

Wilhelm Reich

Wilhelm Reich (/raɪx/; German: [ˈraɪç], 24 March 1897 – 3 November 1957) was an Austrian psychoanalyst, a member of the second generation of psychoanalysts after Sigmund Freud, and one of the most radical figures in the history of psychiatry. He was the author of several influential books, most notably *Character Analysis* (1933) and *The Mass Psychology of Fascism* (1933).^[2] His work on character contributed to the development of Anna Freud's *The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defence* (1936), and his idea of muscular armour – the expression of the personality in the way the body moves – shaped innovations such as body psychotherapy, Fritz Perls's Gestalt therapy, Alexander Lowen's bioenergetic analysis, and Arthur Janov's primal therapy. His writing influenced generations of intellectuals: during the 1968 student uprisings in Paris and Berlin, students scrawled his name on walls and threw copies of *The Mass Psychology of Fascism* at the police.^[3]

After graduating in medicine from the University of Vienna in 1922, Reich studied neuropsychiatry under Julius Wagner-Jauregg and became deputy director of the Vienna Ambulatorium, Freud's psychoanalytic outpatient clinic.^[4] Described by Elizabeth Danto as a large man with a cantankerous style who managed to look scruffy and elegant at the same time, he tried to reconcile psychoanalysis with Marxism, arguing that neurosis is rooted in physical, sexual and socio-economic conditions, and in particular in a lack of what he called "orgastic potency." He visited patients in their homes to see how they lived, and took to the streets in a mobile clinic, promoting adolescent sexuality and the availability of contraceptives, abortion and divorce, a provocative message in Catholic Austria. He said he wanted to "attack the neurosis by its prevention rather than treatment."^[5]

From the 1930s he became an increasingly controversial figure; from 1932 until his death all his work was self-published. His promotion of sexual permissiveness disturbed the psychoanalytic community and his associates on the political left, and his vegetotherapy, in which he massaged his disrobed patients to dissolve their muscular armour, violated the key taboos of psychoanalysis.^[6] He moved to New York in 1939, in part to escape the Nazis, and shortly after arriving there coined the term "orgone" – derived from "orgasm" and "organism" – for a cosmic energy he said he had discovered, which he said others referred to as God. In 1940 he started building orgone accumulators, devices that his patients sat inside to harness the reputed health benefits, leading to newspaper stories about sex boxes that cured cancer.^[7]

Following two critical articles about him in *The New Republic* and *Harper's*, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration obtained an injunction against the interstate shipment of orgone accumulators and associated literature, believing they were dealing with a "fraud of the first magnitude."^[8] Charged with contempt in 1956 for having violated the injunction, Reich was sentenced to two years in prison, and that summer over six tons of his publications were burned by order of the court.^[9] He died in jail of heart failure just over a year later, days before he was due to apply for parole.^[10]

1 Early life

1.1 Childhood



Reich in 1900

Reich was born the first of two sons to Leon Reich, a farmer, and his wife Cäcilie (née Roniger) in Dobzau, Galicia, then part of Austria-Hungary, now in Ukraine. There was a sister too, born one year after Reich, but she

died in infancy. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Jujinetz, a village in Bukovina, where his father took control of a cattle farm leased by his mother's uncle, Josef Blum.^[11]

His father was by all accounts a cold and jealous man.^[12] Both parents were Jewish, but decided against raising the boys as Jews. Reich and his brother, Robert, were brought up to speak only German, were punished for using Yiddish expressions and forbidden from playing with the local Yiddish-speaking children.^[13]

As an adult, Reich wrote extensively in his diary of his sexual precocity. He maintained that his first sexual experience was at the age of four when he tried to have sex with the family maid (with whom he shared a bed), that he would regularly watch the animals have sex, that he used a whip handle sexually on the horses while masturbating, and that he had almost daily sexual intercourse from the age of 11 with another of the servants. He wrote of regular visits to brothels, the first of which took place when he was 15, and said he was visiting them daily from the age of around 17. He also developed sexual fantasies about his mother, writing when he was 22 that he masturbated while thinking about her.^[14]

It is impossible to judge the truth of these diary entries, but Reich's second daughter, psychiatrist Lore Reich Rubin, told Christopher Turner that she believed Reich had been a victim of child sexual abuse, and that this explained his lifelong interest in sex and childhood sexuality.^[15]

1.2 Death of parents

He was taught at home until he was 12, when his mother was discovered having an affair with his live-in tutor. Reich wrote about it in 1920 in his first published paper, "Über einen Fall von Durchbruch der Inzestschranke" ("About a Case of Breaching the Incest Taboo"), presented in the third person as though about a patient.^[16] He wrote that he would follow his mother when she went to the tutor's bedroom at night, feeling ashamed and jealous, and wondering if they would kill him if they found out that he knew. He briefly thought of forcing her to have sex with him too, on pain of threatening to tell his father. In the end he did tell his father, and after a protracted period of beatings his mother committed suicide in 1910, for which Reich blamed himself.^[16]

With the tutor ordered out of the house, Reich was sent to an all-male gymnasium in Czernowitz. It was during this period that a skin condition appeared, diagnosed as psoriasis, that plagued him for the rest of his life, leading several commentators to remark on his ruddy complexion. It was also during this time that his visits to brothels increased; he wrote in his diary of his professed feelings of disgust for the women, but nevertheless visited them daily.^[17] His father died of tuberculosis in 1914, and because of rampant inflation the father's insurance pol-

icy was worthless, so no money was forthcoming for the brothers.^[18] Reich managed the farm and continued with his studies, graduating in 1915 *mit Stimmeneinhelligkeit* (unanimous approval). The Russians invaded Bukovina that summer and the Reich brothers fled, losing everything. Reich wrote in his diary: "I never saw either my homeland or my possessions again. Of a well-to-do past, nothing was left."^[19]

2 1919–1930: Vienna, medicine and psychoanalysis

2.1 Undergraduate studies

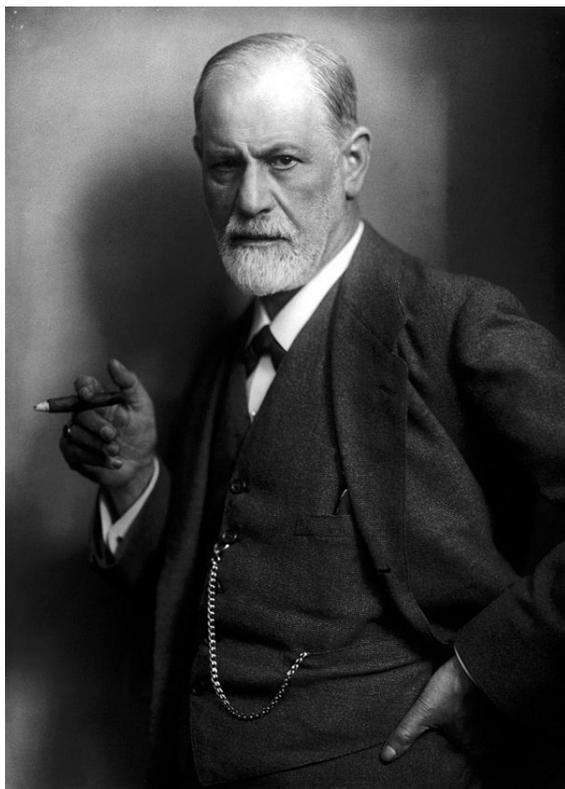
Reich joined the Austro-Hungarian Army during the First World War, serving from 1915 to 1918, for the last two years as a lieutenant with 40 men under his command at the Italian front. When the war ended he headed for Vienna, enrolling in law at the University of Vienna, but found it dull and switched to medicine after the first semester. He arrived with nothing in a city with little to offer; the overthrow of the Austria-Hungarian empire a few weeks earlier had left the newly formed Republic of German-Austria in the grip of famine. Reich lived on soup, oats and dried fruit from the university canteen, and shared an unheated room with his brother and another undergraduate, wearing his coat and gloves indoors to stave off the cold. He fell in love with another medical student, Lia Laszky, with whom he was dissecting a corpse, but it was largely unrequited.^[20]

Myron Sharaf writes that Reich loved medicine, but was caught in the conflict between a reductionist/mechanistic and vitalist view of the world.^[21] Reich wrote later of this period:

The question, "What is Life?" lay behind everything I learned. ... It became clear that the mechanistic concept of life, which dominated our study of medicine at the time, was unsatisfactory ... There was no denying the principle of creative power governing life; only it was not satisfactory as long as it was not tangible, as long as it could not be described or practically handled. For, rightly, this was considered the supreme goal of natural science."^[21]

2.2 Introduction to Freud

Reich first met Sigmund Freud in 1919 when he asked Freud for a reading list for a seminar on sexology. It seems they left a strong impression on each other. Freud allowed him to start seeing analytic patients in September that year, though he was just 22 and still an undergraduate, which gave him a small income. He was accepted as a guest member of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Associ-



Sigmund Freud

ation, becoming a regular member in October 1920, and began his own analysis with Isidor Sadger. He lived and worked out of an apartment on Berggasse 7, the street where Freud lived at no. 19, in the Alsergrund area of Vienna.^[22]

One of Reich's first patients was Lore Kahn, a 19-year-old woman with whom he had an affair. Freud had warned analysts not to involve themselves with their patients, but in the early days of psychoanalysis the warnings went unheeded. According to Reich's diaries, Kahn became ill in November 1920 and died of sepsis after sleeping in a bitterly cold room she had rented as a place for her and Reich to meet (both his landlady and her parents had forbidden their meetings). Kahn's mother suspected that her daughter had died after a botched illegal abortion, possibly carried out by Reich himself; Christopher Turner writes that she apparently found some of her daughter's bloodied underwear in a cupboard.^[23]

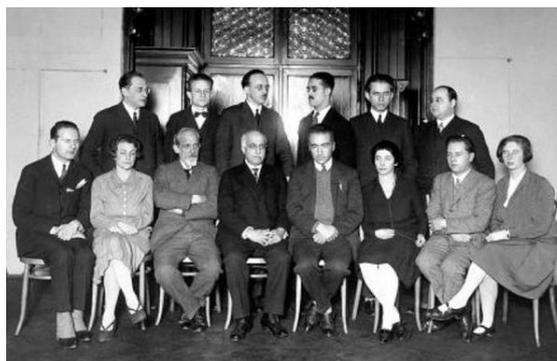
It was a serious allegation to make against a physician. Reich wrote in his diary that the mother had been attracted to him and had made the allegation to damage him. She went on to commit suicide and Reich blamed himself.^[23] According to Turner, if Kahn did have an abortion, she was the first of four of Reich's partners to do so: his first wife had several, and his long-term partners Elsa Lindenberg and Ilse Ollendorf (his second wife) each had one at Reich's insistence.^[24]

2.3 First marriage and graduation

Two months after Kahn's death, Reich accepted her friend, Annie Pink (1902–1971), as an analysand. Pink was Reich's fourth female patient, a medical student three months shy of her 19th birthday. He had an affair with her too, and married her in March 1922 at her father's insistence, with psychoanalysts Otto Fenichel and Edith Buxbaum as witnesses.^[25] Annie Reich became a well-known psychoanalyst herself. The marriage produced two daughters, Eva (1924–2008) and Lore (b. 1928), both of whom became physicians; Lore Reich Rubin also became a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst.^[26]

Because he was a war veteran Reich was allowed to complete his six-year medical degree in four years, and received his M.D. in July 1922.^[27] After graduating he worked in internal medicine at the city's University Hospital, and studied neuropsychiatry from 1922 to 1924 at the hospital's neurological and psychiatric clinic under Professor Julius Wagner von Jauregg, who won the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1927.^[28]

2.4 Vienna Ambulatorium, Sex-Pol clinics



Staff of the Vienna Ambulatorium, 1922. Eduard Hitschmann is seated fourth from the left, Reich fifth, and Annie Reich first on the right.

