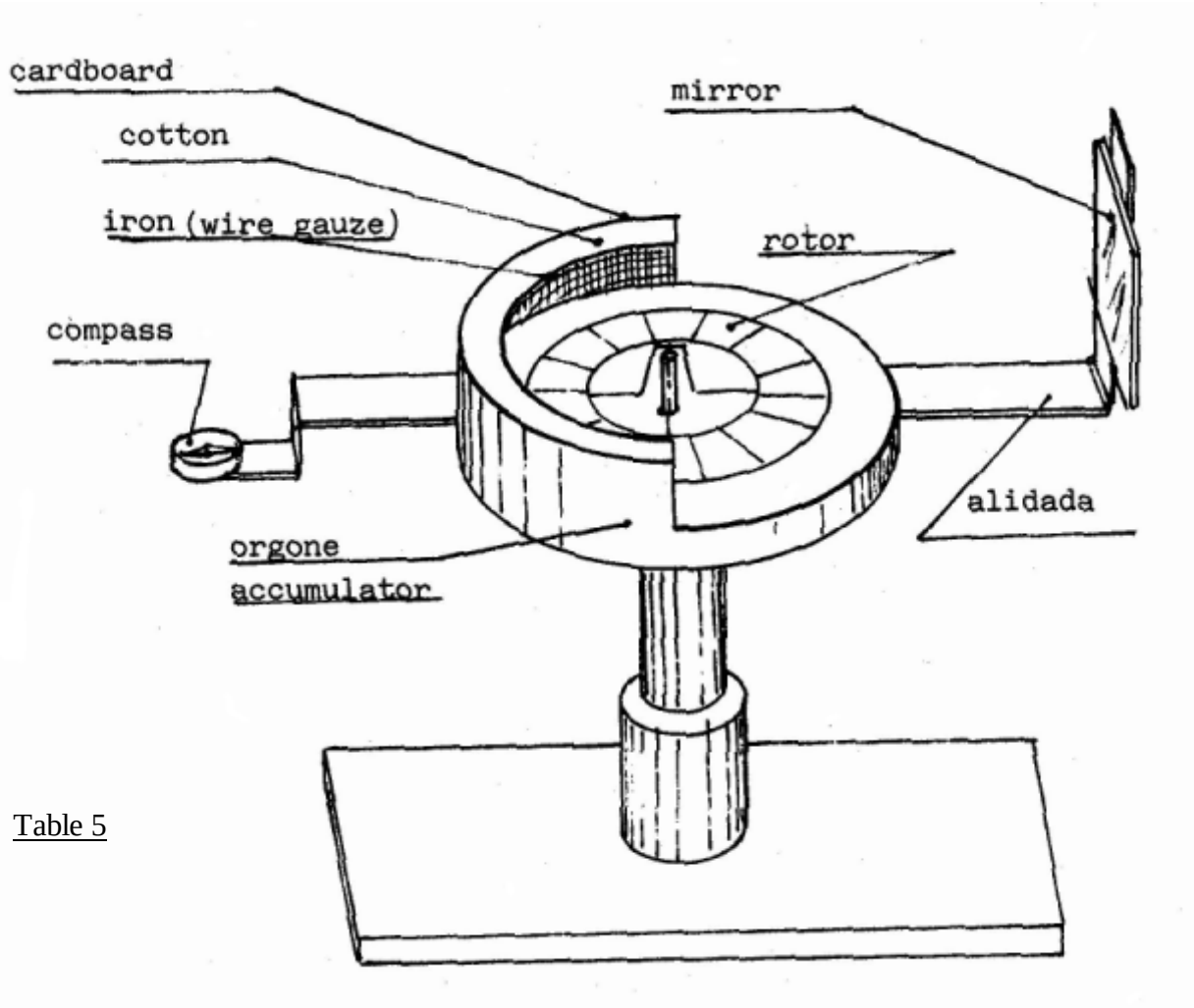
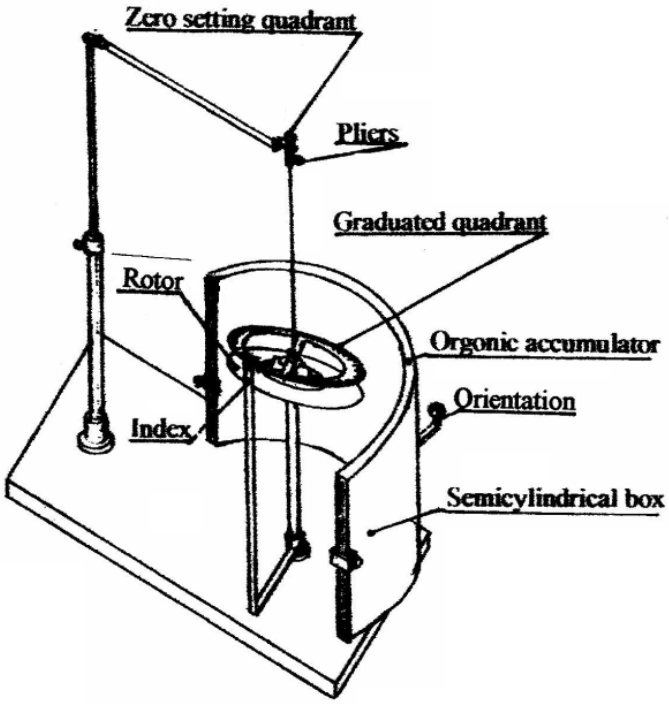

