Restoring Natural Atmospheric Pulsation in Northwestern Madagascar with the Reich Cloudbuster

by

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Introduction

Cosmic Orgone Engineering (CORE), also known as *cloudbusting*, is a method for restoring the natural pulsation of the atmosphere, and was conceived by Wilhelm Reich, a psychiatrist and pupil of Freud, at the beginning of the 1950's. A basic assumption is that the atmosphere, as well as the Cosmos, is full of a pulsatory cosmic energy whose presence was first discovered by Reich when studying the behaviour of human beings, showing how it flows inside the organism; and then, by studying the origins of life, finding it everywhere in Nature. He decided to call it orgone energy or simply orgone. Reich postulated that this pulsatory energy underlies, and is responsible for, all atmospheric phenomena.

CORE is based on the use of an apparatus called a *cloudbuster*. This instrument is principally made of hollow metallic tubes that, if used according to specific procedures in the presence of stagnant atmospheric orgone energy, can unblock that stagnant energy and restore the natural pulsation of the atmosphere by re-establishing the energy flow. In this way the original cyclical condition of orgone charge and discharge, typical of fair and bad weather, and peculiar to a specific area, might be recovered. As by-products of this process cloud dissipation or formation, wind development, rain or snow production, and temperature lowering may occur[1]. The procedure does not involve the use of chemical products, nor of sophisticated methodologies, as instead are required for the traditional weather modification techniques.

Between 1952 and 1957, Reich carried out numerous operations in the United States, most of them aimed at restoring the natural atmospheric pulsation, and bringing rain to areas suffering from drought[2]. Many of these operations, which he referenced by using the term OROP, took place in Maine, primarily in the area surrounding Rangeley. Others were performed near different cities along the Atlantic coast, like New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Savannah. His most important and long-term experiment was carried out near Tucson, in the desert of Arizona. In the majority of the experiments he obtained the intended results. These were evaluated on the basis of the official weather forecasts on the day of the experiment. To strengthen the hopes of obtaining results an operation was only scheduled when the weather forecast had predicted no rainfall for at least two successive days. In more complex operations, such as those fighting droughts along the Atlantic coast and in the desert of Arizona, or to divert the course of hurricane Edna, the official precipitation data supplied by the US Weather Bureau was consulted.

In the post-reichian period, many scientists performed experiments, both locally and extended over vast areas, to verify the effectiveness of the technology on the atmospheric processes and climate. Amongst them Richard Blasband, Jerome Eden, John Schleining, and James DeMeo stand out. They demonstrated that not only was *cloudbusting* valid in restoring, at least *temporarily*, the natural atmospheric pulsation, and in producing rain, but that it even works in extreme climatic conditions and environments, typical of arid and desert areas, such as those existing in the southwestern arid-zone of the United States, in Israel, and in sub-Saharan and southern Africa, such as, Eritrea, and Namibia[3].

CORE Research Project in Northwestern Madagascar

In the last years very few field experiments have been performed with the primary goal of validating the results of the previous field studies. Maglione, with the operational support of Montalto, carried out a 2-year field study focused on restoring the natural pulsation of the

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[1] Maglione R, *Wilhelm Reich and the Healing of Atmospheres. Modern Techniques for the Abatement of Desertification*, Natural Energy Works, Ashland, Oregon, Usa, 2007.
[2] Maglione R, *Ibidem*.
[3] Maglione R, *Ibidem*.

atmosphere in northwestern Madagascar[4]. It was observed, during a normal rainy season, that the natural atmospheric pulsation of the region consisted of about 12-13 cycles of orgone energy charge and discharge, with an average period of 17-18 days. However, in some years this pulsation was reduced with some missing cycles resulting in a decrease of the precipitation, and in the onset of droughty conditions for that area. Figure 1 shows an example of the 1990-1991 rainy season for Mahajanga, NW of Madagascar, where some cycles were reduced in amplitude or even missing (black curve). Cyclical conditions were evaluated by considering weekly precipitation. In the figure the 30-year weekly precipitation for the period 1978-2008 is also shown for comparison (red curve). The rain fallen in this season was one of the lowest in the whole considered 30-year period.

