The Thermal Effects of the Reich DOR-Buster

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Editor's Note: *The article you are about to read, originally published in 6(1), 1972, describes the results of over five years of diligent research beginning in the late 1960s. The principles that first emerged from that research have stood the test of time. The central finding is that the functioning of both the orgone accumulator (ORAC) and the Reich DOR-buster (DB) is highly dependent on the interrelationship between orgone energy (OR) and water. The more specific findings include the following:*

- *The atmosphere has various states in which the orgonomic potential is either from water to orgone, or the reverse.*
- *When the orgonomic potential is from water to orgone, for example, during atmospheric expansion with free pulsation, then the ORAC accumulates orgone energy and the DB discharges energy. The opposite occurs when the orgonomic potential is from orgone to water.*

- *There are periodic variations and discontinuities in the functioning of orgonotic devices.*

Reich described his work as being like the discovery of America by Columbus, and said that further exploration and use of this great discovery would be left to future generations of explorers. In this schema, "The Thermal Effects of the Reich DOR-Buster" can today be compared to the Hudson River in 1645 (35 years after it was initially explored): an open but unexplored estuary leading to an unimpeded route into the interior of a great continent and to developments beyond our imagination. [Robert A. Harman, M.D.]

The Reich DOR-buster (DB) is a modification of the cloudbuster(CB). In its simplest form, it consists of a metal tube that is grounded into water. In order to increase its effectiveness, certain changes have been made from time to time on an empirical basis. This study was originally intended to measure the strength of the DB so that stronger instruments could be designed.* However, in the process of making these measurements, certain results were obtained which made it necessary to qualify our theoretical understanding of the functioning of the DB. This paper consists of a presentation of these results together with an attempt at interpreting them within a functional framework. It should be emphasized that these interpretations are tentative and require further objective confirmation before they can be fully accepted.

Object

The object of this study was to determine the possibility of thermal effects occurring within the water of the DB,[1] It was based on two experiments. In the first series, the water of the DB was changed prior to each group of measurements. In the second, the water was left unchanged, and continuous temperature measurements were made.

Method

Calibrated centigrade thermometers with subdivisions of 0.1°, which could be estimated to an accuracy of .01°C by extrapolation, were placed into each of two buckets containing approximately twelve liters of water. After baseline temperature recordings were taken, about 10 inches of the metal cable (approximately 6 feet long)* attached to the ten-tube DB was submerged in the experimental bucket. At the same time, a length of hose[2] equal to the submerged part of the cable attached to the DB was totally immersed in the control bucket. Measurements were taken at five-minute intervals, and the experiment

***The DOR-buster used in this experiment, which is a modification of that used by Reich, was constructed of ten tubes of gold-plated iron, 12 inches long and 1/2 inch in diameter. These tubes were supported by a similarly gold-plated rectangular enclosure, which in turn was attached to a cable 6 feet long by 3/4 inch in diameter, which was placed in a bucket of water.**

'i am grateful to Kari Berggrav for her ideas regarding the design of this experiment. I would like also to thank C. F. Baker, M.D. for his suggestions and criticisms regarding this paper.

[2]Made of flexible steel cable.

was usually terminated in one half-hour. Fresh well water was always used for each experiment, and precautions were taken so that both the experimental and control hoses were placed at approximately equal distances from the thermometers. In addition, the tubes were kept rust-free to rule out the possibility of a chemical reaction taking place between the metal and the water.

Results

A minute but definite temperature change could be recorded on most days that the experiment was conducted. This change, which always occurred within the first five minutes after onset of the experiment, was sometimes positive and sometimes negative. Figure la shows two occasions where the experimental water became warmer than the control, and Figure lb shows one occasion where the experimental water became cooler than the control. The arrow signifies the time at which the experiment began, and weather information is given below each graph. In keeping with the method of recording temperature changes in the orgone accumulator (ORAC), this variation was expressed as the temperature *difference* between the experimental and control buckets.

Differences in the ambient air (and water) temperatures made it impossible to establish identical baseline recordings between the experimental and control buckets prior to the onset of the experiment. This produced values for the experimental (Td) and control (T) buckets, as shown graphically in Figure 1. Their difference is denoted by Td-T, as shown graphically in Figure 2. An average value for Td-T was computed by taking the arithmetic average of the five values for Td, designated by Td, and subtracting the arithmetic average of T, designated by T, giving Td-T, as shown, for example, in Figure 4.