cardboard
cotton
iron (wire gauze)
compass
orgone
accumulator
mirror
rotor
alidada

Table 5

THE ORGONOMETER

Table 6



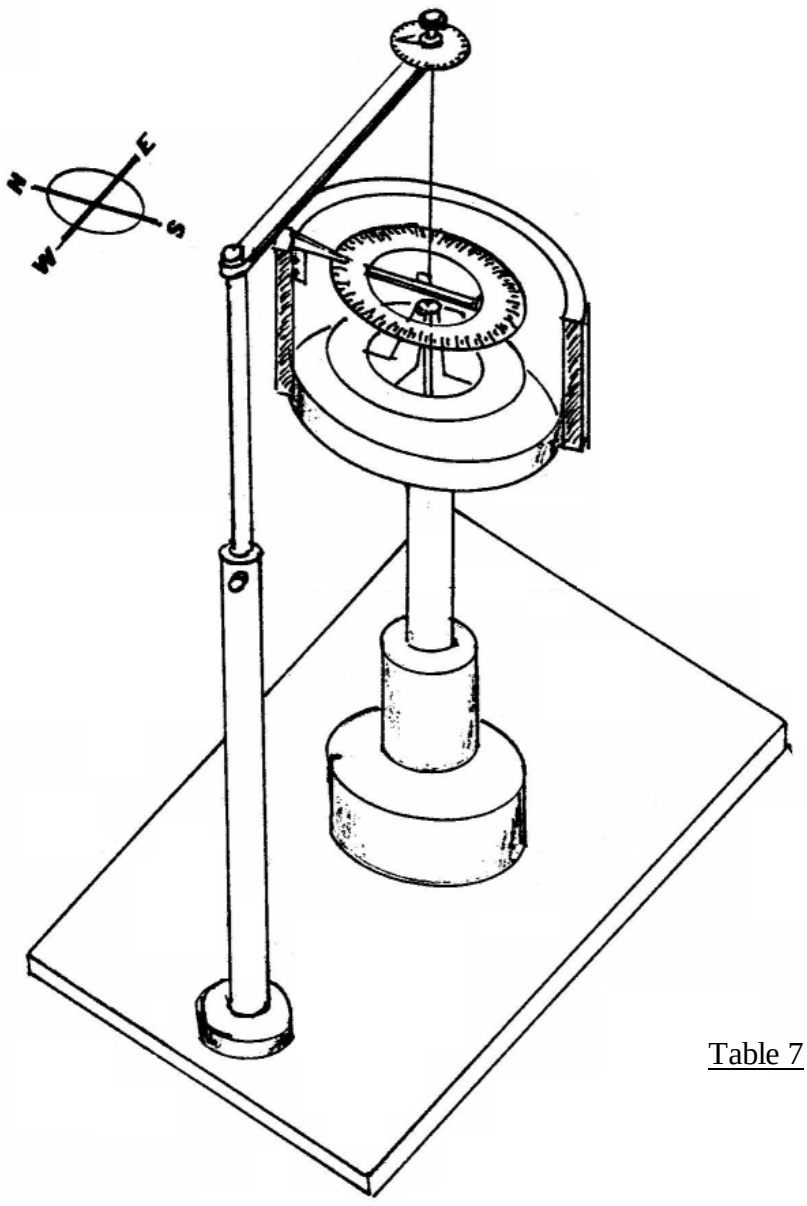
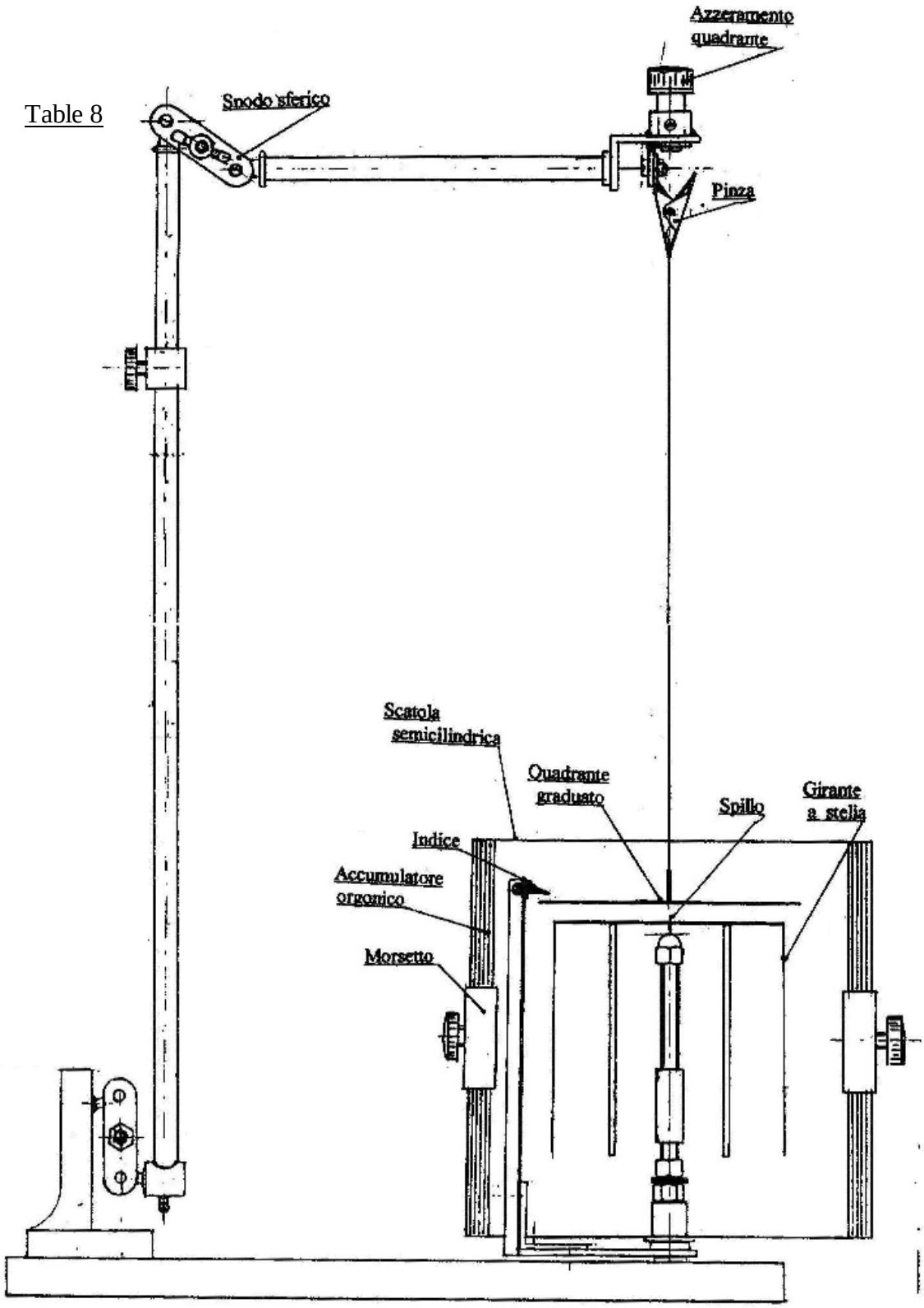
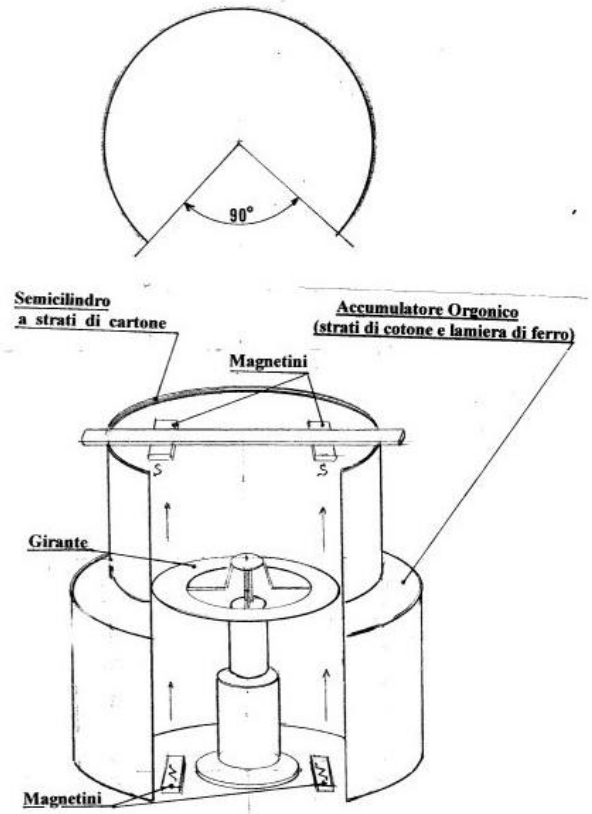