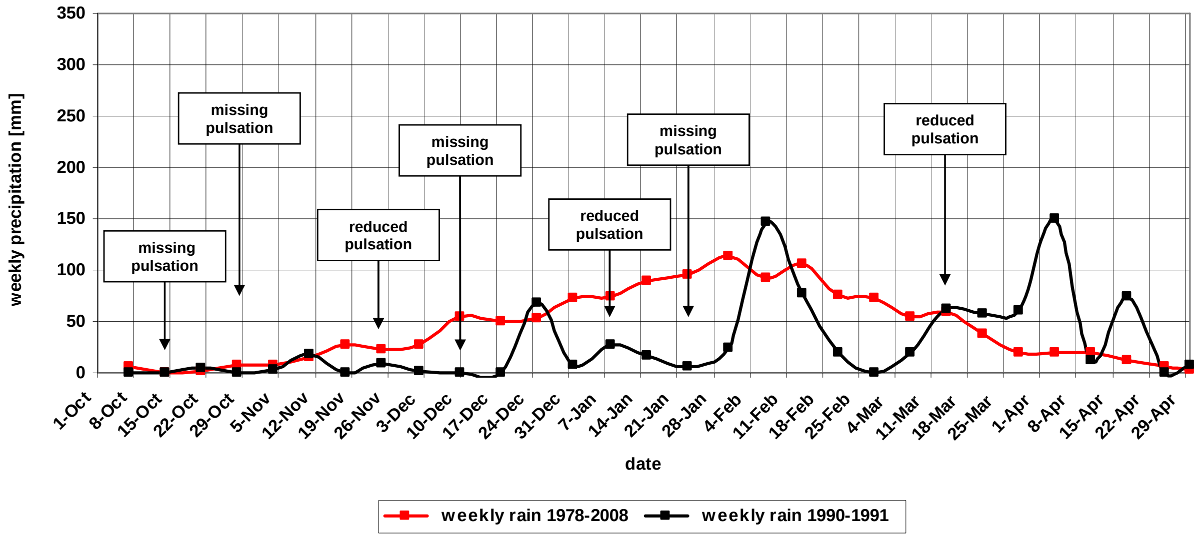

Figure 1 – Periodic cyclical pulsation for Mahajanga, NW Madagascar, for the 1990-1991 rainy season

A number of operations was planned to be carried out at the beginning of the 2010-2011 rainy season with the two-fold aim of clearing the atmosphere from DOR and contracting it. This would have given the atmosphere enough energy to maintain the natural cyclical pulsation for the whole season, possibly without reduced or missing cycles. Accordingly, a combined series of dorbusting and cloudbusting interventions, alternated with periods where no operations were done, was performed in the period from October 29 to December 02, 2010 on a site close to the city of Mahajanga.

[4] Maglione R, *Restoring Atmospheric Natural Pulsation in Northwestern Madagascar*, Unpublished Report,

Results and Discussion

Figure 2 shows the results of the interventions; these denoted a good response of the atmosphere all over the rainy season, with only few cycles of reduced amplitude for the whole season (black curve). The black rectangle in the figure shows the period in which the interventions were performed (OROP). Thirty-year (1978-2008) weekly precipitation is also shown for comparison (red curve).

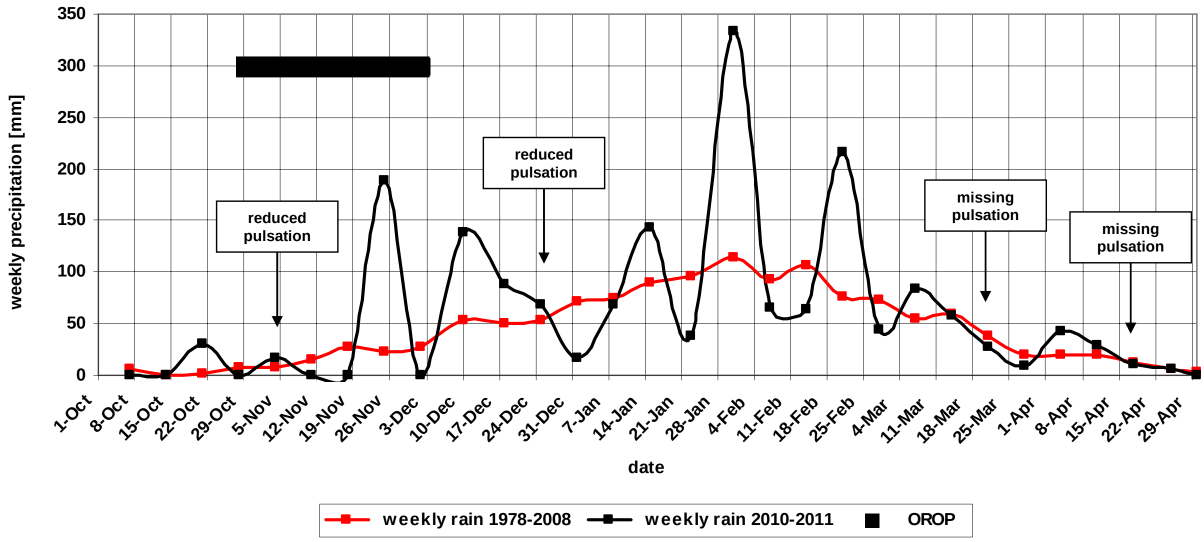

Figure 2 – Cyclical pulsation for Mahajanga, NW Madagascar, for the 2010-2011 rainy season

From the above figures 1 and 2 a difference between the atmospheric pulsation of the 1990-1991 and of the 2010-2011 rainy seasons is evident, the latter being characterized by a higher number of cycles, of greater amplitude.

