On the Effect of a Cosmic Energy on Chemical Systems

by

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The reaction of esterification between and alcohol and an organic acid, as given by the following equation:

$$\text{acid} + \text{alcohol} \leftrightarrows \text{ester} + H_2O$$

can occur, at low temperatures, only with the presence of a reagent, such as concentrated sulphuric acid and gaseous hydrochloric acid, or a catalyst. Ester formation without reagent or catalyst can still occur at temperatures above 300 °C; while at around 150 °C it occurs after 1-2 days and, at room temperatures, after around 16 years. In addition the reaction, slightly esothermic, is not affected neither by electromagnetic nor by radioactive fields.

Our study was aimed at evaluating the stability of a solution of methyl alcohol and L-glutamic acid (one of the most important neuro-transmitter of the nervous system), at standard conditions and without the presence of any reagent or catalyst, when kept in a Reich orgone accumulator for a given period of time. According to the literature the above chemical system must not react and the molecules of the L-glutamic acid must remain unaltered. At the same time the analysis performed at the High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC), at 230 nm, must give a flat chromatograph output, since both the alcohol and the acid does not absorb in the ultraviolet range, and hence no peaks must be observed at the chromatograph after the HPLC analysis, that otherwise would indicate absorbing characteristics of the system.

The tests started on January 05, 2008 and ended on November 08, of the same year. Two phials of the above solution were prepared for each test. The former was kept in a 5-fold Reich orgone accumulator for a period of time ranging between 2 and 3 weeks, while the latter was kept in the lab of a pharmaceutical company for approximately the same period of time, and considered as control. A total of 16 tests for the orgone-charged solution and 9 tests for the control solution were carried out.

HPLC analysis (by SpectroMonitor 3200 variable wavelength detector, LDC Analytical Inc, Usa) and conductivity measurements (by Conductivity Meter HI 8033, Hanna Instruments, Usa) were performed on both the orgone-charged and control solutions soon after they were removed from their respective locations. Chromatograms of the solution kept inside the orgone accumulator showed the presence, in all the tests, of methyl esters that were not found, but in one case with a very small value of ester relative concentration, in the correspondent control solution. The ester formation could be clearly observed in the chromatographs of the orgone-charged solutions through two main peaks corresponding to 2 min and 3.6 min of retention time (RT). To check the

characteristic of the reaction outcomes a comparison with chromatographs, obtained by HPLC analysis on solutions of mono and dimethyl esters of the L-glutamic acid in methanol, was done. In both cases two main peaks at the same RTs were obtained, confirming the mono and dimethyl esters as product of the reaction of the system.
In the following figures HPLC chromatographs related to the tests performed in the months of May-June (figure 1) and July (figure 2) are reported both for the solution kept inside the orgone accumulator (below in the figures) and for the control solution (above in the figures). The two main peaks, corresponding to 2.0 and 3.6 mins of RT and that can be seen on the chromatographs of the orgone-charged solution (below), give the concentration of the mono and dimethyl esters, respectively.

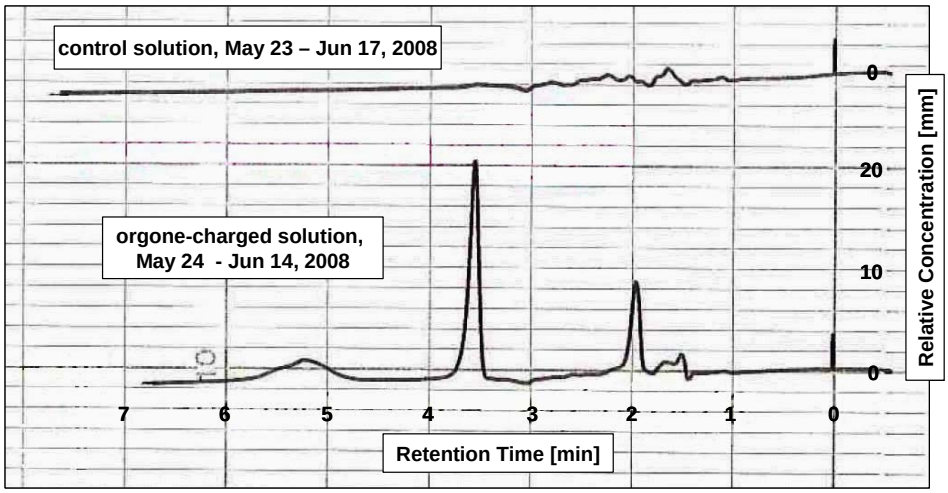

Figure 1 – HPLC chromatographs performed on the orgone-charged (below) and control (above) solutions related to the test in the period May-June