Table 7

Table 8


Azzeramento quadrante
Snodo sferico
Pinza
Scatola semicilindrica
Quadrante graduato
Spillo
Girante a stella
Indice
Accumulatore orgonico
Morsetto

THE MAGNETORGON



[Scale: 1/2]
Fig.1

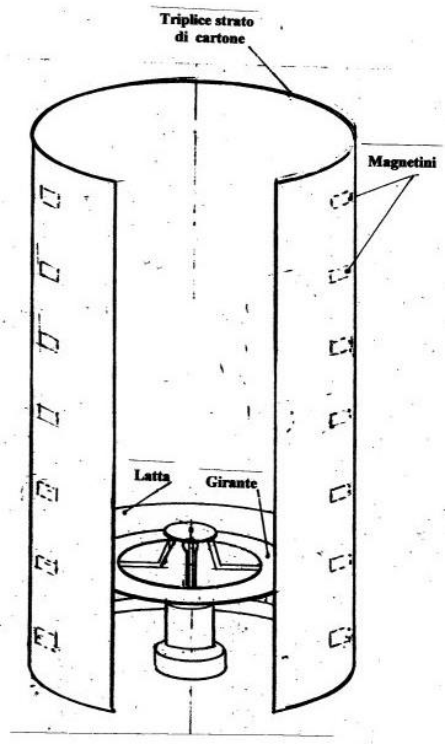


Fig.2

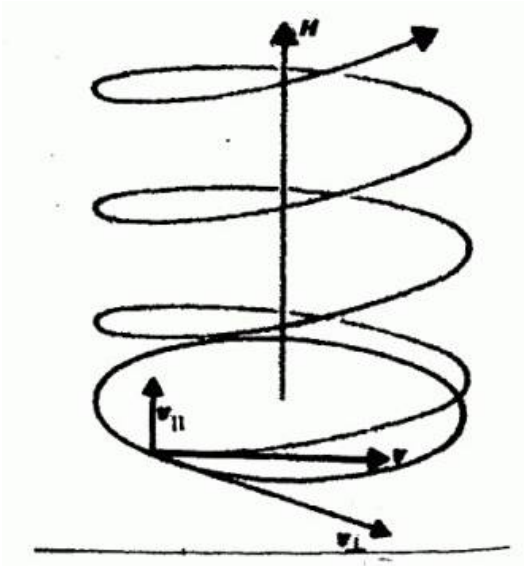


Fig. 3 - A charged particle entering a uniform magnetic field **H** with direction **v**, goes along a cylindrical helix trajectory, having as axis the direction of the field

Measurements of the potential difference in mVolt between the central column and the internal iron sheet through an auxiliary battery

	D.C.	A.C.
Rotorgon	15,2	218
Iron sheet	8,9	170

Two experiments were performed. The former using the Rotorgon Mod. RO-6 and the latter by using an iron sheet, of the same size of the device stator, but without the accumulator. In the first experiment the potential difference, measured with the dial of the multimeter on the DC rate, is 70% higher than the one measured in the second experiment (iron sheet only). The potential measured in the Rotorgon with the dial on AC, was 28% higher than the one measured between the central support and the iron sheet. The auxiliary battery supplied a tension of 63 Volt.
