Water Evaporation Inside the Orgone Accumulator

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This paper is a preliminary communication on a series of experiments carried out during September and October of 1976 that demonstrated the effect of concentrated orgone energy in an accumulator (orac) on water evaporation, compared with a control device. In addition, a consistent relationship was found between the orac's effect on evaporation and local weather patterns.

The experimental set-up consisted of open-faced glass vessels—10 cm. diameter—containing a precisely measured amount of well water from the tap (roughly 100 ml.) which were placed into each of the following enclosures:

a. Ten fold orac: steel and plastic—cubical
b. One fold orac: steel and plastic—cubical
c. Control: cardboard and plastic—cubical

All three enclosures were kept under shade on an outdoor porch and thus subject to identical swings of environmental temperature, relative humidity, etc. The amount of water evaporated from each enclosed vessel was measured daily with an Ohaus model 310 dial-o-gram balance (accurate to 0.01 gram). The data were then compared to local weather patterns.

In general, it was found that the orac suppressed evaporation of water during sunny days when it is expected that an orac at the Earth's surface would possess its strongest charge. During rainy days, when the orgone level at the Earth's surface is diminished, both oracs and the control device showed nearly equal evaporation rates. By subtracting the values for water evaporated within the control device from the values obtained within each orac, we can devise an index which is directly attributable to an orgone energy effect. This value, termed EVo-EV (evaporation orac minus evaporation control), leaves us with a value for the amount of water evaporated, or the amount of suppressed evapora-

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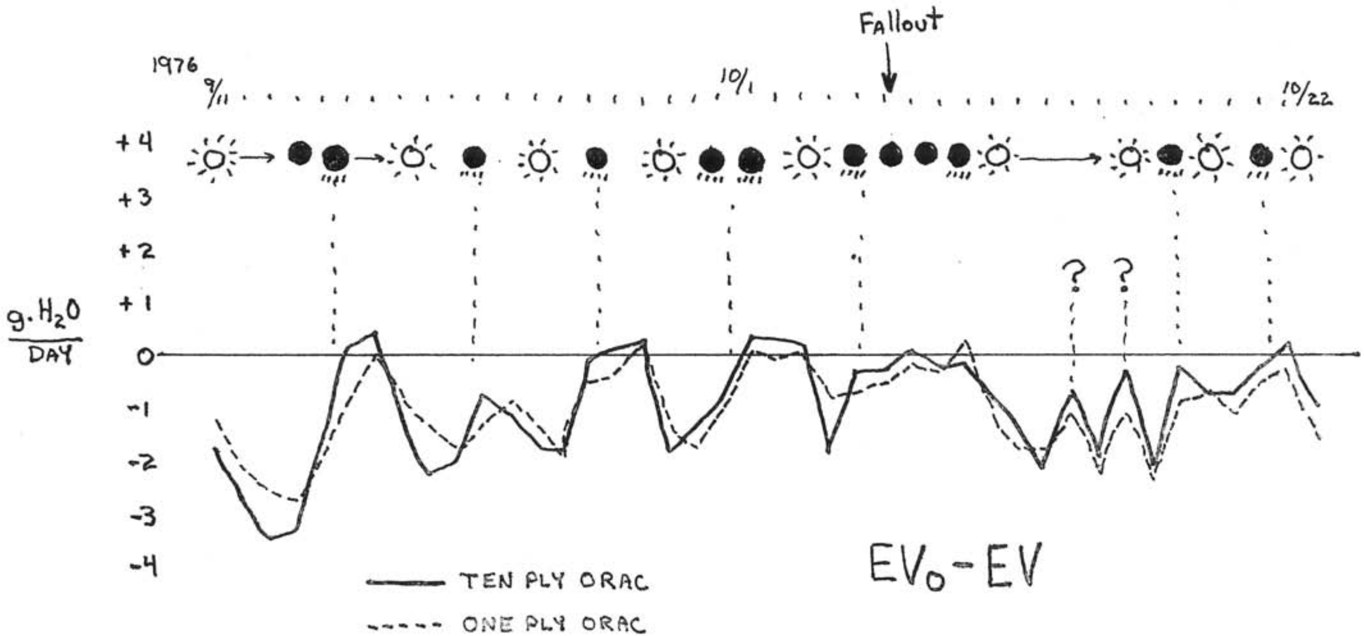