In general, positive Td-T recordings were obtained in cloudy or rainy weather, while negative Td-T recordings were obtained on clear, sunny days.

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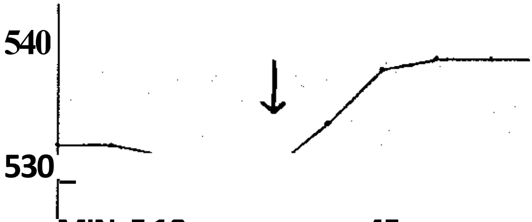

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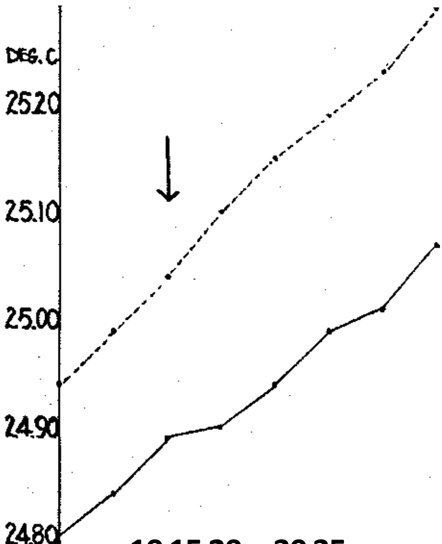

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Continuous Measurement of Td-T

Because both thermometers did not measure the same surrounding temperature, identical baseline recordings could not be maintained. Accordingly, it was not convenient with this setup to record temperature variations over an extended period of time. In order to circumvent this difficulty, it was necessary to construct a system where absolute differences between the experimental and control temperatures could be measured. With this in mind, the experiment was modified in the following manner: Two buckets, each containing approximately fifteen liters of water, were placed in a heavily insulated box. The thermometers were calibrated and placed through the insulating material into the water. Through a separate hole, the DB cable was immersed in the experimental bucket (an identical length of hose was placed into the control bucket prior to sealing the box). The fact that the system was adequately insulated was demonstrated by the fact that no correlations could be found between the pattern of temperature variations of the two buckets and the changes in the surrounding air temperature.

During the period of observation, although temperature differences were noted from the time the box was first sealed, no data was collected until both thermometers equalized, which required several days to occur. From that time, any difference between the experimental and control thermometers was designated as Td-T.[3]

Results of Continuous Study

The results of this study corroborated the first series of experiments. Definite thermal changes of the same magnitude that varied with atmospheric conditions were obtained. Again, cloudy or rainy weather produced positive Td-T readings, and clear weather tended to result in negative readings.

With long-term observation, two additional properties of the DB were found. The first of these suggests that the DOR-buster functions periodically. On one cloudy day (see Figure 2), four positive cycles

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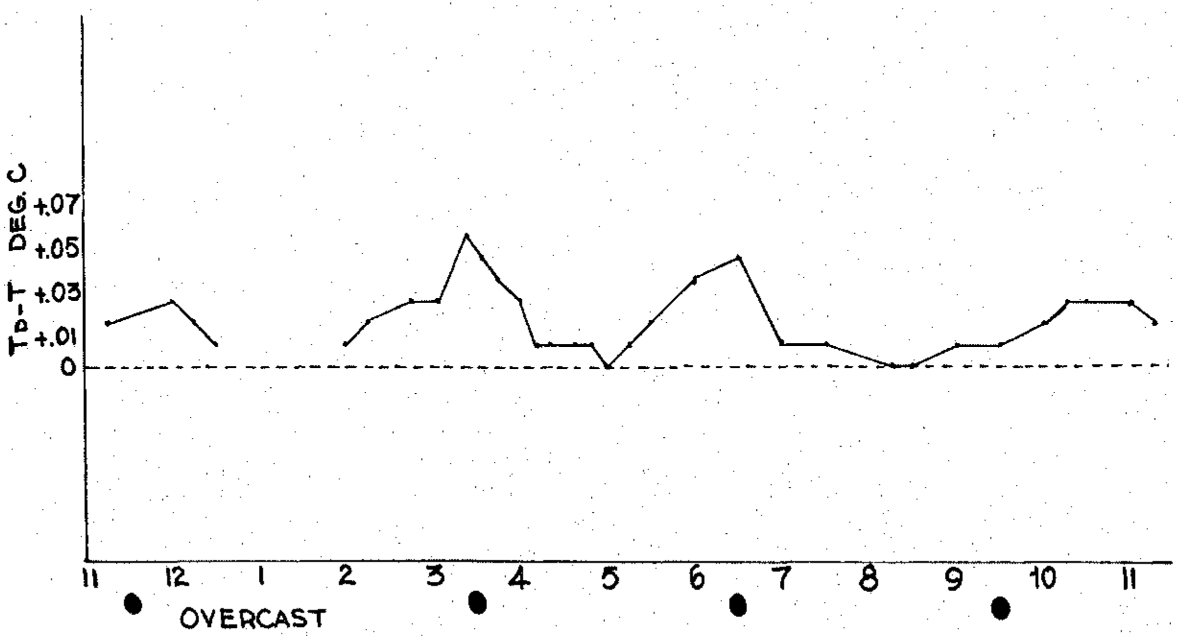
°An alternate and more satisfactory way of performing this experiment would be to obtain identical baseline recordings *before* inserting the DB cable into the experimental