These tests would prove the volume inside the Rotorgon has a higher charge of ions than it is available in air, having constant all the other variables. This higher conductivity inside the stator seems to be attributed to the presence of the small orgone accumulator.

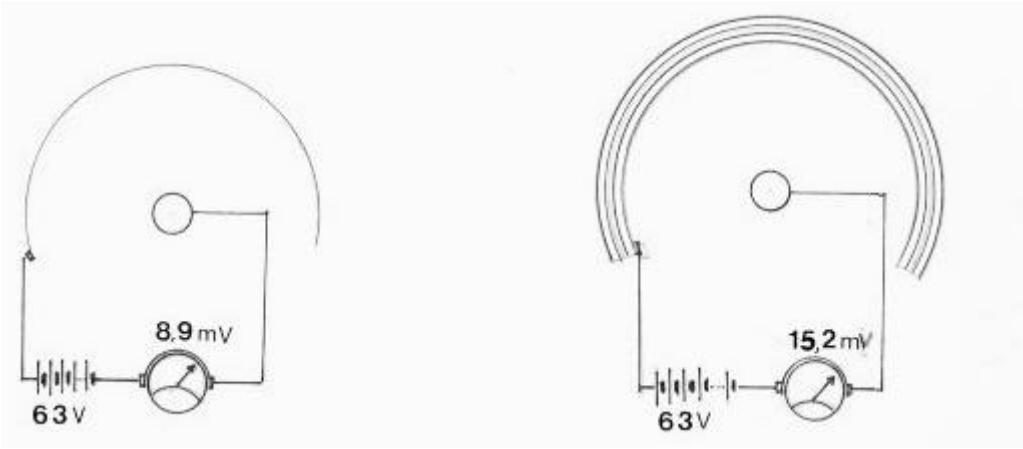


fig. 4

Study on the electrical properties of the Rotorgon

If we connect the device to a condenser we can see that, after some times, the *condenser is charged*. The two walls of the condenser will have to be connected to two metallic plates fixed to the border of the box, after having interpose, between the border and plate, an insulating layer (see attached figure). We used for the purpose two aluminium strips, glued to two rectangular streams of cardboard (3 cm x 10 cm). These two electrodes are fixed to the borders by means brass clamps. At the beginning of the test, at 6,45 pm, the 60 mF condenser, was discharged. After 5 minutes, by using a tester connected in parallel, an increasing reading of 34 mVolt was found.