FIGURE 1. Evaporation within an orgone accumulator minus evaporation within a control device, in grams of water per day.

tion, which is due exclusively to orgonotic activity, the non-orgonotic mechanical effects having been removed from the data via the subtraction procedure. This parameter is shown graphically in Figure 1. Here we see that the peaks of the graph correspond to overcast skies and rainy weather as observed at the experimental location, that is, to times when the control and orac values are more nearly equal. In addition, at times, the *onset* of rainy weather seems to be preceded by an increased positive trend in the EVo-EV measurement, indicating a possible predictive value which could be substantially increased by taking the measurement over intervals much shorter than a single day. On such a basis, rain was once predicted when local forecasters were expecting clear skies.

Figure 2 reproduces the EVo-EV data along with meterological data on precipitation, percent cloud cover, relative humidity (RH) and temperature from weather stations in nearby Allentown and Philadelphia (1). In Figure 2, we see an even greater correspondence of EVo-EV to cloud cover and also to RH. We do not observe any systematic relationship of EVo-EV to ambient temperature.

We understand the functioning of the orac as due to reversal in direction of movement and concentration of the Earth's orgone envelope: in clear weather, the orgone energy is concentrated at the Earth's surface, while, in rainy weather, a higher concentration of OR is in cloud masses overhead. The higher concentration of OR overhead lowers the OR potential at the Earth's surface during rainy weather, thereby diminishing the capacity of an orac to function.

What remains to be clearly elucidated is exactly *how* a functioning orac suppresses evaporation during sunny periods, when an accumulator charge is strongest. Along these lines, a study was undertaken to clarify the relation of RH to orac water evaporation rates. Numerous measurements of RH were made with a sling psychrometer inside a metal-lined orgone room, and in an adjacent nonaccumulating room. While I do not feel sufficiently satisfied with the amount of data presently collected to make an exacting statement regarding RH, the observed tendency is for a higher RH to exist inside an orac, relative to its surroundings. The effect seems most pronounced on sunny days, while rainy weather will reduce the effect. This seems to be so even when substantial mixing of air between the orac and its environment may occur. If this observation holds true, the effect of evaporation suppression may prove to be a secondary mechanical effect governed by more primal orgonotic processes. The evaporation suppression effect is fully in agreement with classical observations of water retention-evaporation studies of other natural systems known to process a high orgonotic charge, such as clouds and bion-rich