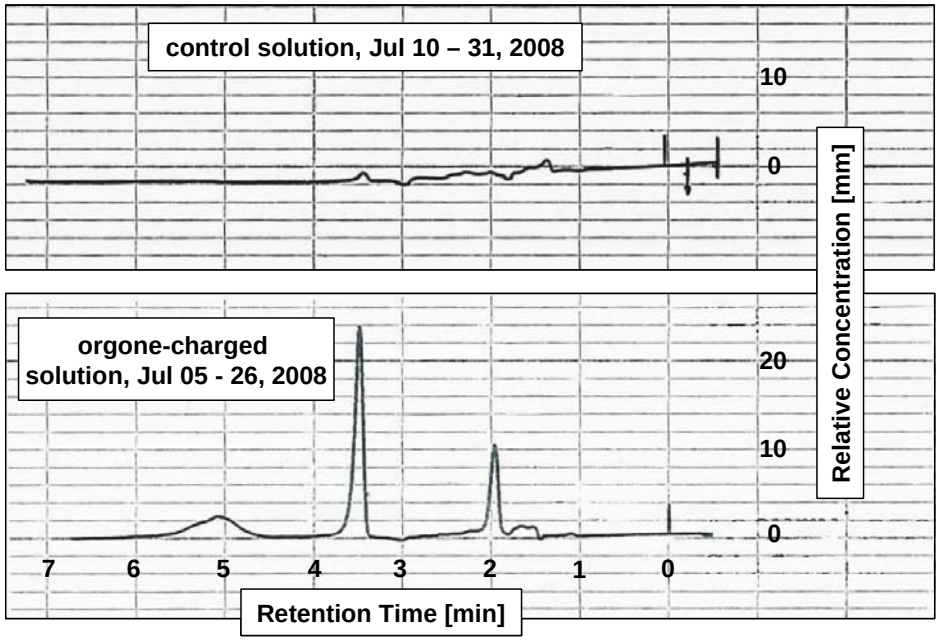

Figure 2 – HPLC chromatographs performed on the orgone-charged (below) and control (above) solutions related to the July test

Conductivity measurements of the orgone-charged solutions were observed to give lower values than those determined on the control solutions, with a

smother trend versus the testing time, denoting a lower ionic electrolytic dissociation of the compounds of the orgone-charged system.
We can argue from the above results that the formation of methyl esters of the L-glutamic acid in the solution kept inside the Reich orgone accumulator must have occurred under the action of *something* that replaced the traditional reagents and catalysts. It is worth of note that this unknown reagent/catalyst is not related to thermal energy, since the tests were performed at room temperatures, and to any electromagnetic, or radioactive fields, since none of these energies can affect the reaction and that in any case were considered during the tests.
This unknown reagent/catalyst might be identified with the orgone energy that, according to Reich, accumulates inside the orgone accumulator, so as to provide orgone concentration and orgonomic potentials higher than that on the outside of the apparatus.
The above results highlight the reactivity of the L-glutamic acid in methyl alcohol in experimental lab conditions new to traditional chemistry and never reported in the scientific literature. Stability of the L-glutamic acid should be hence evaluated also on the basis of the presence of orgone energy potentials in case these latter ones are higher than those normally found in lab environments.
The above results may also give a contribution to a better understanding of neurological and mental disorders in human beings. L-glutamic acid plays an important role as neurohumour in the transmission of the nervous impulses through the neurons by the synapse. Since the orgone energy potential in the organism is higher than that of the outside environment, it could be wise to assume that formation of methyl esters may occur even inside the organism as a result of the reaction of L-glutamic acid with methyl alcohol. Methyl esters may act as a barrier and partly or totally deactivate the function of the L-glutamic acid as a transmitter of nervous impulses through the link of the nervous cells, so as to jeopardise the physiology of the whole nervous system.
To a more general extent we might suppose that esters of the L-glutamic acid might also form from other alcohols present in the organism in even higher quantities, such as ethylene or glycerol. However further research efforts should be addressed to this end to confirm this hypothesis.
According to the results of this study, research efforts should be addressed to a better and more general understanding of the reactions between chemical substances available in the human organism after foods, beverages, and drugs intake. Solutions in presence of or reactions occurring with high potentials of orgone energy might produce outcomes much different from those reported in the literature, where different reaction results or no results at all are expected, being orgone energy not considered as a potential reagent/catalyst that might affect the reaction of a chemical system.