In 1922 Reich began working in Freud's psychoanalytic outpatient clinic, known as the Vienna Ambulatorium, which was opened on 22 May that year at Pelikangasse 18 by Eduard Hitschmann. Between 1922 and 1932 it offered free or reduced-cost psychoanalysis to 1,445 men and 800 women who could otherwise not afford to pay for it, many of them shell-shocked because of their experiences during the war. It was the second such clinic that had opened under Freud's direction; the first was the Poliklinik in Berlin, opened in 1920 by Max Eitingon and Ernst Simmel.^[29]

Reich became the assistant director of the Vienna clinic under Hitschmann in 1924 and worked there until his move to Berlin in 1930. He was only in his twenties when he began at the Ambulatorium, but Danto writes:

When Reich entered the [Ambulatorium's] conference

room after a full day at the clinic, his relative youth vanished. He spread an electrifying energy all his own; his deep-set eyes, wavy hair and high forehead of the rebellious German intellectual barely tempered by the military mannerisms of a Prussian army official. Under his leadership the analysts developed not only path-breaking clinical protocols but also attended to the more mundane aspects of running a clinic.^[30]

Sharaf writes that working with labourers, farmers and students allowed Reich to move away from treating neurotic symptoms to observing chaotic lifestyles and anti-social personalities.^[28] Reich argued that neurotic symptoms such as obsessive-compulsive disorder were an unconscious attempt to gain control of a hostile environment, including poverty or childhood abuse. They were examples of what he called “character armour” (*Charakterpanzer*), repetitive patterns of behaviour, speech and body posture that served as defence mechanisms. Danto writes that Reich sought out patients at the Ambulatorium who had been diagnosed as psychopaths, believing that psychoanalysis could free them of their rage.^[31]

He opened six free sex-counselling clinics in Vienna, each one overseen by a physician, with three obstetricians and a lawyer on call, offering what he called Sex-Pol counselling for working-class patients. Sex-Pol stood for the German Society of Proletarian Sexual Politics. Danto writes that Reich offered a mixture of “psychoanalytic counseling, Marxist advice and contraceptives,” and argued for a sexual permissiveness, including for young people and the unmarried, that unsettled other psychoanalysts and the political left. The clinics were immediately overcrowded by people seeking help.^[32] He also took to the streets in a mobile clinic, driving to local parks and out to the suburbs with other psychoanalysts and physicians. Reich would talk to the teenagers and men, while a gynaecologist would fit the women with contraceptive devices, and Lia Laszky, the woman Reich fell in love with at medical school, would speak to the children. They also distributed sex-education pamphlets door to door.^[33]

Reich joined the faculty of the Psychoanalytic Institute in Vienna in 1924, and became its director of training.^[34] According to Danto, he was well-regarded during this period for the weekly technical seminars he chaired at the Ambulatorium, where he gave papers on his emerging theory of character structure, arguing that psychoanalysis should be based on the examination of unconscious character traits, later known as *ego defences*.^[35] The seminars were attended, from 1927, by Fritz Perls, who went on to develop Gestalt therapy with his wife, Laura Perls.^[36]

Reich’s first book, *Der triebhafte Charakter: Eine psychoanalytische Studie zur Pathologie des Ich* (“The Impulsive Character: A Psychoanalytic Study of the Pathology of the Self”), was published in 1925. It was a study of the anti-social personalities he had encountered in the Ambulatorium, and argued the need for a systematic theory

of character.^[37] The book won him professional recognition, including from Freud, who in 1927 arranged for his appointment to the executive committee of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society.^[38] The appointment was made over the objection of Paul Federn, who had been Reich’s second analyst in 1922 and who, according to Sharaf, regarded Reich as a psychopath.^[39] Reich found the society dull and wrote that he behaved “like a shark in a pond of carps.”^[40]

2.5 Orgastic potency

Further information: [Orgastic potency and Die Funktion des Orgasmus](#)

Beginning in 1924 Reich published a series of papers on



Reich lived for a time on Berggasse in Vienna, where Freud lived at no. 19.

the idea of “orgastic potency,” the ability to release the emotions from the muscles and lose the self in an uninhibited orgasm, an idea that Freud came to call Reich’s “*Steckenpferd*” (hobby horse). Reich argued that psychic health and the ability to love depended on orgastic potency.^[41] He wrote: “It is not just to fuck ... not the embrace in itself, not the intercourse. It is the real emotional experience of the loss of your ego, of your whole spiritual self.”^[42] He argued that orgastic potency was the goal of character analysis.^[43]

Sharaf writes that, whereas Reich’s work on character was well received by the psychoanalytic community, his work on orgastic potency was unpopular within psychoanalysis from the start and was later met with ridicule; he came to be known as the “prophet of the better orgasm,” and the “founder of a genital utopia.”^[44]

He published *Die Funktion des Orgasmus* in 1927 and presented a copy of the manuscript to Freud on the latter’s 70th birthday on 6 May 1926.^[45] Freud did not appear impressed. He replied “that thick?” when Reich handed it to him, and took two months to write a brief but positive letter in response, which Reich interpreted as a rejection.^[46] Freud’s view was that the matter was more complicated than Reich suggested, and that there was no

single cause of neurosis. He wrote in 1928 to another psychoanalyst, Dr. Lou Andreas-Salomé: “We have here a Dr. Reich, a worthy but impetuous young man, passionately devoted to his hobby-horse, who now salutes in the genital orgasm the antidote to every neurosis. Perhaps he might learn from your analysis of K. to feel some respect for the complicated nature of the psyche.”^[47]

2.6 Rest cure in Switzerland

Reich’s brother died of tuberculosis (TB) in 1926, the same disease that had killed their father. Turner writes that a quarter of deaths in Vienna were caused by TB in the 1920s. Reich himself contracted it in 1927 and spent several weeks in the winter of that year in a sanatorium in Davos, Switzerland, where TB patients went for rest cures and fresh air before antibiotics became widely available around 1945. Turner writes that Reich underwent a political and existential crisis in Davos; he returned home in the spring angry and paranoid, according to Annie Reich. Some months later he and Annie were on the streets during the July Revolt of 1927 in Vienna, when 84 workers were shot and killed by police and another 600 were injured. It seems that the experience changed Reich; he wrote that it was his first encounter with human irrationality.^[48] He began to doubt everything, and in 1928 joined the Communist Party of Austria:

As if struck by a blow, one suddenly recognizes the scientific futility, the biological senselessness, and the social noxiousness of views and institutions, which until that moment had seemed altogether natural and self-evident. It is a kind of eschatological experience so frequently encountered in a pathological form in schizophrenics. I might even voice the belief that the schizophrenic form of psychic illness is regularly accompanied by illuminating insight into the irrationalism of social and political mores.^[49]

In 1929 he and his wife visited the Soviet Union on a lecture tour, leaving the two children in the care of the psychoanalyst Berta Bornstein. Sharaf writes that he returned even more convinced of the link between sexual and economic oppression, and of the need to integrate Marx and Freud.^[50]

3 1930–1934: Germany, Denmark, Sweden

3.1 Character Analysis

Further information: [Character Analysis](#)

From 1925 to 1933 Reich worked on the ideas that he published as *Charakteranalyse: Technik und Grundlagen*

für studierende und praktizierende Analytiker (1933), revised and published in English in 1946 and 1949 as *Character Analysis*. Robert Corrington writes that the book, regarded as Reich’s masterpiece, sought to move psychoanalysis away from the treatment of symptoms toward a reconfiguration of character structure.^[51]

For Reich, character structure was the result of social processes, in particular a reflection of castration and Oedipal anxieties playing themselves out within the nuclear family.^[51] Les Greenberg and Jeremy Safran write that Reich proposed a functional identity between the character, emotional blocks, and tension in the body, or what he called muscular or body armour. (He blamed Freud’s jaw cancer on his character armouring (*Charakterpanzer*), rather than on his smoking: Freud’s Judaism meant he was “biting down” impulses, rather than expressing them.) He argued that dissolving the muscular armour would bring back the memory of the childhood repression that had caused the blockage in the first place.^[52]

3.2 Verlag für Sexualpolitik

Reich and his wife moved to Berlin in 1930, where he set up clinics in working-class areas, taught sex education and published pamphlets. He joined the Communist Party of Germany, but grew impatient with them over their delay in publishing one of his pamphlets, *Der Sexuelle Kampf der Jugend* (published in English in 1972 as *The Sexual Struggle of Youth*). He set up his own publishing house in 1932, calling it *Verlag für Sexualpolitik*, and published the pamphlet himself. His subsequent involvement in a conference promoting adolescent sexuality caused the party to announce that it would no longer publish his material. In March 1933 Freud advised him that Reich’s contract with the International Psychoanalytic Publishers to publish *Character Analysis* was cancelled; Sharaf writes that this was almost certainly because of Reich’s stance on teenage sex.^[53]

He had several affairs during his marriage; the marriage ended in 1933 after he began a serious relationship in May 1932 with Elsa Lindenberg, a dancer and pupil of Elsa Gindler.^[54] He was living with Lindenberg in Germany when Hitler became Chancellor in January 1933. On March 2 that year the Nazi newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter* published an attack on *Der Sexuelle Kampf der Jugend*.^[55] Reich left with Lindenberg for Vienna the next day. They moved to Denmark, where Reich was excluded from the Danish Communist Party in November 1933 (without ever having joined it) over his promotion of teenage sex and the publication that year of *The Mass Psychology of Fascism*, which they regarded as “counter-revolutionary.” There were multiple complaints about his promotion of abortion, sex education and the attempted suicide of a teenage patient; Turner writes that when his visa expired, it was not renewed.^[56]