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were recorded over a twelve-hour period. The average cycle was roughly three hours long. The length of the cycles usually varied on different days, with the shortest one being approximately *VA* hours. On clear days, the cycles tended to be negative; while on rainy or cloudy days, the cycles were positive.

Another observation is that the effectiveness of the DB varies on different days. This variation appears as a periodic function over longer time intervals (days or weeks). Figure 3 records the maximum

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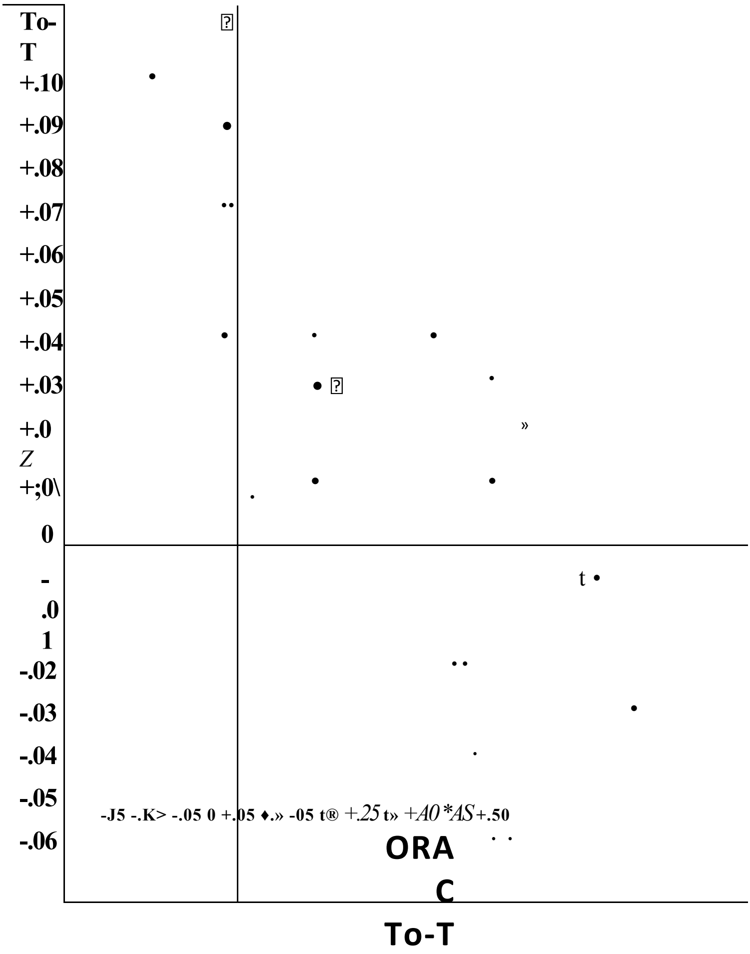
FIG. 3

and minimum daily variation in the thermal readings over a period of approximately one month. A bar graph, rather than a continuous line graph, was chosen to illustrate this long-term periodic function, since it served best to show up the daily maximum and minimum temperature values. The numbers above the vertical lines indicate the number of readings taken on that particular day. Data regarding atmospheric conditions are provided below the day of the month.