We tested on the RO-6 Model (opening angle of the box of 120°), whose rotor rotated all the time of the test in counterclockwise, with swinging motion (accelerated and decelerated) and with an average velocity of 12-14 round per minute. The device was west-oriented.

Test condition. Time: 6,45 pm, internal temperature: 22 °C, internal relative humidity: 41%, pressure: 766 mmHg.

At 7 pm the tension was 46,5 mVolt, at 7,27 pm it increased to 50,5 mVolt, and at 7,37 pm it was 50,8 mVolt. After 1 hour from the beginning of the test, namely at 7,45 pm, the reading was 51,5 mVolt.

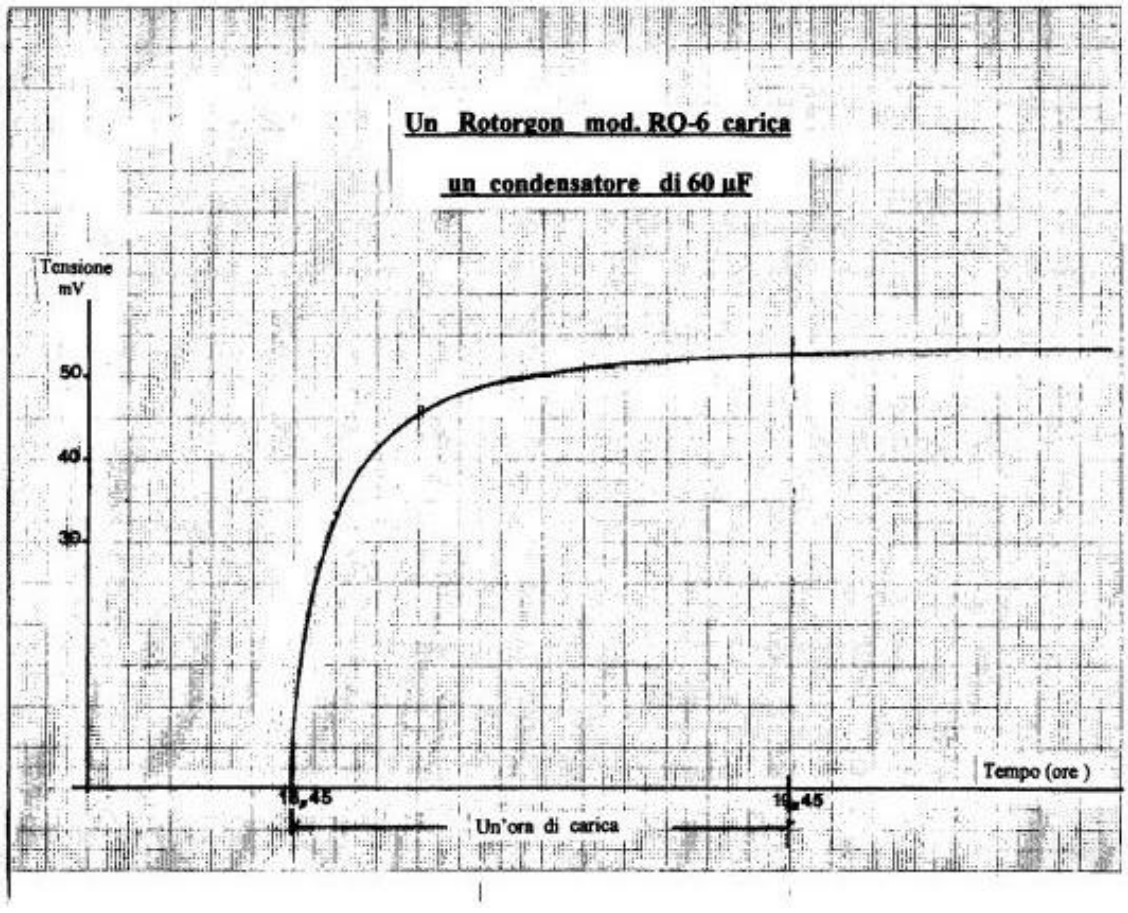
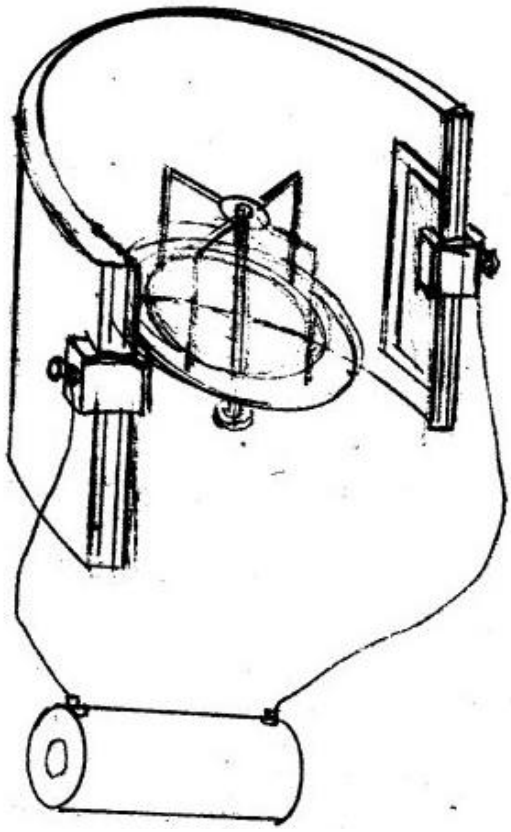


