

NATURAL ORGANIZATION OF PROTOZOA

In 1948, in his book, *The Cancer Biopathy*, under the heading, *The Natural Organization of Protozoa*, Wilhelm Reich published his observations and discovery that the protozoa did not derive from spores and cysts scattered in the air and water, as is taught in classical biology, but basically developed from reorganization of disintegrated grass particles (bions), going through intermediate forms which he called "primal vescicles."

Pursuing this concept, I became involved during 1970 and 1971, in extensive, painstaking studies and observations, in the realm of protozoa formation in grass and other infusions. This work is recorded in a dozen notebooks, hundreds of drawings, and about 500 microslides, convertible into photographs.

The following is a group of photographs from this collection with brief notations as to their contents and significance.

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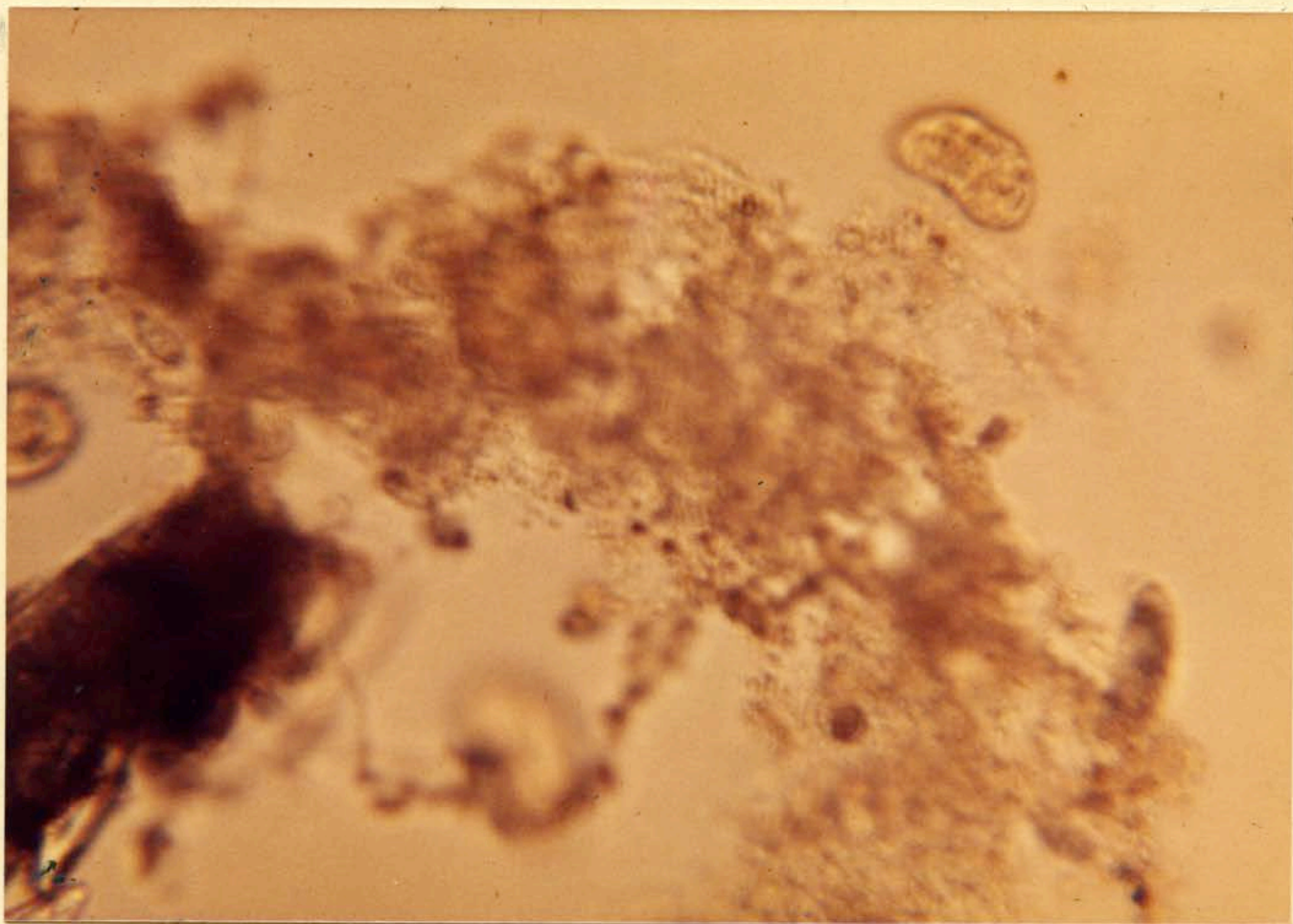


Photo # 1 (R 28 - 17) Hay Seed Infusion

Showing a portion of a grass blade, a clump of disintegrated grass and on the edge two formed protozoa, a colpoda and a paramecium.