A plaque on the house Reich lived in (1931–1933) at Schlagenbader Straße 87, Berlin-Wilmersdorf

He tried to find support among psychoanalysts in the UK so that he could settle there, and was interviewed in London by Ernest Jones, Melanie Klein, Joan Riviere and James Strachey. They decided that he had been “insufficiently analysed” and had an unresolved hostility toward Freud.^[57] Anna Freud, Freud’s daughter – whom Jones had contacted about Reich’s desire to move to England – wrote in 1938: “There is a wall somewhere where he stops to understand the other person’s point of view and flies off into a world of his own ... He is an unhappy person ... and I am afraid this will end in sickness.”^[58]

He and Lindenberg moved instead to Malmö in Sweden, which Reich described as “better than a concentration camp,” but he was placed under surveillance when police suspected that the hourly visits of patients to his hotel room meant he was running a brothel, with Lindenberg as the prostitute.^[59] The government declined to extend his visa, and the couple had to move briefly back to Denmark, Reich under an assumed name.^[60]

3.3 Vegetotherapy

Further information: [Vegetotherapy, Body psychotherapy and Neo-Reichian massage](#)

From 1930 onwards Reich began to treat patients outside the limits of psychoanalysis’s restrictions. Because Reich felt that the movement of the diaphragm was critical to psychic health, he would sit opposite patients, rather than behind them as they lay on a couch (the traditional psychoanalyst’s position), and began talking to them and answering their questions, instead of offering the stock, “Why do you ask?” analyst’s response while he was strictly observing their breathing. He had noticed that

after a successful course of psychoanalysis his patients would become more relaxed and hold their bodies differently, so he began to try to bring about that relaxation of the body using massage and other physical touches. He asked his male patients to undress down to their shorts, and sometimes entirely, and his female patients down to their underclothes, so he could see their breathing all the way to the pelvis, and began to massage chronically tense areas to loosen their ‘body armor’. He would also ask them to simulate physically the effects of certain emotions in the hope of triggering them. He would exploit autonomic reactions such as the gag reflex, to stimulate the flow of energy throughout the body and overcome chronic tightness of specific muscle groups.^[61]

He first presented the principles of what he called character-analytic vegetotherapy in a paper called “Psychischer Kontakt und vegetative Strömung” (Psychological Contact and Vegetative Current”) in August 1934 at the 13th International Congress of Psychoanalysis at Lucerne, Switzerland, and went on to develop the technique between 1935 and 1940.^[62] His second wife, Ilse Ollendorf, said it replaced the psychoanalytic approach of never touching a patient with “a physical attack by the therapist.”^[63]

The approach undermined the psychoanalytic position of neutrality. Reich argued that the psychoanalytic taboos reinforced the neurotic taboos of the patient, and that he wanted his patients to see him as human. Reich believed that science and not culture should determine the methods of psychoanalysis, and that the goal was to make the patient better, not to win acclaim for having good manners.^[62] He would press his thumb or the palm of his hand hard (and painfully) on their jaws, necks, chests, backs, or thighs, aiming to dissolve their muscular, and thereby characterological, rigidity.^[61] He wrote that the massage aimed to retrieve the repressed memory of the childhood situation that had caused the repression; if the session worked, he would see waves of pleasure move through their bodies, which he called the “orgasm reflex.” According to Sharaf, the twin goals of Reichian therapy were the attainment of this orgasm reflex during sessions and orgasmic potency during intercourse. Reich briefly considered calling it “orgasmotherapy,” but thought better of it.^[64]

Just before the Lucerne conference, Reich was asked to resign from the International Psychoanalytical Association for prioritizing his revolutionary agenda over Freud’s ideas.^[65] He arrived at the conference furious about his treatment. Turner writes that he cemented his reputation as a madman, camping in a tent outside the conference hall and reportedly carrying a large knife in his belt.^[66] According to the psychiatrist Grete Bibring, Paul Federn declared, “Either Reich goes or I go.”^[67]

4 1934–1939: Norway

4.1 Bioelectricity



Willy Brandt

In October 1934 Reich and Lindenberg moved to Norway, where Harald K. Schjelderup, professor of psychology at the University of Oslo, had invited Reich to lecture on character analysis and on vegetotherapy. They ended up staying for five years.^[68]

During his time in Norway Reich attempted to ground his orgasm theory in biology, exploring whether Freud's metaphor of the libido in fact represented electricity or a chemical substance, an argument Freud had proposed in the 1890s but had abandoned.^[69] Reich argued that conceiving of the orgasm as nothing but mechanical tension and relaxation could not explain why some experience pleasure and others do not. He wanted to know what additional element had to be present for pleasure to be felt.^[70]

According to Sharaf, the work of the Austrian internist Friedrich Kraus influenced Reich. Kraus had argued in his *Allgemeine und Spezielle Pathologie der Person* [General and special pathology of the individual] (1926) that the biosystem was a relay-like switch mechanism of electrical charge and discharge. Reich wrote in 1934 that the orgasm is just such a bioelectrical discharge and proposed his "orgasm formula": mechanical tension (filling of the organs with fluid; tumescence) → bioelectrical charge → bioelectrical discharge → mechanical relaxation (detumescence).^[70]

Turner wrote that in 1935 Reich bought an oscillograph

and attached it to friends and students, who volunteered to masturbate, suck each other's nipples, and scratch, lick and kiss each other, while Reich read the tracings. (One volunteer, the young Willy Brandt, the future chancellor of Germany, was at the time Reich's secretary's boyfriend, living in Norway to organize protests against the Nazis.) Reich described the oscillograph experiments in 1937 in *Experimentelle Ergebnisse Über Die Elektrische Funktion von Sexualität und Angst* (*The Bioelectrical Investigation of Sexuality and Anxiety*).^[71]

4.2 Bion experiments and T-bacilli

Further information: Spontaneous generation and Abiogenesis

From 1934 to 1939 Reich conducted what he called the



Cancer specialist Leiv Kreyberg (third from right) dismissed Reich's work.^[72]

bion experiments, which he published as *Die Bione: Zur Entstehung des vegetativen Lebens* in Oslo in 1938 (published in English in 1979 as *The Bions: The Origins of Life*). He examined protozoa and grew cultured vesicles using grass, sand, iron and animal tissue, boiling them and adding potassium and gelatin. Having heated the materials to incandescence with a heat-torch, he wrote that he had seen bright, glowing, blue vesicles. He called them "bions" and believed they were a rudimentary form of life, halfway between life and non-life. He wrote that when he poured the cooled mixture onto growth media, bacteria were born, dismissing the idea that the bacteria were already present in the air or on other materials.^[73]

In what Sharaf writes was the origins of the orgone theory, Reich said he could see two kinds of bions, the blue vesicles and smaller red ones shaped like lancets. He called the former PA-bions and the latter T-bacilli, the T standing for *Tod*, German for death.^[74] He wrote in *The Cancer Biopathy* (1948) that he had found T-bacilli in rotting cancerous tissue obtained from a local hospital, and when injected into mice they caused inflammation and cancer. He concluded that, when orgone energy diminishes in cells through aging or injury, the cells un-

dergo “bionous degeneration.” At some point the deadly T-bacilli start to form in the cells. Death from cancer, he believed, was caused by an overwhelming growth of the T-bacilli.^[75]

4.3 Opposition to his ideas



Bronisław Malinowski wrote to newspapers in Norway in support of Reich.^[76]

Scientists in Oslo, already rankled at Reich’s pragmatic views on sexuality, reacted strongly to his work on bions, refusing to even entertain his suggestions and deriding it as nonsense. *Tidens Tegn*, a leading liberal newspaper, launched a campaign against him in 1937, supported by scientists and other newspapers.^[77] Between September 1937 and the fall of 1938, over 100 articles denouncing him appeared in the main Oslo newspapers.^[78] In 1937 the Norwegian pathologist *Leiv Kreyberg* was allowed to examine one of Reich’s bion preparations under the microscope. Kreyberg wrote that the broth Reich had used as his culture medium was indeed sterile, but that the bacteria were ordinary *staphylococci*. He concluded that Reich’s control measures to prevent infection from airborne bacteria were not as foolproof as Reich believed. Kreyberg accused Reich of being ignorant of basic bacteriological and anatomical facts, while Reich accused Kreyberg of having failed to recognize living cancer cells under magnification.^[79]

Reich sent a sample of the bacteria to a Norwegian biologist, Theodor Thjøtta of the Oslo Bacteriological Institute, who also blamed airborne infection. Kreyberg and

Thjøtta had their views published in the country’s largest newspaper, *Aftenposten*, on 19 and 21 April 1938, Kreyberg referring to “Mr. Reich” and alleging that Reich knew less about bacteria and anatomy than a first-year medical student. When Reich requested a detailed control study, Kreyberg responded that his work did not merit it. Their contention that he was out of his field of expertise was correct, but his claim he was being unfairly judged by people prejudiced against him was also correct. No middle ground would be found.^[79]

By February 1938 Reich’s visa had expired. Several Norwegian scientists argued against an extension, Kreyberg saying, “If it is a question of handing Dr. Reich over to the Gestapo, then I will fight that, but if one could get rid of him in a decent manner, that would be the best.”^[80] The writer *Sigurd Hoel* asked: “When did it become a reason for deportation that one looked in a microscope when one was not a trained biologist?” Reich received support from overseas, first from the anthropologist *Bronisław Malinowski*, who in March wrote to the press in Norway that Reich’s sociological works were “a distinct and valuable contribution toward science,” and from *A.S. Neill*, founder of *Summerhill*, a progressive school in England, who argued that “the campaign against Reich seems largely ignorant and uncivilized, more like fascism than democracy ...” Reich, in his unflinching insistence of the science of sex over the politics and traditions of sexuality, had ruffled more than a few feathers. People became polarized regarding his work, either ardent followers or vitriolic detractors. The followers pointed to his patient success rate, which seemed very high. Detractors had plenty of material, beginning with his seemingly arrogant demeanor and out of hand dismissal of all traditional values in the name of science.^[76]

Norway was proud of its intellectual tolerance, so the “Reich affair,” especially following the country’s 1936 expulsion of *Leon Trotsky*, put the government on the spot. A compromise was therefore found. Reich was given his visa, but a royal decree was issued stipulating that anyone wanting to practice psychoanalysis needed a licence, and it was understood that Reich would not be given one. Throughout the affair Reich issued just one public statement, when he asked for a commission to replicate his bion experiments. Sharaf writes that the opposition to his work affected his personality and relationships. He was left humiliated, no longer comfortable in public, and seething with bitterness against the researchers who had denounced him.^[81]

4.4 Personal life

According to Sharaf, 1934–1937 was the happiest period of Reich’s personal life, despite the professional problems. His relationship with *Elsa Lindenberg* was good and he considered marrying her. When she became pregnant in 1935, they were initially overjoyed, buying clothes and furniture for the child, but doubts developed for Re-