Following figure 3 shows the cumulative precipitation fell close to the site of the operations, and also indicates the 30-year precipitation ± standard deviation (thin red lines in the figure).

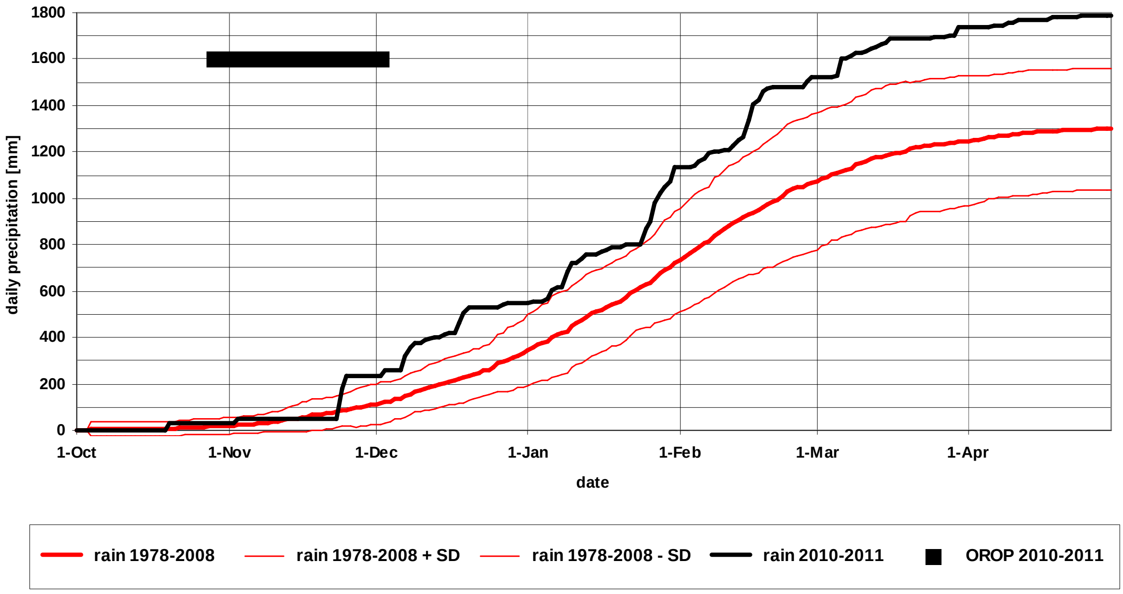

Figure 3 – 2010-2011 and 30-year (1978-2008) precipitation for the site of the operations during rainy season

We can observe in the above figure that the precipitation that occurred is statistically-significant for all the post-OROP period, from about the last week of November 2010 until the end of the rainy season (April 2011). It can also be noted that during the interventions the precipitation seemed to follow the 30-year trend and then to increase, up to the values corroborated by statistics.

Figure 4 shows the geographical expansion of the effects of the interventions in the post-OROP period (December 2010-April 2011). The intervention site is given by the intersection of the horizontal and vertical axes. In the analysis 19 weather stations located as far as around 1600 km from the site of the operations were considered. For each station the 30-year (1978-2008) precipitation during the rainy season was determined, and then compared with the precipitation that had fallen in the 2010-2011 rainy season. The percentage given by the ratio of the number of months in which the increase or decrease of rain was statistic in the post-OROP period, to the total post-OROP period (5 months), was then calculated and graphed with a full-colour circle, the size given by the percentage value with steps of 20%. Green circles refer to a statistically-significant increase of the precipitation, while red circles shows a statistically-significant decrease. Non-statistically-significant increase or decrease of the rain for each station was also reported in the graph under the form of a grid circle, and with the same sizing and colouring above considered. From the figure we can see for instance, that locations such as Antsohihy, and Fascene recorded a statistically-significant increase of the precipitation for the whole rainy season (100%), while Seychelles and Plaisance (Mauritius) recorded a decrease of the precipitation for the whole rainy season (100%); this latter, however, was not supported by statistics.