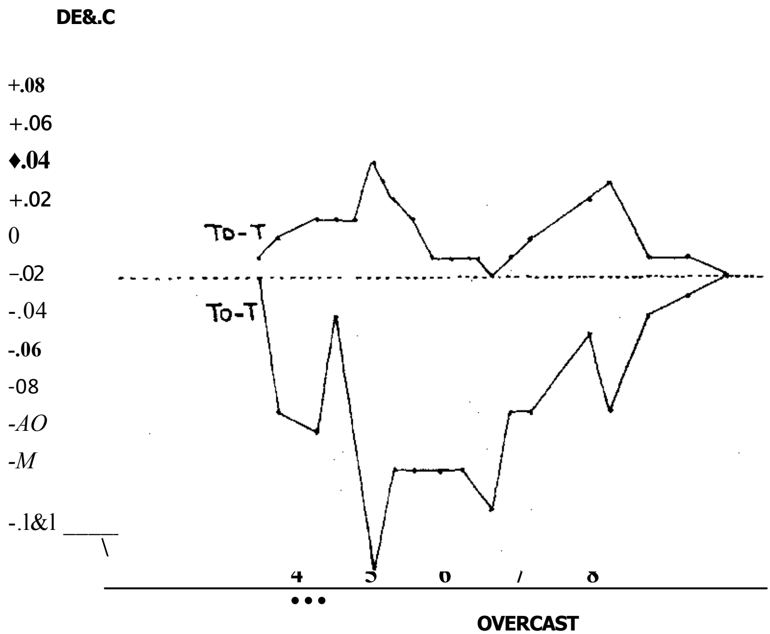
ORAC AT MAXIMUM Ob READINGS

The Correlation of Td-T with To-T

Since the functioning of the DB was found to be related to atmospheric conditions, and since we know that the ORAC is affected by the weather, simultaneous temperature recordings of the DB and ORAC were made to study the possible relationship between the two devices. Readings were usually taken at approximately the same time of day (between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.) to rule out diurnal variations in To-T. Plotting Td-T against To-T gives the preceding graph (Figure 4). Both temperature scales are in degrees centigrade. Td-T is seen to be generally *inversely* related to To-T.

Plotting the individual maximum and minimum points of Td-T from the continuous study against simultaneous To-T recordings yields a graph with a slope similar to that obtained in Figure 4.

If we plot continuous readings of Td-T against To-T, we obtain the following representative graphs (the vertical scale again being in degrees centigrade and the time scale in hours): Figure 5a shows a



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cloudy day with strongly negative To-T and a strongly positive Td-T. This graph is interesting in that the positive spikes of Td-T occurring at 3:30 and 6:30 coincide with negative spike activity of To-T. This synchronous opposite movement was characteristic of many of the graphs. In Figure 5b, a clear day with cumulus clouds and a strongly positive To-T is accompanied by negative Td-T readings. On days which began clear and became cloudy, To-T would go from positive to negative while Td-T would go from negative to positive. On days which started cloudy and cleared later, opposite To-T and Td-T recordings were obtained.