Reich's home in Frogner, Oslo. A blue plaque reads: "The physician and psychoanalyst WILHELM REICH (1897–1957) lived and worked here 1935–39. Developed character analysis and the body-oriented therapy."

ich, who felt the future was too unsettled. Sharaf writes that, to Lindenberg's great distress, Reich insisted on an abortion, at that time illegal. They went to Berlin, where the psychoanalyst Edith Jacobson helped to arrange it.^[82]

In 1937 Reich began an affair with a female patient, an actress who had been married to a colleague of his. According to Sigurd Hoel, the analysis would stop because of the relationship, then the relationship would end and the analysis would start up again. The patient eventually threatened to go to the press, but was persuaded that it would harm her as much as it would Reich. Around the same time, Reich also had an affair with Gerd Bergersen, a 25-year-old Norwegian textile designer. Despite the affairs, Sharaf writes that, as the newspaper campaign against Reich gained pace, he developed an intense jealousy toward Lindenberg, demanding that she not have a separate life of any kind. He even physically assaulted a composer she was working with; Lindenberg considered calling the police but decided Reich could not afford another scandal. His behavior took its toll on their relationship, and when Reich asked her to accompany him to the United States, she said no.^[83]

5 1939: Move to the United States

5.1 Teaching, second marriage

When Hitler annexed Austria in March 1938, Reich's ex-wife and daughters had already left for the United States. Later that year Theodore P. Wolfe, a professor of psychiatry at Columbia University, traveled to Norway to study under Reich. Wolfe offered to help Reich settle in the States, and managed to arrange an invitation from The New School in New York for Reich to teach a course on "Biological Aspects of Character Formation." Wolfe and Walter Briebl, a former student of Reich's, put up \$5,000 to guarantee his visa.^[84] Wolfe also pulled strings with

Adolph Berle, an official in the State Department.^[85] Reich wrote in his diary in May 1939:

I am sitting in a completely empty apartment waiting for my American visa. I have misgivings as to how it will go. ... I am utterly and horribly alone!

It will be quite an undertaking to carry on all the work in America. Essentially, I am a great man, a rarity, as it were. I can't quite believe it myself, however, and that is why I struggle against playing the role of a great man."^[86]

He received the visa in August 1939, and sailed out of Norway on 19 August on the *SS Stavangerfjord*, the last boat to leave for the States before the war began on 3 September.^[85] He began teaching at The New School, where he remained until May 1941, living first at 7502 Kessel Street, Forest Hills, Queens, where he conducted experiments on mice with cancer, injecting them with bions. He built a small Faraday cage to examine the vapors and lights he said the bions were producing.^[87] In October 1939 his secretary Gertrud Gaasland introduced him to Ilse Ollendorf, 29 years old at the time. Reich was still in love with Lindenberg, but Ollendorf started organizing his life for him, becoming his bookkeeper and laboratory assistant.^[88] They began living together in the Kessel Street house on Christmas Day 1939. She was eight weeks pregnant, but according to Turner he insisted that she have an abortion.^[87] Five years later, in 1944, they had a son, Peter, and were married in 1946.^[88]

Sharaf writes that Reich's personality changed after his experience in Oslo.^[78] He became socially isolated and kept his distance even from old friends and his ex-wife. His students in the United States came to know him as a man that no colleague, no matter how close, called by his first name. In January 1940 he wrote to Lindenberg to break off their relationship once and for all, telling her that he was in despair and that he believed he would end up dying like a dog.^[89]

5.2 Orgonomy

Further information: Orgone

Reich first said he had discovered a life force or cosmic energy, an extension of Freud's idea of the libido, in New York in 1939. He said he had seen traces of it when he injected his mice with bions and in the sky at night through an "organoscope," a special telescope.^[87] He called it "orgone energy" or "orgone radiation," and the study of it "orgonomy." He argued that it is in the soil and in the air (indeed is omnipresent), is blue or blue-grey, and that humankind had split its knowledge of it in two: "ether" for the physical aspect and "God" for the spiritual. The colour of the sky, the northern lights, St Elmo's Fire, and the blue of sexually excited frogs are manifestations of orgone, he wrote. He also argued that protozoa, red corpuscles, cancer cells and the chlorophyll of plants are charged with it.^[90]

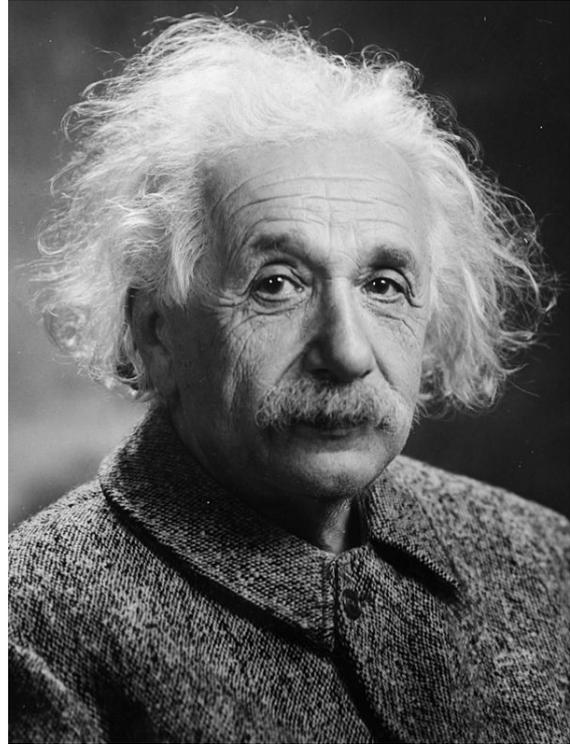


Orgone accumulator

In 1940 he began to build insulated Faraday cages that he said would concentrate the orgone, and called them “orgone accumulators.” The earliest boxes were for lab animals. He built his first human-sized, five-foot-tall box in December 1940, and set it up in the basement of his house. Turner writes that it was made of plywood lined with rock wool and sheet iron, and had a chair inside and a small window. The boxes had multiple layers of these materials so that they were, in effect, boxes within boxes; this caused the orgone concentration inside the box to be three to five times stronger than in the air, Reich said. Patients were expected to sit inside them naked.^[91]

The accumulators were tested on mice with cancer, and on plant growth.^[92] He wrote to his supporters in July 1941 that orgone is “definitely able to destroy cancerous growth. This is proved by the fact that tumors in all parts of the body are disappearing or diminishing. No other remedy in the world can claim such a thing.”^[93] Although not licensed to practise medicine in the United States, he began testing the boxes on human beings suffering from cancer and schizophrenia. In one case the test had to be stopped prematurely because the subject heard a rumour that Reich was insane; there were stories, which were false, that he had been hospitalized in the Utica State Mental Hospital. In another case the father of an eight-year-old girl with cancer approached him for help, then complained to the American Medical Association that he was practising without a licence.^[94] He asked his supporters to stick with him through the criticism, believing that he had developed a grand unified theory of physical and mental health.^[95]

5.3 Experiment with Einstein



Reich discussed orgone accumulators with Albert Einstein in 1941.

In December 1940 Reich wrote to Albert Einstein saying he had a scientific discovery he wanted to discuss, and in January 1941 visited Einstein at his home in Princeton, where they talked for nearly five hours. He told Einstein that he had discovered a “specific biologically effective energy which behaves in many respects differently to all that is known about electromagnetic energy.” He said it could be used against disease, and as a weapon “in the fight against the Fascist pestilence.” (Einstein had signed a letter to President Roosevelt in August 1939 to warn of the danger of Nazi Germany building an atom bomb, and had urged the United States to set up its own research project.) Einstein agreed that if an object’s temperature could be raised without an apparent heating source, as Reich was suggesting, it would be “a bomb.”^[96]

Reich was much encouraged by the meeting and hoped he would be invited to join Princeton’s Institute for Advanced Study.^[96] During their next meeting he gave Einstein a small accumulator, and over the next 10 days Einstein performed experiments with it in his basement, which involved taking the temperature above, inside and near the device, and stripping it down to its Faraday cage to compare temperatures. He observed a rise in temperature, which Reich argued was caused by orgone.^[97] One of Einstein’s assistants pointed out that the temperature was lower on the floor than on the ceiling.^[98] Einstein concluded that the effect was simply due to the temperature gradient inside the room. “Through these experi-

ments I regard the matter as completely solved,” he wrote to Reich on 7 February 1941.^[99]

Reich responded with a 25-page letter in which he tried to change Einstein’s mind.^[100] To rule out the influence of convection he told Einstein he had introduced a horizontal plate above the accumulator, wrapped it in a blanket, suspended it freely in the room, buried it underground and placed it outside. He wrote that in all these circumstances the temperature difference remained, and was in fact more marked in the open air.^[101] Einstein did not respond to this or to Reich’s future correspondence – Reich would write regularly reporting the results of his experiments – until Reich threatened three years later to publish their previous exchange. Einstein replied that he could not devote any further time to the matter and asked that his name not be misused for advertising purposes. Reich believed that Einstein’s change of heart was part of a conspiracy of some kind, perhaps related to the communists, or prompted by the rumours that Reich was ill. Reich published the correspondence in 1953 as *The Einstein Affair*.^[102]

5.4 Arrested by the FBI

Reich lost his position at the New School in May 1941 after writing to its director, Alvin Johnson, to say he had saved several lives in secret experiments with the accumulator. Johnson was aware of Reich’s claims that he could cure cancer, and told him the New School was not an appropriate institution for the work. Reich was also evicted from Kessel Street after his neighbours complained about the animal experiments. His supporters, including Walter Briehl, gave him \$14,000 to buy a house, and he settled into 9906 69th Avenue.^[103]

On 12 December 1941, five days after Pearl Harbor and the day after Germany declared it was at war with the United States, Reich was arrested in his home at 2 a.m. by the FBI and taken to Ellis Island, where he was held for over three weeks.^[104] He identified himself at the time as the Associate Professor of Medical Psychology, Director of the Orgone Institute.^[105] He was at first left to sleep on the floor in a large hall, surrounded by members of the fascist German American Bund, who Reich feared might kill him, but when his psoriasis returned he was transferred to the hospital ward.^[106] He was questioned about several books the FBI found when they searched his home, including Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*, Trotsky’s *My Life*, a biography of Lenin and a Russian alphabet book for children. After threatening to go on hunger strike he was released, on 5 January, but his name remained on the “key figures list” of the Enemy Alien Control Unit, which meant he was placed under surveillance.^[104]

Turner writes that it seems Reich was the victim of mistaken identity; there was a William Reich who ran a bookstore in New Jersey, which was used to distribute Communist material. The FBI acknowledged the mistake in

November 1943 and closed Reich’s file.^[107] In 2000 it released 789 pages of the file, which said:

This German immigrant described himself as the Associate Professor of Medical Psychology, Director of the Orgone Institute, President and research physician of the Wilhelm Reich Foundation and discoverer of biological or life energy. A 1940 security investigation was begun to determine the extent of Reich’s communist commitments. A board of Alien Enemy Hearing judged that Dr. Reich was not a threat to the security of the U.S. In 1947, a security investigation concluded that neither the Orgone Project nor any of its staff were engaged in subversive activities or were in violation of any statute within the jurisdiction of the FBI.^[105]

5.5 Purchase of Orgonon

Further information: [Orgonon](#)

In November 1942 Reich purchased an old farm on



Wilhelm Reich Museum, Orgonon

Dodge Pond, Maine, near Rangeley, with 280 acres (1.1 km²) of land, at a cost of \$4,000. Calling it Orgonon, he started spending summers there, and had a one-room cabin built in 1943, a laboratory in 1945, a larger cabin in 1946 and an observatory in 1948.^[108]

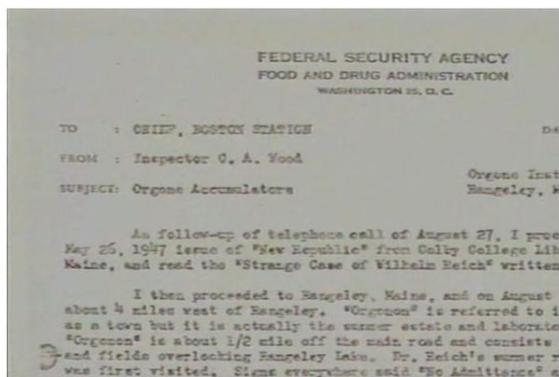
In 1950 he decided to live there year-round, and in May that year moved from New York with Ilse, their son Peter, and Reich’s daughter Eva, with the idea of creating a centre for the study of orgone. Several colleagues moved there with him, including two physicians with an interest in orgone, and Lois Wyvell, who ran the Orgone Press Institute.^[109] The artist William Moise joined Reich as an assistant at Orgonon, later marrying his daughter Eva.^[110] Orgonon still houses the Wilhelm Reich Museum, as well as holiday cottages available to rent, one of which is the cottage Reich lived in with his family.^[111]

6 1947–1957: Legal problems and controversy

6.1 Brady articles and the FDA



Mildred Brady's "The Strange Case of Wilhelm Reich", *The New Republic*, 26 May 1947



August 1947 letter from the FDA about Reich, referencing the Brady article

Until 1947 Reich enjoyed a largely uncritical press in the United States. One journal, *Psychosomatic Medicine*, had called orgone a "surrealist creation," but his psychoanalytic work had been discussed in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, *The Nation* had given his writing positive reviews, and he was listed in *American Men of Science*.^[112]

His reputation took a sudden downturn in April and May 1947, when articles by journalist Mildred Edie Brady appeared in *Harper's* and *The New Republic*, the latter entitled "The Strange Case of Wilhelm Reich," with the subhead, "The man who blames both neuroses and cancer on unsatisfactory sexual activities has been repudiated by only one scientific journal."^[77] Brady's ultimate target was not Reich but psychoanalysis, which Turner writes she regarded as akin to astrology.^[113] Of Reich she wrote: "Orgone, named after the sexual orgasm, is, according to Reich, a cosmic energy. It is, in fact, *the* cosmic energy. Reich has not only discovered it; he has seen it, demonstrated it and named a town – Orgonon, Maine – after it.

Here he builds accumulators of it, which are rented out to patients, who presumably derive 'orgastic potency' from it."^[77] Brady argued that the "growing Reich cult" had to be dealt with.^[114]

At the top of his copy of the *New Republic* article, Reich wrote the words "THE SMEAR." Turner writes that Reich sent out a press release correcting some of Brady's points, but no one published it, though other publications reproduced her story.^[115]

In July 1947 Dr. J. J. Durrett, director of the Medical Advisory Division of the Federal Trade Commission, wrote to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) asking them to look into Reich's claims about the health benefits of orgone. The FDA assigned an investigator to the case, who learned that Reich had built 250 accumulators. The FDA concluded that they were dealing with a "fraud of the first magnitude." Sharaf writes that the FDA suspected a sexual racket of some kind; questions were asked about the women associated with orgonomy and "what was done with them."^[116] From that point on, Reich's work came increasingly to the attention of the authorities.^[117]

6.2 Orgonomic Infant Research Center

Reich set up the Orgonomic Infant Research Center (OIRC) in 1950, with the aim of preventing muscular "armouring" in children from birth. Meetings were held in the basement of Reich's house in Forest Hills. Christopher Turner writes that several children who were treated by OIRC therapists later said they had been sexually abused by them, though not by Reich. One woman said she was assaulted by one of Reich's associates when she was five years old. Children were asked to stand naked in front of Reich and a group of 30 therapists in his basement, while Reich described the children's "blockages."^[118] Reich's daughter, Lore Reich Rubin, told Turner that she believed her father was an abuser, though she did not say she had been abused by him and acknowledged that she had no evidence. She believed that Reich himself had been a victim of it as a child, which is why he developed such a keen interest in sex and childhood sexuality.^[115]

The sexual allegations apart, several people discussed how the vegetotherapy sessions had hurt them physically as children, as therapists pressed hard on certain parts of the body to loosen body armour. Reich's son, Peter, wrote in his autobiography, *Book of Dreams* (1973) about the pain this had caused him.^[119] Susanna Steig, the daughter of William Steig, the *New Yorker* cartoonist, wrote about being pressed so hard during Reichian therapy sessions that she had difficulty breathing, and said that a woman therapist had sexually assaulted her. Turner writes that in 1952 a nurse from New Jersey complained to the New York Medical Society that an OIRC therapist had taught her five-year-old son how to masturbate. The therapist was arrested, but the case was dropped when

Reich agreed to close the OIRC.^[120]

6.3 Divorce, cloudbusters

Further information: Cloudbuster

Reich and Ollendorff divorced in September 1951, os-



Reich with one of his cloudbusters

tensibly because he thought she had had an affair, though she continued to work with him for another three years. Even after the divorce he continued to suspect her of having affairs, and persuaded her to sign confessions about her feelings of fear and hatred toward him, which he locked away in the archives of his Orgone Institute. He also wrote several documents denouncing her. He was himself having an affair at the time with Lois Wyvell (d. 2005), who ran the Orgone Institute Press.^[121]

Also in 1951 Reich said he had discovered another energy that he called Deadly Orgone Radiation (DOR).^[122] He wrote that accumulations of DOR played a role in desertification and designed a “cloudbuster,” two rows of 15-foot aluminium pipes mounted on a mobile platform, connected to cables that were inserted into water. He believed that it acted to unblock orgone energy in the atmosphere and that it could cause rain. Turner describes it as an “orgone box turned inside out.”^[123]

He conducted dozens of experiments with the cloudbuster, calling his research “Cosmic Orgone Engineering.” During a drought in 1953, two farmers in Maine offered to pay him if he could make it rain to save their

blueberry crop. Reich used the cloudbuster on the morning of 6 July, and according to Bangor’s *Daily News* – based on an eyewitness account that was probably from Peter Reich – rain began to fall that evening. The crop survived, the farmers declared themselves satisfied, and Reich received his fee.^[124]

6.4 Injunction

Over the years the FDA interviewed physicians, Reich’s students and his patients, asking about his use of orgone accumulators. On 29 July 1952 three FDA inspectors arrived at Orgonon unannounced. Sharaf writes that Reich detested unannounced visitors; he had once chased some people away with a gun just for looking at an adjacent property. He told the inspectors they had to read his work before he would interact with them, and ordered them to leave.^[117]

The attention of the FDA triggered belligerent responses from Reich, who called them “HIGS” (hoodlums in government) and the tools of red fascists. He developed a delusion that he had powerful friends in government, including President Eisenhower, who he believed would protect him, and that the U.S. Air Force was flying over Orgonon to make sure that he was all right.^[117] In February 1954 the United States Attorney for the District of Maine filed a 27-page complaint seeking a permanent injunction under Sections 301 and 302 of the *Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act*, to prevent interstate shipment of orgone accumulators and to ban promotional literature.^[125] Reich refused to appear in court, arguing that no court was in a position to evaluate his work. In a long letter to Judge Clifford, he wrote:

My factual position in the case as well as in the world of science of today does not permit me to enter the case against the Food and Drug Administration, since such action would, in my mind, imply admission of the authority of this special branch of the government to pass judgment on primordial, pre-atomic cosmic orgone energy. I, therefore, rest the case in full confidence in your hands.^[126]

The injunction was granted by default on 19 March 1954. The judge ordered that all accumulators, their parts and instructions be destroyed, and that books mentioning orgone be withheld.^[127]

6.5 Chasing UFOs

Turner writes that the injunction triggered a further deterioration in Reich’s mental health. From at least early 1954, he came to believe that Earth was being attacked by UFOs, or “energy alphas,” as he called them. He said he often saw them flying over Orgonon – shaped like thin cigars with windows – leaving streams of black Deadly



Reich argued that orgone was responsible for the colour of the northern lights.

Orgone Radiation in their wake, which he believed the aliens were scattering in order to destroy the planet.^[128]

He and his son would spend their nights searching for UFOs through telescopes and binoculars, and when they believed they had found one would roll out the cloud-buster to suck the energy out of it. Reich claimed he had shot several of them down. Armed with two cloudbusters, they fought what Reich called a “full-scale interplanetary battle” in Arizona, where he had rented a house as a base station while his cloudbuster cleaned up the desert.^[129] He wrote in *Contact with Space* in 1956 of the “very remote possibility” that his own father had been from outer space.^[130]

In late 1954 Reich began an affair with Grethe Hoff, a former patient. Hoff was married to another former student and patient of his, the psychologist Myron Sharaf, who in 1983 became Reich’s main biographer. Hoff and Sharaf had had their first child the year before Hoff left him for Reich; the marriage was never repaired even though the affair had ended by June 1955.^[131] Two months later Reich began another relationship, this time with Aurora Karrer, a medical researcher, and in November he moved out of Orgonon to an apartment in Alban Towers, Washington, D.C., to live with her, using the pseudonym Dr. Walter Roner.^[132]

6.6 Conviction and sentencing

While Reich was in Arizona in May 1956, one of his associates sent an accumulator part through the mail to another state, in violation of the injunction, after an FDA inspector posing as a customer requested it.^[133] Reich and another associate, Dr. Michael Silvert, were charged with contempt of court; Silvert had been looking after the inventory in Reich’s absence. Reich at first refused to attend court, and was arrested and held for two days until a supporter posted bail of \$30,000. Representing himself during the hearing, he admitted the violation but nevertheless pleaded not guilty and hinted at dark conspiracies; during a recess the judge apparently suggested a psychiatric evaluation to Reich’s ex-wife, Ilse Ollendorff,

but this was not communicated to Reich. The jury found him guilty on 7 May 1956 and he was sentenced to two years’ imprisonment. Silvert was sentenced to a year and a day, the Wilhelm Reich Foundation was fined \$10,000, and the accumulators and associated literature were to be destroyed.^[134]