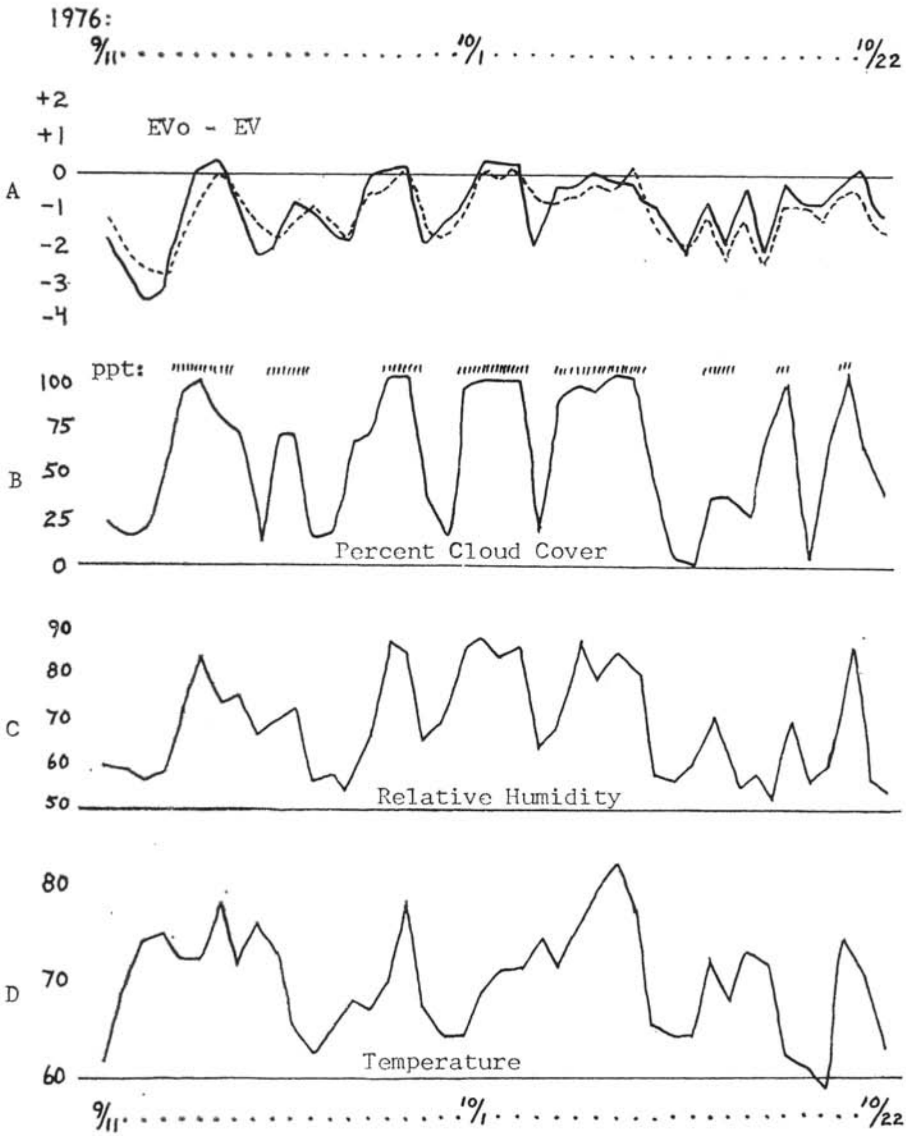

FIGURE 2. Meterological data from Allentown and Philadelphia. Curve A = EVo-EV; curve B = percent cloud cover and precipitation (slashes); curve C = relative humidity; curve D = temperature (½ degree/day added to curve to eliminate seasonal trend). All data are daily averages.

soil beds. Interestingly, these systems, like the orac, also possess a higher temperature than their environment and a strong electrical parameter.

We may theorize that two possible evaporation-suppression mechanisms exist, as follows:

1. Orgone and water are known to have a mutual affinity. We expect a high OR charge to actively attract water vapor and to be attracted by it. This would be so in the case of a cloud or with an orac .Thus, when the orac has a strong charge, it attracts moisture from its surroundings, maintains a higher RH, and thereby might tend to suppress evaporation inside itself mechanically. This view is particularly supported by the RH curve in Figue 2: Only when RH is high does the control enclosure suppress evaporation, making the EVo-EV measurements close to zero. The orac, however, functions to suppress evaporation even with lower environmental RH.

2. Water kept inside an orac could become charged, and thereby might maintain a greater cohesion of its liquid mass, allowing less to escape from the vessel through evaporative processes.

One or both of the above mechanisms may be responsible for the OR suppression of evaporation. However, should RH eventually prove to be the major factor involved in the mechanism (as yet to be firmly established) then *it* undoubtedly would prove to be the more interesting and fruitful measurement.

On September 26, 1976, the Chinese tested an atomic device in the atmosphere, and fallout arrived at the experimental location by October 6, causing severe atmospheric contraction throughout the area. An intense, dorish fog blanketed the area. A cloudbusting operation broke up the stagnant mass (October 8), resulting in seven days of clear weather during which time experimental measurements of water evaporation pendulated curiously. This pendulation started October 11 and persisted to the 20th, which was the only time when EVo-EV did not clearly correspond to observable weather during the experimental period (see question marks on Figure 1.)

It would seem that the EVo-EV measurement is another experimental verification of the functioning of the orgone energy accumulator and the existence of the orgone continuum. My personal thanks to Dr. Richard Blasband, who provided generous use of the Elsworth F. Baker Oranur Research Laboratory's facility in Ottsville, Pennsylvania, where these experiments were carried out.

REFERENCE

1. *Local Climatological Data,* September/October, 1976, Philadelphia & Allentown, Pa., NOAA Environmental Data Service, Ashville, N.C.