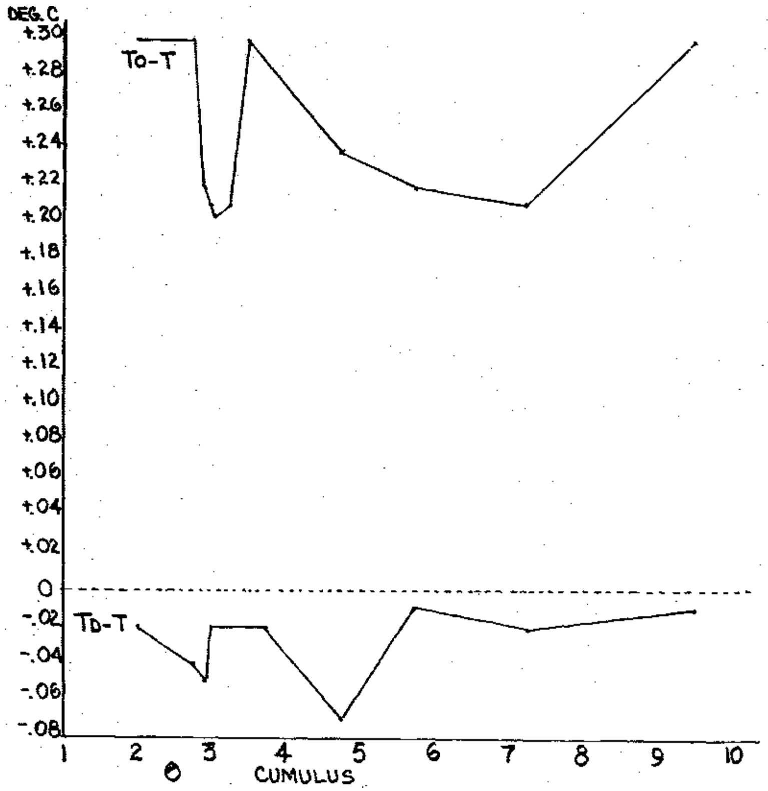

FiG. 5b

These graphs provide evidence that the ORAC and the DB function in an antithetical manner. In general, rainy or cloudy weather produces positive values for Td-T, while on clear, cloudless days negative Td-T values are obtained. The results are exactly the opposite with the ORAC. Here, strongly positive To-T levels occur in clear, sunny weather and weakly positive or negative values occur on rainy or cloudy days.

It should be noted that on days with low To-T, Td-T may become negative even with a small rise in To-T. This finding suggests that a *relative change* in atmospheric conditions is sufficient to affect the DB and ORAC. On one rainy day, for example, To-T was relatively high. At the same time, Td-T produced a negative spike. When To-T dropped, Td-T rose to 0.

These values of Td-T are approximately one-fifth the magnitude of To-T (measured indoors). The maximum negative and positive levels for Td-T in these experiments was -.07°C and +.10°C respectively.

Discussion

1. The Orgonomic Potential

According to Reich, the principle of the CB and also the DB is based on the utilization of the *orgonomic potential* This denotes all functions in nature which depend on the flow of orgone energy, or potential, from low to high or from *weaker to stronger* energy systems. Reich stated that this direction of flow from lower to higher energy levels is the basis for building up the *mechanical potential,* in which energy always moves from the higher to the lower potential (mechanical flow).

To quote Reich (1954): "The orgonomic potential is most clearly expressed in the maintenance in most animals on this planet of a temperature higher than that of the environment and in the function of *gravitional attraction.* In both cases, the stronger energy system draws energy from or attracts a weaker system nearby; in both cases, the *potential is directed from low to high* or from *weak to strong."*

Reich further states that the technique of cloudbusting and, by implication, also of DOR-busting, utilizes the orgonomic potential by drawing .orgone energy from the atmosphere (or organism) into the water, since the latter always has the higher orgone potential.

Reich's theory of cloudbusting is probably incomplete for the following reason. If the water always has the higher potential relative to the atmosphere, then the temperature in the experimental water should always be greater than the control. Our findings, however, reveal that the water in the DB bucket is sometimes higher and sometimes lower than the control, depending on atmospheric conditions. Moreover, those temperature changes, in general, vary inversely with those obtained in the ORAC. The data acquired in clear weather (negative Td-T) necessitates re-examination of the theoretical formulation regarding the functioning of the DB, in order to find a satisfactory explanation for the experimental results. Accordingly, the following tentative hypothesis is being offered; further study will be required to demonstrate its correctness.

2. The Significance of Negative To-T

Let us review the principle of the ORAC and see if it provides a clue to the solution of the problem. It is well known that the most positive To- T levels are obtained on clear, sunny, "energetic" days. When the humidity or DOR levels are high, To-T levels are correspondingly low. Thus, the ORAC concentrates orgone energy strongly only on days when the atmospheric orgone concentration is high, and the positive To-T is a manifestation of the orgonity (degree of charge) and expansiveness of the atmosphere. This phenomenon is a clear example of the orgonomic potential (OR flow *from* the atmosphere to the ORAC).

But what happens in a contracted atmosphere? Does the orgonomic potential become reduced to 0? Obviously this cannot be the case, since very high charges build up in clouds. We postulate that in atmospheric *contraction* the orgonomic potential (*direction of orgone flow)* shifts from the atmosphere (air) to water (clouds and water vapor). Because of this, the orgone energy attracts, condenses, and suspends atmospheric *water vapor* which, we assume, becomes the stronger orgonotic system. This results in a gradual build-up of clouds, and when a certain degree of charge and water vapor is attained in them, they are discharged as rain and lightning, thus equalizing the potential once more.