6.7 Book burning



A.S. Neill

On 5 June 1956 two FDA officials arrived at Orgonon to supervise the destruction of the accumulators. Most of them had been sold at that point and another 50 were with Silvert in New York. Only three were at Orgonon. The FDA agents were not allowed to destroy them, only to supervise the destruction, so Reich’s friends and his son, Peter, chopped them up with axes as the agents watched.^[135] Once they were destroyed, Reich placed an American flag on top of them.^[136]

On 26 June the agents returned to supervise the destruction of the promotional material, including 251 copies of Reich’s books.^[136] The American Civil Liberties Union issued a press release criticizing the book burning, although coverage of the release was poor, and Reich ended up asking them not to help because he was annoyed that they had failed to criticize the destruction of the accumulators. In England A.S. Neill and the poet Herbert Read signed a letter of protest, but it was never published. On 23 July the remaining accumulators in New York were destroyed by S. A. Collins and Sons, who had built them.^[137]

On 23 August six tons of his books, journals and papers were burned in the 25th Street public incinerator in New

York, the Gansevoort incinerator. The burned material included copies of several of his books, including *The Sexual Revolution*, *Character Analysis* and *The Mass Psychology of Fascism*. Though these had been published in German before Reich ever discussed orgone, he had added mention of it to the English editions, so they were caught by the injunction.^[138] As with the accumulators, the FDA was supposed only to observe the destruction. The psychiatrist Victor Sobey (d. 1995), an associate of Reich's, wrote: "All the expenses and labor had to be provided by the [Orgone Institute] Press. A huge truck with three to help was hired. I felt like people who, when they are to be executed, are made to dig their own graves first and are then shot and thrown in. We carried box after box of the literature."^[139] It has been cited as one of the worst examples of censorship in U.S. history.^[140]

6.8 Imprisonment

ASSOCIATE WARDEN'S RECORD CARD	
Offense: Viol. Food & Drug Act - Cont.	White
Sentence: 2 YEARS	Marital: Divorced
Date Imp. 3-12-57	Citizen: US
Date Rec'd 3-19-57	Physical Cond.
Par. Exp. 11-10-57	Mental Cond.
C. R. 10-17-58	Education: S. A. T. 9,3
Comm. Fine G. T. 6 days porno	C. R. University
PREVIOUS RECORD:	PSYCHOLOGICAL & APTITUDE TEST
Adm. Fed.	IQ 118
State	Occupational Skills:
Details: Fed.	Research & Teacher - Public
State	Avocational Interests:
Escape: Fed.	Occupational Experience:
State	Verification of Performance:
CUSTODY: 111008	Quality
Crimes Imposed: (Exhaustive)	Dependability
No prior arrests	
Identification: 23937 NE	

Reich's record card from the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary

Reich appealed the lower court's decision in October 1956, but the Court of Appeals upheld it on 11 December.^[141] He wrote several times to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, requesting a meeting,^[142] and appealed to the Supreme Court, which decided on 25 February 1957 not to review the case.^[143] On 12 March 1957 Reich and Silvert were sent to Danbury Federal Prison. (Silvert committed suicide in May 1958, five months after his release.)^[144] Richard C. Hubbard, a psychiatrist who admired Reich, examined him on admission, recording paranoia manifested by delusions of grandiosity, persecution, and ideas of reference:

The patient feels that he has made outstanding discoveries. Gradually over a period of many years he has explained the failure of his ideas in becoming universally accepted by the elaboration of psychotic thinking. "The Rockerfellows (sic) are against me." (Delusion of grandiosity.) "The airplanes flying over prison are sent by the Air Force to encourage me." (Ideas of reference and grandiosity.)^[145]

On 19 March Reich was transferred to the Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary and examined again. This time it was decided that he was mentally competent and that his personality appeared intact, though he might become

psychotic under stress.^[145] A few days later, on his 60th birthday, he wrote to his son, Peter, then 13:

I am in Lewisburg. I am calm, certain in my thoughts, and doing mathematics most of the time. I am kind of "above things," fully aware of what is up. Do not worry too much about me, though anything might happen. I know, Pete, that you are strong and decent. At first I thought that you should *not* visit me here. I do not know. With the world in turmoil I now feel that a boy your age should experience what is coming his way – fully digest it without getting a "belly ache," so to speak, nor getting off the right track of truth, fact, honesty, fair play, and being above board – *never a sneak* ...^[146]

He applied for a presidential pardon in May, to no avail. Peter visited him in jail several times, where one prisoner said Reich was known as the "flying saucer guy" and the "Sex Box man."^[147] Reich told Peter that he cried a lot, and wanted Peter to let himself cry too, believing that tears are the "great softener." His last letter to his son was on 22 October 1957, when he said he was looking forward to being released on 10 November, having served one third of his sentence. A parole hearing had been scheduled for a few days before that date. He wrote that he and Peter had a date for a meal at the Howard Johnson restaurant near Peter's school.^[10]

6.9 Death

Reich failed to appear for morning roll call on 3 November and was found at 7 a.m. dead in his bed, fully clothed but for his shoes. The prison doctor said he had died during the night of "myocardial insufficiency with sudden heart failure."^[10] He was buried in a vault at Orgonon that he had asked his caretaker to dig in 1955. He had left instructions that there was to be no religious ceremony, but that a record should be played of Schubert's "Ave Maria" sung by Marian Anderson, and that his granite headstone should read simply: "Wilhelm Reich, Born March 24, 1897, Died ..."^[148] None of the academic journals carried an obituary. *Time* magazine wrote on 18 November 1957:

Died. Wilhelm Reich, 60, once-famed psychoanalyst, associate and follower of Sigmund Freud, founder of the Wilhelm Reich Foundation, lately better known for unorthodox sex and energy theories; of a heart attack; in Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary, Pa; where he was serving a two-year term for distributing his invention, the "orgone energy accumulator" (in violation of the Food and Drug Act), a telephone-booth-size device that supposedly gathered energy from the atmosphere, and could cure, while the patient sat inside, common colds, cancer, and impotence.^[149]

7 Reception and legacy

7.1 Psychoanalysis

According to psychologist Luis Cordon, Reich's slide from medical and scientific respectability concluded with the consensus inside and outside the psychoanalytic community that he was at best a crackpot, and at worst was suffering from a serious illness.^[150] The psychoanalyst Richard Sterba writes that Reich was a brilliant clinician during the 1920s, but he was viewed by other analysts, according to Sharaf, as paranoid and belligerent; there were rumours from the late 1920s that he was mentally ill and inaccurate accounts that he had been hospitalized.^[151] Paul Federn became Reich's second analyst in 1922; he later said he had detected "incipient schizophrenia" and called Reich a psychopath. Sandor Rado had Reich as an analysand in 1931 and later declared him schizophrenic "in the most serious way." Reich's daughter Lore, a psychiatrist, believed that he was bipolar.^[152]

Sharaf argued that psychoanalysts tended to dismiss as ill anyone from within the fold who had transgressed, and this was never done so relentlessly as with Reich. His work was split into the pre-psychotic "good" and the post-psychotic "bad," the date of the illness's onset depending on which parts of his work a speaker disliked. Psychoanalysts preferred to see him as sane in the 1920s because of his work on character, while political radicals regarded him as sane during the 1930s because of his Marxist-oriented research.^[153]

Despite Reich's precarious mental health, his work on character and the idea of muscular armouring contributed to the development of what is now known as ego psychology, gave rise to body psychotherapy, and helped shape the Gestalt therapy of Fritz Perls, the bioenergetic analysis of Reich's student, Alexander Lowen, and the primal therapy of Arthur Janov.^[154]

7.2 Humanities and popular culture



Norman Mailer wrote that Reich's *The Function of the Orgasm* was "like a Pandora's box" to him.

Reich's early psychoanalytic work, his writing about fascism, and his later writings about orgonomy influenced several generations of intellectuals, including the writers Saul Bellow, William Burroughs and Norman Mailer, and the founder of Summerhill School in England, A. S. Neill.^[155]

The French philosopher Michel Foucault wrote in 1976 that the impact of Reich's critique of sexual repression had been substantial.^[156] According to Sharaf, Paul Mathews and John M. Bell started teaching a course on Reich in 1968 at New York University through its Division of Continuing Study, and it was apparently still being taught at the time Sharaf was writing in 1983, making it the longest-running course ever taught in that division.^[157]

Reich's pursuit by the FDA arguably made him more popular than he would otherwise have been. The Austrian-American philosopher Paul Edwards said that the opposition to Reich intensified Edwards' attachment to him; he wrote in 1977 that for some years he and many of his friends regarded Reich as "something akin to a messiah."^[158]

Several well-known figures used orgone accumulators, including Orson Bean, Sean Connery, Allen Ginsberg, Paul Goodman, Jack Kerouac, Isaac Rosenfeld, J. D. Salinger, William Steig and Robert Anton Wilson.^[155] An accumulator made an appearance as the Orgasmatron in Woody Allen's film *Sleeper* (1973). Turner writes that the evil Dr. Durand Durand in *Barbarella* (1968) seems to be based on Reich; he places Barbarella (Jane Fonda) in his Excessive Machine so that she dies of pleasure, but rather than killing her the machine burns out.^[159]

Mailer – who owned several orgone accumulators, including some in the shape of eggs – wrote about Reich enthusiastically in *The Village Voice*, as a result of which Orgonon became a place of pilgrimage and the orgasm a symbol of liberation.^[160] He told Christopher Turner:

The Function of the Orgasm was like a Pandora's box to me. It opened a great deal because to me personally, I'd been struck with an itch in my own orgasm. So much was good in it; so much was not good in it. And his notion that the orgasm in a certain sense was the essence of the character, gave me much food for thought over the years. So there were many, many years when I felt that to a degree when your orgasm was improving, so were you improving with it ... What was important to me was the force, and clarity, and power of [Reich's] early works, and the daring. And also the fact that I think in a basic sense that he was right.^[161]

Reich continued to influence popular culture after his death. Yugoslavian director Dušan Makavejev made a film about him, *W.R.: Mysteries of the Organism* (1971). Patti Smith's "Birdland" on her album *Horses* (1975) is based on Reich's life and Hawkwind's song "Orgone Accumulator" (1973) is based on his invention, as is Love