fig. 5



The Rotorgon is charging a condenser

fig. 6

Trial test with Rotorgon RO-6

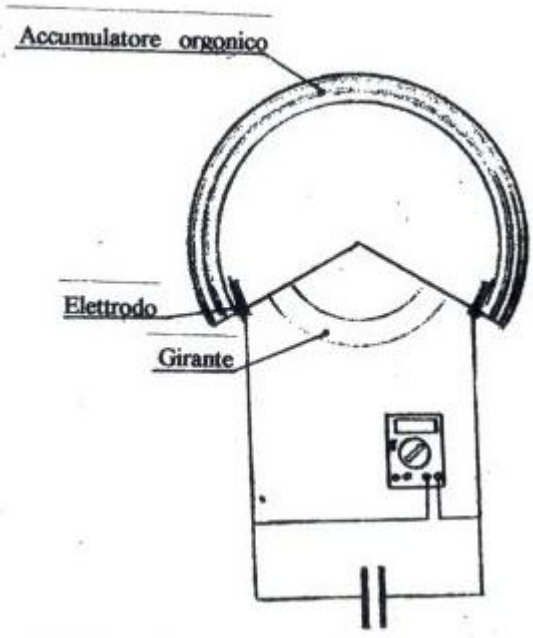


fig. 7 - Set-up for the condenser charging test through the Rotorgon RO-6

THE AUTHOR

Carlo Splendore, holds a MS degree in Mechanical Engineering. He has been working for many years as researcher for the Scuola Nazionale di Stato per la Meccanica Agraria. Then, he was full professor at the Istituto Tecnico Industriale Statale "G. Marconi" in Rome, teaching and doing applied researches in the field of the spontaneous combustion engine. Over the last years, his research interests were mostly addressed to the study of the controversial life energy. He conceived and realised an instrument to detect and measure the bio-energy, also well known as orgone energy.
He is author of the following books:

Nozioni sul Motore a Ciclo Diesel, UMA, Rome, 1957
L'Allievo Meccanico Motorista, Edagricole, Bologna, 1975 (5th Edition)
The Wave of Life in the Cosmos Harmony (in Italian), Technipress Edition, Rome, 1988
As Below As Above (in Italian) Atanor Edition, Rome, 1994
The Bioradiometer (in Italian), Società Editrice Andromeda, Bologna, 1998

E-Mail: Carlo Splendore splendorec@libero.it