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James DeMeo, PhD, formally studied the Earth, Atmospheric, and Environmental Sciences at Florida International University and the University of Kansas, where he earned his PhD in 1986. At KU, he openly undertook the graduate-level natural scientific research specifically focused upon Wilhelm Reich's controversial discoveries, subjecting those ideas to rigorous testing, with positive verification of the original findings. DeMeo subsequently undertook field research in the arid American Southwest, Egypt, Israel, sub-Saharan Eritrea, and Namibia, Africa. His work on the Saharasia question constituted the most ambitious global cross-cultural research study to date, on the subjects of human behavior, family and sexual life around the world. His published works include dozens of articles and compendiums, and several books, including Saharasia, The Orgone Accumulator Handbook, and In Defense of Wilhelm Reich. He was editor of On Wilhelm Reich and Orgonomy and Heretic's Notebook, editor of the journal Pulse of the Planet, and co-editor for the German-language compendium Nach Reich: Neue Forschung zur Orgonomie. DeMeo served on the faculty of Geography at the University of Kansas, Illinois State University, University of Miami and University of Northern Iowa. He is a member of the American Meteorological Association, Society for Scientific Exploration, Arid Lands Society, Natural Philosophy Alliance, Sigma Xi, International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations, and the AAAS, and a former Research Associate of the American College of Orgonomy. He is Director of the Orgone Biophysical Research Lab, which he founded in 1978. In 1994 DeMeo established the Greenspring Center, a high-altitude research facility in the Siskiyou Mountains near to Ashland, Oregon, exhibiting optimal conditions for sensitive orgone energy experiments. A full list of his publications and lectures is given at:
http://www.orgonelab.org/demeopubs.htm
or through ResearchGate:
http://www.researchgate.net/profile/James_DeMeo/

A look around the world shows great variance in how different cultures view the human body and sexuality, a variation also in the degree of religiosity and superstition, and also in the degree of political authoritarianism, and the amount of social violence and war a culture will engage in. Wilhelm Reich proposed a new theory of human behavior, called sex-economy, which grew out of his clinical work and social observations. Sex-economy predicted that cultures which raise children with much love and affection, which give the adolescent full sexual freedom within their peer groups, and also freedom-of-choice in marriage and family decisions, including full equality to women, would be socially egalitarian, peaceful, productive, rationally clear thinking and lacking in authoritarian or sadistic elements as is necessary for launching of wars of aggression. In opposition, cultures which inflicted pain and punishment upon infants and children, albeit usually unconsciously, who repress adolescent and premarital sexuality, and demanded compulsive or arranged marriages, with a lower status for women, would be anticipated by sex-economic theory to possess patriarch authoritarian and violent social expressions, including great internal pent-up emotion, driving social hierarchy and wars of aggression. This dichotomy in human behavior was systematically evaluated by the author in an 7-year study during the 1980s, of over 1100 different world cultures, using 63 different social variables from the standard anthropological data. The study confirmed Reich's position fully, but also yielded interesting surprises, notably how the most patriarchal authoritarian cultures on the planet were located geographically in the world's harshest and driest desert regions. North Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia was identified as such, and given the name "Saharasia" to identify its unique social and environmental characteristics. That large desert region has only a 6000 year history of existence, having formed by paleoclimatic determinations at approximately 3500-4000 BCE. This early formative period of the great Saharasian desert belt was also the time when archaeology records the first global onset of widespread human social violence and war, which my research demonstrated its earliest origins within that same Saharasian territory. The Saharasia discovery overall confirms harsh deserts and attending famine-starvation trauma as the primal cause of human-social violence and emotional armoring, and furthermore underscores the significance of Reich's clinical work and social theory for history, natural science, and the study of human behavior.
Field Experiments with the Reich Cloudbuster for Drought and Desert-Greening. Successes and Social Problems

About 35 years of careful personal investigation and field work with the Reich cloudbuster has repeatedly affirmed its capacity, when used properly, to end droughts and even temporarily green desert regions. My first systematic work on this question took place at the University of Kansas during my graduate studies, followed later by field experiments in various droughts affecting the US mainland, with good success. A study in Arizona in 1989 showed a rainfall-doubling effect, when the instrument was used on pre-announced dates. Work in Israel in 1990-1991 ended a major 3-year critical drought with rains and snows that broke all their records for the past 100 years. A 5-year study was undertaken from 1994 through 1999 in Eritrea, in the Horn of Africa, bringing widespread rains that ended a 30-year drought cycle over the Eastern Sahel, and created new lakes in the open Eastern Sahara.

In spite of these amazing results, in several cases of cloudbusting work in harsh desert regions with a long history of warfare, a follow-up study of social conditions in the aftermath of good rains went against my expectations. Preliminary indications suggest that moister and cooler conditions in the core of large deserts frequently result in an increase of social violence, and not a decrease, depending upon the pre-existing levels of biophysical armoring of the inhabitants. Heavily armored character structures of hard-desert cultures is not touched or softened by good rains from cloudbusting work, anymore than self-perpetuating violent societies living in the moister areas of the world are softened up by their own non-desert environment. Human armoring creates new social institutions by which it is perpetuated over time. However, good rains equals food abundance and higher energy levels, which can biophysically energize people at the emotional core. If a society is war-oriented, this can result in an intensification of violent secondary-layer behavior after good rains and food supplies are restored. My earlier Saharasia research demonstrated how drought and desert could trigger starvation trauma and conflict which drives a peaceful culture towards heavy armoring and warlike conditions. But the reverse does not appear to be true over the short-term, except within lightly-armored and more peace-oriented societies. Lessons learned suggest solutions to this dilemma, but these are not likely achievable without full scientific recognition of Reich's discoveries.
Laboratory Evaluations and Proofs of Reich's Orgone Energy: To-T, Electroscope, Seed-Charging, Orgone-Charged Water and Vacuum

Laboratory investigations of Reich's orgone accumulator, as undertaken at my laboratory under ideal orgononic conditions, have confirmed many of Reich's most centrally-critical experimental proofs for the existence of the orgone energy. A study of several years on the thermal anomaly in the orgone accumulator, the To-T experiment, confirmed its reality. The orgone energy accumulator produced a pulsatory but relatively constant 0.5-0.7 deg C. increase in thermal energy over a non-accumulating control enclosure, with both kept on a rotating platform within a fully-sheltered and shaded environment under a heavy tree canopy. Reich's observations on the discharge rate of charged electrosopes was also confirmed, in that they have a slower loss of charge inside an orgone accumulator with fully open door for air-mixing, as compared to in the open air immediately adjacent to the accumulator. Mung beans sprouting inside an orgone accumulator increased in growth length by 35% as compared to controls kept under identical but non-accumulator conditions, and in agreement with other studies on symptom reduction or healing effects inside the human-sized orgone accumulator. Water samples charged up inside an orgone accumulator were found to develop, over a few days, a pronounced increase in UV absorption spectra at around 240-280 nm. Orgone-charged GM counters have also shown anomalous reactions, with much higher count-rates for normal background radiation, thereby suggesting a violation of classical vacuum ionization theory. It is therefore absolutely clear to me, that Reich discovered a new energy phenomenon similar to the older cosmic ether, but also with pulsatory and biological properties.