"Cloudbusting" (1985) by Kate Bush

Camp 7's "Orgone Box" (1997). In Bob Dylan's "Joey" from *Desire* (1975), the eponymous gangster spends his time in prison "reading Nietzsche and Wilhelm Reich." Reich is also a character in the opera *Marilyn* (1980) by Italian composer Lorenzo Ferrero.^[162]

Kate Bush's single "Cloudbusting" (1985) described Reich's arrest through the eyes of his son, Peter, who wrote his father's story in *A Book of Dreams* (1973); the video for the song features Donald Sutherland as Reich and Bush as Peter.^[163] Robert Anton Wilson's musical play, *Wilhelm Reich in Hell* (1987), is about Reich's confrontation with the American government.^[164] *Four-beat Rhythm: The Writings of Wilhelm Reich* (2013) is a compilation album on which Reich's writings are adapted to music.^[165] The Australian designer Marc Newson has produced a range of orgone furniture, most famously his Orgone Chair (1993).^[166]

7.3 Sciences

The mainstream scientific community dismissed Reich's orgone theory as pseudoscience.^[167] Physicians and other researchers with an interest in Reich began in the 1960s to organize study groups. In 1967 one of his associates, Dr. Elsworth Baker, set up the bi-annual *Journal of Orgonomy*, which is still published, and in 1968 founded the American College of Orgonomy in Princeton, New Jersey, to train physicians in orgonomic therapy.^[168]

From 1961 the New York publisher Farrar, Straus and Giroux began republishing all Reich's major works, leading to renewed interest in his research in the 1970s.^[169] The Orgone Biophysical Research Lab was founded in 1978 by Dr. James DeMeo, a geographer, and the Institute for Orgonomic Science in 1982 by Dr. Morton Herskowitz.^[170] Sharaf wrote in 1983 that contributors to the *Journal of Orgonomy* who worked in academia

often used a pseudonym in case their careers suffered, leading to what he called the "self-fulfilling prophecy" that orgonomy was not a valid area of study because so few researchers had shown an interest in it.^[171] There was renewed interest in 2008, when the Reich archives at the Countway Library of Medicine at Harvard University were unsealed; Reich had left instructions that his unpublished papers be stored for 50 years after his death.^[172]

Speaking to Christopher Turner, Peter Reich said of his father: "He was a nineteenth-century scientist; he wasn't a twentieth-century scientist. He didn't practice science the way scientists do today. He was a nineteenth-century mind who came crashing into twentieth-century America. And boom!"^[173]

8 Works

9 See also

- Media related to **Wilhelm Reich** at Wikimedia Commons
- Quotations related to **Wilhelm Reich** at Wikiquote
- Aether (classical element)
- Aether (mythology)
- Élan vital
- Luminiferous aether
- Qi
- Vitalism

10 Sources

10.1 Notes

[1] For Stirner and Landauer, see Danto 2007, p. 308, footnote 60.

[2] For one of the most radical figures in psychiatry, Sheppard 1973.

Danto 2007, p. 43: "Wilhelm Reich, the second generation psychoanalyst perhaps most often associated with political radicalism ..."

Turner 2011, p. 114: "[Reich's mobile clinic was] perhaps the most radical, politically engaged psychoanalytic enterprise to date."

For the publication and significance of *The Mass Psychology of Fascism* and *Character Analysis*, Sharaf 1994, pp. 163–164, 168.

For *Character Analysis* being an important contribution to psychoanalytic theory, Young-Bruehl 2008, p. 157:

- “Reich, a year and a half younger than Anna Freud, was the youngest instructor at the Training Institute, where his classes on psychoanalytic technique, later presented in a book called *Character Analysis*, were crucial to his whole group of contemporaries.”
- Sterba 1982, p. 35: “This book [*Character Analysis*] serves even today as an excellent introduction to psychoanalytic technique. In my opinion, Reich’s understanding of and technical approach to resistance prepared the way for Anna Freud’s *Ego and the Mechanisms of Defence* (1936).”
- Guntrip 1961, p. 105: “... the two important books of the middle 1930s, *Character Analysis* (1935) by Wilhelm Reich and *The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defence* (1936) by Anna Freud.”
- For the influence of *The Mass Psychology of Fascism*, Kirkpatrick 1947, Burgess 1947; Bendix 1947; and Turner 2011, p. 152.
- [3] For Anna Freud, see Bugental, Schneider and Pierson 2001, p. 14; for Perls, Lowen and Janov, see Sharaf 1994, p. 4; for the students, Elkind (*New York Times*) 18 April 1971, and Turner 2011, pp. 13–14.
- [4] Sharaf 1994, p. 66; Danto 2007, p. 83.
- [5] For Danto’s description of Reich, Danto 2007, p. 118.
- That he visited patients in their homes, Grossinger 1982, p. 278, and Turner 2011, p. 82.
- For the issues he promoted, Turner 2011, p. 114, and Sharaf 1994, pp. 4–5, 347, 481–482.
- For orgasmic potency and neurosis, Corrington 2003, p. 75; and Turner (*New York Times*), 23 September 2011; that he said he wanted to “attack the neurosis by its prevention rather than treatment,” Turner 2011, p. 114.
- [6] For self-publication from 1932, Sharaf 1994, p. 169; for violating psychoanalytic taboos, pp. 234–235. For his sexual permissiveness disturbing certain groups, Danto 2007, p. 120.
- [7] Sharaf 1994, pp. 301–306; that Reich said God was the spiritual aspect of orgone and the ether the physical, p. 472. Also see Reich, *Ether, God and Devil*, pp. 39ff, 50.
- [8] For the articles, Brady, April 1947; and Brady, 26 May 1947. For “fraud of the first magnitude,” Sharaf 1994, p. 364.
- [9] Sharaf 1994, pp. 460–461; “Wilhelm Reich”, *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 2012: “From 1956 to 1960 many of his writings and his equipment were seized and destroyed by FDA officials. In the 21st century some considered this wholesale destruction to be one of the most blatant examples of censorship in U.S. history.”
- [10] Sharaf 1994, p. 477.
- [11] Sharaf 1994, p. 36.
- [12] Sharaf 1994, pp. 37.
- [13] Sharaf 1994, pp. 39, 463; Corrington 2003, pp. 90–91; Reich, *Passion of Youth*, p. 3.
- [14] Corrington 2003, pp. 5, 22; Reich, *Passion of Youth*, pp. 6, 22, 25, 42, 46.
- [15] Turner 2011, p. 323.
- [16] Turner 2011, pp. 42–43; Corrington 2003, pp. 6–10; Sharaf 1994, pp. 42–46; Reich, *Passion of Youth*, pp. 31–38; Reich, “Über einen Fall von Durchbruch der Inzestschranke,” *Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft*, VII, 1920.
- [17] Sharaf 1994, pp. 47–48; Reich, *Passion of Youth*, pp. 46–47.
- [18] Sharaf 1994, pp. 47–48; Turner 2011, pp. 47–48; Reich, *Passion of Youth*, p. 50.
- [19] Turner 2011, p. 50; Reich, *Passion of Youth*, p. 58.
- [20] Turner 2011, pp. 23–26, 31–32, 34–35.
- [21] Sharaf 1994, pp. 54–55.
- [22] Turner 2011, pp. 18–19, 39.
- [23] Turner 2011, pp. 55–57; Corrington 2003, pp. 23–25; Reich, *Passion of Youth*, pp. 125–126.
- [24] Turner 2011, p. 56.
- [25] Turner 2011, pp. 57–59.
- [26] Sharaf 1994, pp. 108–109.
- [27] Turner 2011, p. 59.
- [28] Sharaf 1994, p. 67.
- [29] Danto 2007, pp. 2, 90–93, 241; Turner (*London Review of Books*), 6 October 2005. Also see Danto 1998.
- [30] Danto 2007, p. 138.
- [31] Danto 2007, p. 137. For the description of character armour, see Yontef and Jacobs 2010, p. 348.
- [32] Danto 2007, pp. 118–120, 137, 198, 208.
- [33] Danto 2007, pp. 115–116.
- [34] Blumenfeld 2006, p. 135.
- [35] Danto 2007, p. 137.
- [36] Bocian 2010, p. 205ff.
- [37] Danto 2007, p. 125.
- [38] Sharaf 1994, p. 84.
- [39] Sharaf 1994, p. 194: Sharaf writes about Sandor Rado’s diagnosis of an “insidious psychotic process,” that Reich’s personality and views were seen as “dangerous,” that Federn regarded Reich as a “psychopath,” and that Annie Reich and Otto Fenichel concurred.
- Also see Turner 2011, p. 167, citing Sharaf 1994, p. 194: “Paul Federn, who had lobbied to exclude Reich from the executive committee since the late twenties, now went so