This is reflected in the fact that, in the ORAC, To-T levels become 0 or *negative* during cloudy or rainy weather. Again, if the situation were simply a lack of OR charge in the atmosphere, one should obtain only weakly positive or 0 levels at times of inclement weather. However* in rainy weather, this is not the case. One regularly finds negative readings of greater or lesser degree. In over five years of measuring To- T, I have found that, during a strongly contracted atmosphere, To-T levels are decidedly and persistently negative. This reversal can occur even at mid-day, when To-T usually attains its most positive levels, and can often last for over twenty-four hours. This phenomenon can not simply be a matter of less energy in the ORAC. We hypothesize that, in the case where atmospheric contraction prevails, OR energy is being excited by the ORAC, but, because of the *greater* potential in water (clouds, water vapor), more energy is *drawn out* of the ORAC relative to the control, leaving it with less energy and producing a *negative* To- T. *The negative To-T indicates that the ORAC can actively push out energy into the atmosphere.*

Accordingly, we visualize the ORAC as functioning antithetically depending on atmospheric conditions. With the atmosphere in expansion and dry, clear, energetic weather prevailing, To-T levels are *positive.* With a contracted atmosphere producing rainy or cloudy weather, To-T levels become *negative.* With atmospheric pulsation, the orgonomic potential shifts back and forth from expansion to contraction.

The situation in the atmosphere is functionally identical to pulsation in the living organism. With expansion, the orgonotic charge is distributed in the periphery of the organism, and one has a subjective feeling of well-being. With contraction, the charge tends to concentrate within the center of the organism, and this may result in a sensation of anxiety if a certain threshold is reached.

3. Conclusion

If this picture provides an accurate description of energetic functions in the ORAC and atmosphere, then we can provisionally view the DB as a device that triggers the OR flow in the *direction of the higher orgonomic potential.* As stated above, in contracted, rainy weather the charge is concentrated mainly in the clouds and water vapor, which results in a lowering of the atmospheric potential. Now the flow of energy will be *from* the atmosphere, which has a lower relative potential, *to* the water in the bucket (positive Td-T) , just as the flow of energy in the ORAC will be *from* the ORAC (air) *to* the water vapor in the atmosphere (negative To-T). In expanded weather, the orgonomic potential reverses towards the atmosphere (air). This results in the flow of energy *from* the water *into* the atmosphere (negative Td-T) and the flow of energy *into* the ORAC (positive To-T). The ORAC and DB are viewed as devices that respond to the same energetic function in the atmosphere (pulsation) in antithetical ways.

One is reminded of the behavior of the Baker orgonometer (1970). In atmospheric expansion, the steady deflection is higher, while in contraction it is lower, than the initial deflection. The *direction* of leaf deflection is a literal expression of pulsation in the atmosphere.

These temperature changes are confirmed by one's subjective reactions. In good weather, one can readily sense heat radiating from the walls of the ORAC. During the Oranur Experiment, the ORAC was said to feel persistently colder than the surrounding air (Baker, personal communication). These responses may reflect the objective results that are measured with the thermometer.

Another fact which supports this hypothesis regarding the mode of operation of the DB is that lightning can travel in either direction (Orville). Lightning is an energetic discharge which occurs when a certain degree of orgonotic charge is attained. One critical factor involved is probably based on mutual energetic excitation between the cloud system and the Earth's crust. The direction of the movement of lightning very likely follows the orgonomic potential from the lower to the higher system.

Regarding the periodic nature of Td-T, we can propose no definite explanation. Does it indicate that the water has some intrinsic charging capacity beyond which it cannot attract OR or DOR until discharge has occurred (metabolic function)?[4] Or, does it signify that the function of excitation of the metal tubes works in a discontinuous fashion based on as yet unknown factors? Further work is necessary to elucidate this function.

Summarizing the experimental findings and the theoretical conclusions derived from them:

	Atmosphere In Expansion	Atmosphere In Contraction
1. Weather conditions	clear, "energetic"	cloudy, rain
2. Direction of OP	air	water
3. Subjective reaction	well-being	tension, anxiety "pulling" sensation
4. Humidity	low	high
5. ORAC	positive To-T	0 or negative To-T
6. DB	negative Td-T	positive Td-T

It is important to mention that duplication of the results of this experiment depends on strict adherence to the conditions under which it was conducted. There are many variables, some of which are critical and others not, in augmenting the strength of the DB. Only further research will determine what these crucial factors are.

References

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Personal communication from E. F. Baker, M.D.

Orville, R.E. 1968. Photograph of a Close Lightning Flash. *Science* 162:666.

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[4]We know that the water of the DB has to be changed regularly for the best results, indicating that the water becomes saturated with DOR. In the continuous experiment,