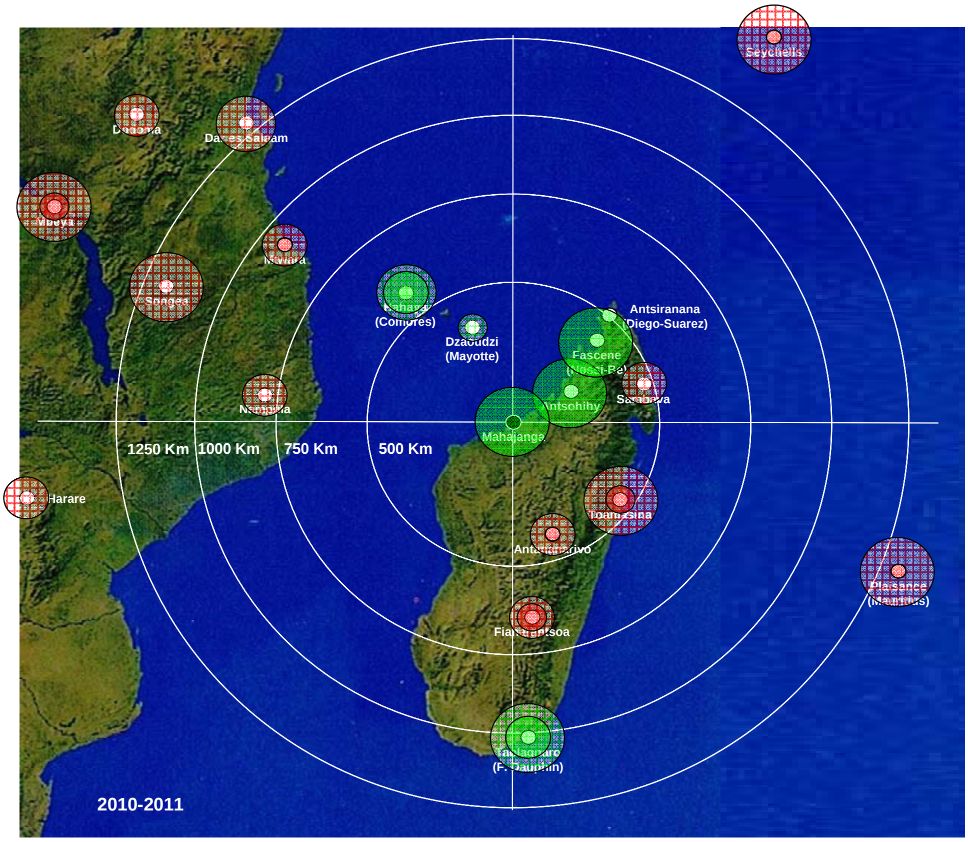

Figure 4 – Geographical expansion of the effects of the interventions in the post-Orop period (December 2010-April 2011)

The results shown in the above figure may confirm the effectiveness of the operations with a statistically-significant increase of the precipitation both in the intervention site, and in regions located, above all, to the NW and NE at a distance of around 500-600 km. And this result was also confirmed by higher values of soil humidities that were found even into the dry season, as evidenced by the VHI index, determined from the variation of temperature and humidity by satellite mages.

We can also see a reduction of the precipitation (in some cases statistically-significant and in others not) in a large annular area all around the intervention site. Moreover, no flooding, or formation of tornadoes, was observed all over the island in the period from the start of the operations until the end of the rainy season.

A reduction of the cyclone activity was also observed in the 2010-2011 cyclone season. In the following table tropical storm and cyclone activity, from moderate to very intense, and tropical depression and disturbance for the southwest Indian Ocean, is shown for the 2010-

2011 season, and also for the seasons from 2004 to 2009[5]. The average value for each activity for the 2004-2009 cyclone seasons is also shown in the table.

Cyclone season	Tropical cyclone	Tropical storm	Tropical depression/disturbance
2004-2005	4	5	1
2005-2006	3	1	1
2006-2007	7	2	1
2007-2008	5	3	4
2008-2009	2	8	2
Average 2004-2009	**4.2**	**3.8**	**1.8**
2010-2011	**2**	**1**	**6**

Table

From the data given in the above table, a drastic reduction of cyclone and storm activity can be observed from the 2004-2009 to the 2010-2011 seasons in which OROP was performed, with values from 4.2 to 2, and from 3.8 to 1, for tropical cyclones and storms, respectively. On the other hand this decrease was compensated by a substantial increase of tropical depression and disturbance that passed from 1.8 to 6.