- far as to label him a psychopath who slept with all his female patients. 'Either Reich goes or I go,' he said. [Sandor] Rado, who in 1930 had described Reich as suffering from a 'mild paranoid tendency,' now claimed to have observed signs of an 'insidious psychotic process' at that time, and Federn also later maintained he had detected 'incipient schizophrenia' during his analysis of Reich."
- [40] Sharaf 1994, p. 73.
- [41] Sharaf 1994, p. 91; for "Steckenpferd," Danto 2007, p. 138.
- [42] Reich, *Reich Speaks of Freud*, p. 24, quoted in Turner 2011, p. 80.
- [43] Sharaf 1994, pp. 178–179. For Reich's view that psychic health depends on orgasmic potency, see Reich, *The Function of the Orgasm*, p. 6.
- [44] Sharaf 1994, p. 86.
- [45] Sharaf 1994, pp. 91–92, 100.
- [46] Sharaf 1994, pp. 100–101.
Freud's letter read: "Dear Dr. Reich, I took plenty of time, but finally I did read the manuscript which you dedicated to me for my anniversary. I find the book valuable, rich in observation and thought. As you know, I am in no way opposed to your attempt to solve the problem of neurasthenia by explaining it on the basis of the absence of genital primacy."
- [47] "Letter from Freud to Lou Andreas-Salomé, May 9, 1928". That Freud's believed there was no single cause of neurosis, see Sharaf 1994, p. 154.
- [48] Turner 2011, pp. 87–88, 103–108; Corrington 2003, pp. 96–97.
- [49] Turner 2011, p. 108, quoting Reich, *People in Trouble*, p. 7.
- [50] Sharaf 1994, pp. 142–143, 249.
- [51] Corrington 2003, pp. 133–134.
- [52] Greenberg and Safran 1990, pp. 20–21; for Reich's view of Freud's cancer, Corrington 2003, p. 90.
- [53] Sharaf 1994 pp. 169–171.
- [54] For information about Lindenberg, see Karina and Kant 2004, pp. 54–55.
- [55] Sharaf 1994, p. 170.
- [56] Turner 2011, pp. 150–154.
- [57] Turner 2011, pp. 154–155.
- [58] Turner 2011, p. 156.
- [59] Turner 2011, p. 158.
- [60] Corrington 2003, p. 181.
- [61] Sharaf 1994, pp. 234–235, 241–242.
- [62] Sharaf 1994, p. 242.
- [63] Turner 2011, p. 9.
- [64] Sharaf 1994, pp. 238–241, 243; Reich, *Function of the Orgasm*, p. 5.
- [65] Rubin 2003.
- [66] Turner 2011, pp. 166–167.
- [67] Sharaf 1994, p. 187, citing his own interview with the psychiatrist Grete Bibring, 30 May 1971. Also see Turner 2011, p. 167.
- [68] Turner 2011, p. 172; Søybye 1995, p. 213.
- [69] Søybye 1995, p. 194; Turner 2011, p. 173.
- [70] Sharaf 1994, pp. 209–210; Reich, "Der Orgasmus als Elektro-physiologische Entladung" ("The Orgasm as an Electrophysiological Discharge").
- [71] Turner 2011, pp. 173–175.
- [72] Sharaf 1994, pp. 228, 230.
- [73] Sharaf 1994, p. 220ff.
- [74] Sharaf 1995, p. 223; Reich, *Beyond Psychology: Letters and Journals 1934–1939*, p. 66.
- [75] Cordon 2012, p. 412; Reich, *The Cancer Biopathy*, chapter 2, section 3.
- [76] Sharaf 1994, pp. 231–232.
- [77] Brady, April 1947; Brady, 26 May 1947; Turner 2011, p. 272ff.
- [78] Sharaf 1994, p. 233.
- [79] Sharaf 1994, p. 228.
- [80] Sharaf 1994, p. 230.
- [81] Sharaf 1994, pp. 232–233.
- [82] Sharaf 1994, pp. 245–246.
- [83] Sharaf 1994, p. 253–255.
- [84] Turner 2011, p. 206.
- [85] Sharaf 1994, pp. 257–259.
- [86] Corrington 2003, p. 187.
- [87] Turner 2011, pp. 220–2212.
- [88] Sharaf 1944, pp. 263–265; Elkind, 18 April 1971.
- [89] Sharaf 1994, pp. 273–274.
- [90] Sharaf 1994, pp. 17, 352; Reich, *The Function of the Orgasm*, pp. 384–385.
- [91] Turner 2011, pp. 222–223.
- [92] Sharaf 1994, pp. 302–303.
- [93] Turner 2011, p. 231.
- [94] Turner 2011, pp. 230–233.

- [95] Turner 2011, p. 232.
- Also see Grossinger 1982, pp. 268ff, 293; Isaacs 1999, p. 240: “Orgone—a useless fiction with faulty basic premises, thin partial theory, and unsubstantiated application results. It was quickly discredited and cast away.”
 - Roeckelein 2006, pp. 517–518: “The current consensus of scientific opinion is that Reich’s orgone theory is basically a psychoanalytic system gone awry, and is an approach that represents something most ludicrous and totally dismissible.”
- [96] Brian 1996, pp. 325–327.
- [97] Einstein’s letter to Reich, 7 February 1941, in Reich, *The Einstein Affair*, 1953: “I have now investigated your apparatus ... In the beginning I made enough readings without any changes in your arrangements. The box-thermometer showed regularly a temperature of about 0.3-0.4 higher than the one suspended freely.” For Reich’s argument, see Sharaf 1994, p. 286.
- [98] Einstein to Reich, 7 February 1941, *op. cit.*: “One of my assistants now drew my attention to the fact that in the room ... the temperature on the floor is always lower than the one on the ceiling.”
- [99] Einstein to Reich, 7 February 1941, *op. cit.*
- [100] Sharaf 1994, pp. 286–287
- [101] Corrington 2003, pp. 188–189.
- Corrington 2003, p. 189: Reich’s letter concluded: “The original arrangement of the apparatus results, under all circumstances, in a temperature difference between the thermometer in the box and the control thermometer, in the absence of any known kind of constant heat source.”
- [102] Turner 2011, pp. 226–230.
- [103] Turner 2011, pp. 230–231.
- [104] Sharaf 1994, pp. 271–272; Turner 2011, p. 241.
- [105] “FBI adds new subjects to electronic reading room”, U.S. State Department, 2 March 2000.
- [106] Turner 2011, p. 240.
- [107] Turner 2011, pp. 242–243.
- [108] Sharaf 1994, p. 340.
- [109] Sharaf 1994, p. 356.
- [110] Obituary: Eva Renate Reich, MD”, *Bangor Daily News*, 25 September 2008.
- [111] “Rental cottages”, Wilhelm Reich Infant Trust.
- [112] Brady, 26 May 1947.
- [113] Turner 2011, p. 274.
- [114] Sharaf 1994, pp. 360–361.
- According to his estate, Reich rejected the idea that the accumulator could provide orgasmic potency. See Reich, *Orgone Energy Bulletin*, April 1950, 2(2), cited by Kevin Hinchley, letter to the editor, *New York Times Book Review*, 16 October 2011 (see Wilhelm Reich Infant Trust): “The orgone accumulator, as has been clearly stated in the relevant publications (*The Cancer Biopathy*, etc.), cannot provide orgasmic potency.”
- [115] Turner 2011, pp. 281–282.
- [116] Sharaf 1994, pp. 363–364.
- [117] Sharaf 1994, pp. 410–413.
- [118] Turner 2011, pp. 314, 317–319, 321.
- [119] Turner 2011, pp. 315–316.
- [120] Turner 2011, pp. 325–326.
- [121] Turner 2011, pp. 338–339.
- [122] Turner 2011, p. 333.
- [123] Turner 2011, pp. 11, 365–367.
- [124] Sharaf 1994, pp. 379–380; Turner 2011, p. 367.
- According to Sharaf, p. 379, Bangor’s *Daily News* reported on 24 July 1953: “Dr. Reich and three assistants set up their ‘rain-making device off the shore of Grand Lake, near the Bangor hydro-electric dam ... The device, a set of hollow tubes, suspended over a small cylinder, connected by a cable, conducted a ‘drawing’ operation for about an hour and ten minutes ...
- “According to a reliable source in Ellsworth the following climactic changes took place in that city on the night of July 6 and the early morning of July 7: ‘Rain began to fall shortly after ten o’clock Monday evening, first as a drizzle and then by midnight as a gentle, steady rain. Rain continued throughout the night, and a rainfall of 0.24 inches was recorded in Ellsworth the following morning.’
- “A puzzled witness to the ‘rain-making’ process said: ‘The queerest looking clouds you ever saw began to form soon after they got the thing rolling.’ And later the same witness said the scientists were able to change the course of the wind by manipulation of the device.”
- [125] Sharaf 1994, p. 418; “Complaint for injunction”, 10 February 1954, *USA v. Wilhelm Reich*, 1954–1957.
- [126] “Wilhelm Reich’s Response to FDA’s Complaint for Injunction”, 25 February 1954, *USA v. Wilhelm Reich*, 1954–1957.
- [127] Sharaf 1994, p. 458ff; “Decree of Injunction Order”, 19 March 1954, *USA v. Wilhelm Reich*, 1954–1957.
- [128] Turner 2011, pp. 370–374; for “thin cigar shape with the little windows,” p. 376; Reich, *Contact with Space: Oranur Second Report, 1951–1956*, p. 199.
- [129] Turner 2011, pp. 370–376.

- [130] Turner 2011, p. 406.
- [131] Sharaf 1994, p. 30; Turner 2011, p. 397.
- [132] Turner 2011, pp. 398–400.
- [133] Turner 2011, p. 380–381.
- [134] Turner 2011, pp. 401–408.
- [135] Sharaf 1994, pp. 458–461.
- [136] Turner 2011, p. 410.
- [137] Sharaf 1994, p. 460; “Book Order Appealed; Liberties Unit Asks U.S. Not to Destroy Reich’s Writings”, *The New York Times*, 13 July 1956.
- [138] Sharaf 1994, pp. 419, 460–461.
- [139] Sharaf 1994, p. 461.
- [140] “Wilhelm Reich”, *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 2012: “From 1956 to 1960 many of his writings and his equipment were seized and destroyed by FDA officials. In the 21st century some considered this wholesale destruction to be one of the most blatant examples of censorship in U.S. history.”
- [141] Sharaf 1994, p. 458.
- [142] Turner 2011, p. 417.
- [143] Sharaf 1994, pp. 465–466.
- [144] Sharaf 1994, p. 480; Turner 2011, p. 421; “Two Scientists Jailed; Pair Sentenced in Maine in Sale of ‘Accumulators’”, *The New York Times*, March 12, 1957.
- [145] Sharaf 1994, pp. 469–470; Turner 2011, pp. 419–421.
- [146] Sharaf 1994, p. 476.
- [147] Turner 2011, pp. 425–426.
- [148] Sharaf 1994, p. 5; Turner 2011, pp. 398, 427–428.
- [149] “Milestones, Nov. 18, 1957”, *Time Magazine*, 18 November 1957.
- [150] Cordon 2012, p. 405.
- [151] Sterba 1982; Sharaf 1994, pp. 8, 78.
- [152] Turner 2011, pp. 11, 60, 167–169.
- [153] Sharaf 1994, p. 8.
- [154] Sharaf 1994, pp. 4–5, 347, 481–482.
- [155] Turner 2011, introduction; also see Turner (*Guardian*), 8 July 2011; Murphy (*Times Literary Supplement*), 4 January 2012.
- [156] Foucault 1978, p. 131.
- [157] Sharaf 1994, p. 481.
- [158] Edwards 1977, p. 43
- [159] Turner 2011, p. 445; Turner (*New York Times*), 23 September 2011.
- [160] Turner 2011, pp. 430–431.
- [161] Turner 2011, p. 430.
- [162] For “Birdland,” see Cooper, 26 September 2011; for Hawkwind, see Abrahams 2004, p. 257; and for Marilyn, see “Marilyn as Opera,” *High Fidelity*, 33(1-6), 1983.
- [163] Moy 2007, p. 99.
- [164] DeMarco and Wiker 2004, p. 231.
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- [167] Isaacs 1999, p. 240: “Orgone—a useless fiction with faulty basic premises, thin partial theory, and unsubstantiated application results. It was quickly discredited and cast away.”
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 - Also see Bauer 2000, p. 156ff.
- [168] Sharaf 1994, pp. 479–482; “The College”, American College of Orgonomy; *The Journal of Orgonomy*, The American College of Orgonomy.
- [169] Sharaf 1994, p. 480; Lehmann-Haupt, 4 January 1971; MacBean 1972.
- [170] For James DeMeo, see Sharaf 1994, pp. 380–381; Cordon 2011, p. 422; and Orgone Biophysical Research Lab, Ashland, Oregon.
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 - For Morton Herskowitz, see “Institute for Orgonomic Science”.
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- [172] Turner 2011, pp. 519–520.
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External links

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