Figure 5 shows tropical storm and cyclone activity, as well as tropical depression and disturbance for the Southwest Indian Ocean for the 2004-2009 and 2010-2011 cyclone seasons. The decrease of cyclone and storm activity in the period 2010-2011 can be clearly seen in the figure.

[5] Data were taken from www.meteo.fr/temps/domtom/La_Reunion

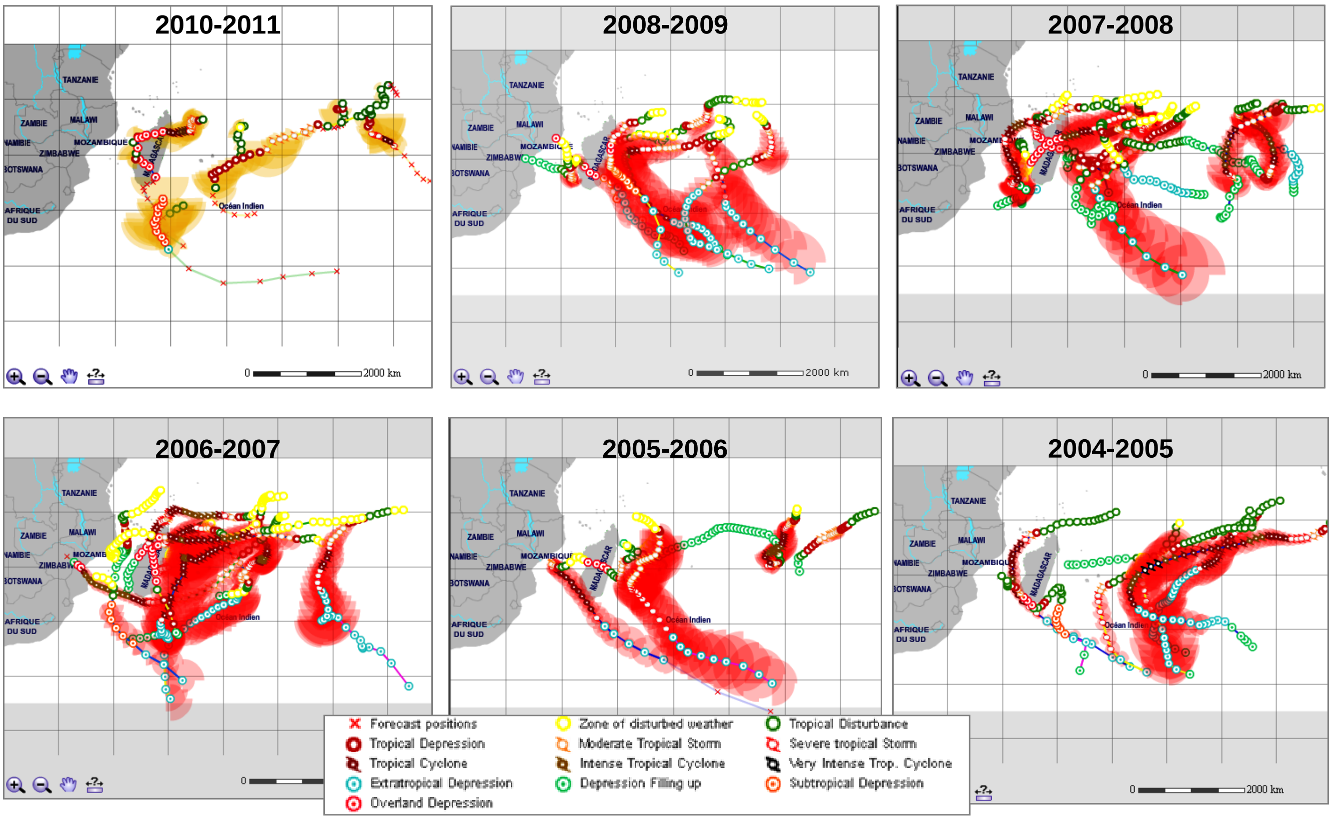

Figure 5 – Tropical storms and cyclones activity, and tropical depression and disturbance, for the SW Indian Ocean for 2004-2009 and 2010-2011 cyclone season.

Conclusion

As a whole, the field study performed in Northwestern Madagascar fully confirmed the results originally obtained by Reich and by subsequent scientists, in that CORE or *cloudbusting* might restore the natural pulsation of the atmosphere, and might thus have a direct influence on local weather according to the characteristics of the region under investigation.

Besides, a drastic reduction of cyclone and storm activity was observed in the 2010-2011 season in which OROP was performed. Such reduction is a finding that was never previously observed, neither by Reich nor by subsequent scientists, during CORE interventions.