Within the grass clump are seen, barely formed, round bodies corresponding to Reichs primal vescicles.

I've seen many times the primal vescicles become more delineated, become rotatory and evovle into 2 or 4 colpoda each (bigermination, quadrogermination).

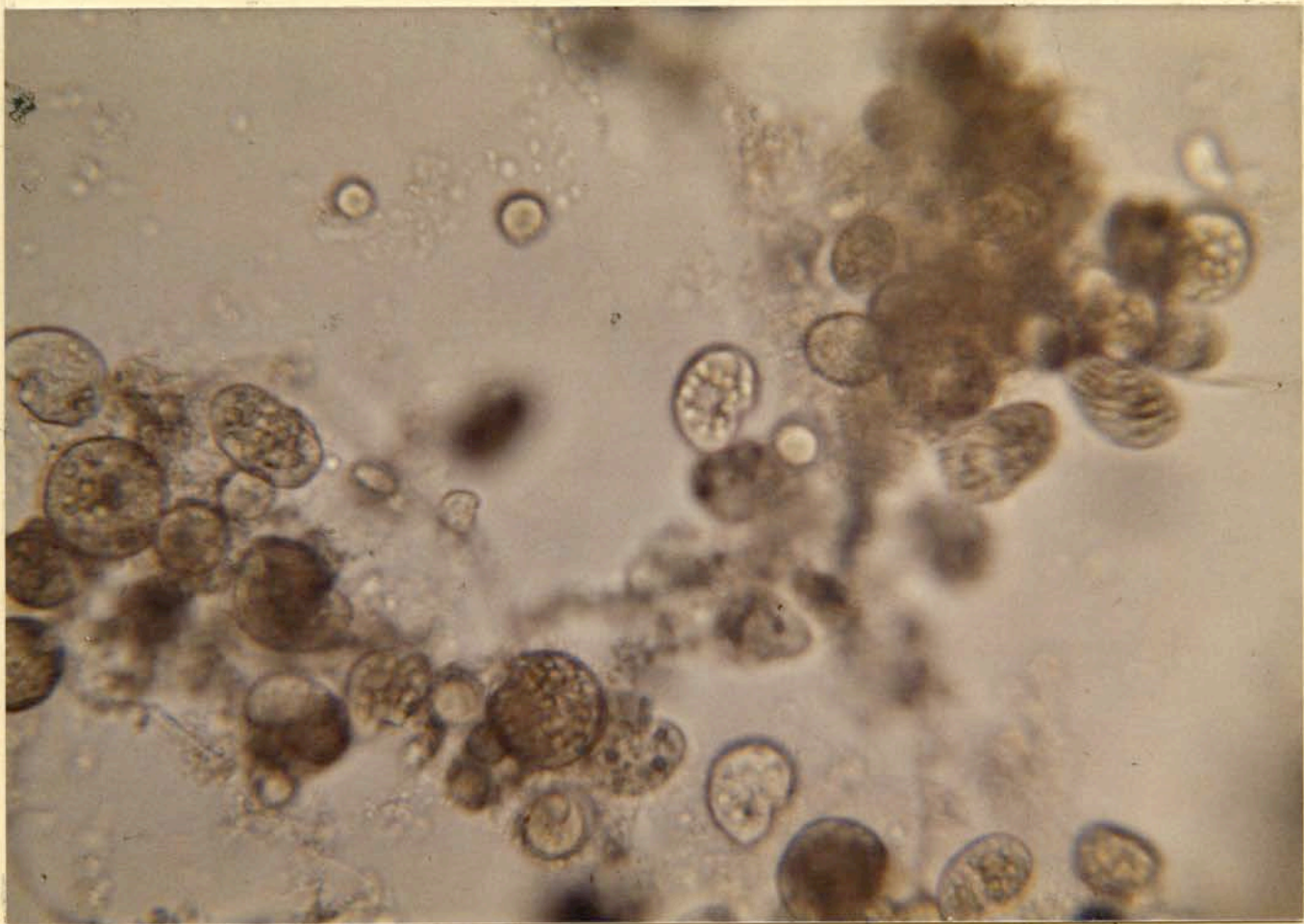


Photo # 2 (R 14 - 4) Phila. Grass Infusion

Many large and small colpoda congregating around a clump
of grass. The very small white circles are grass bions.

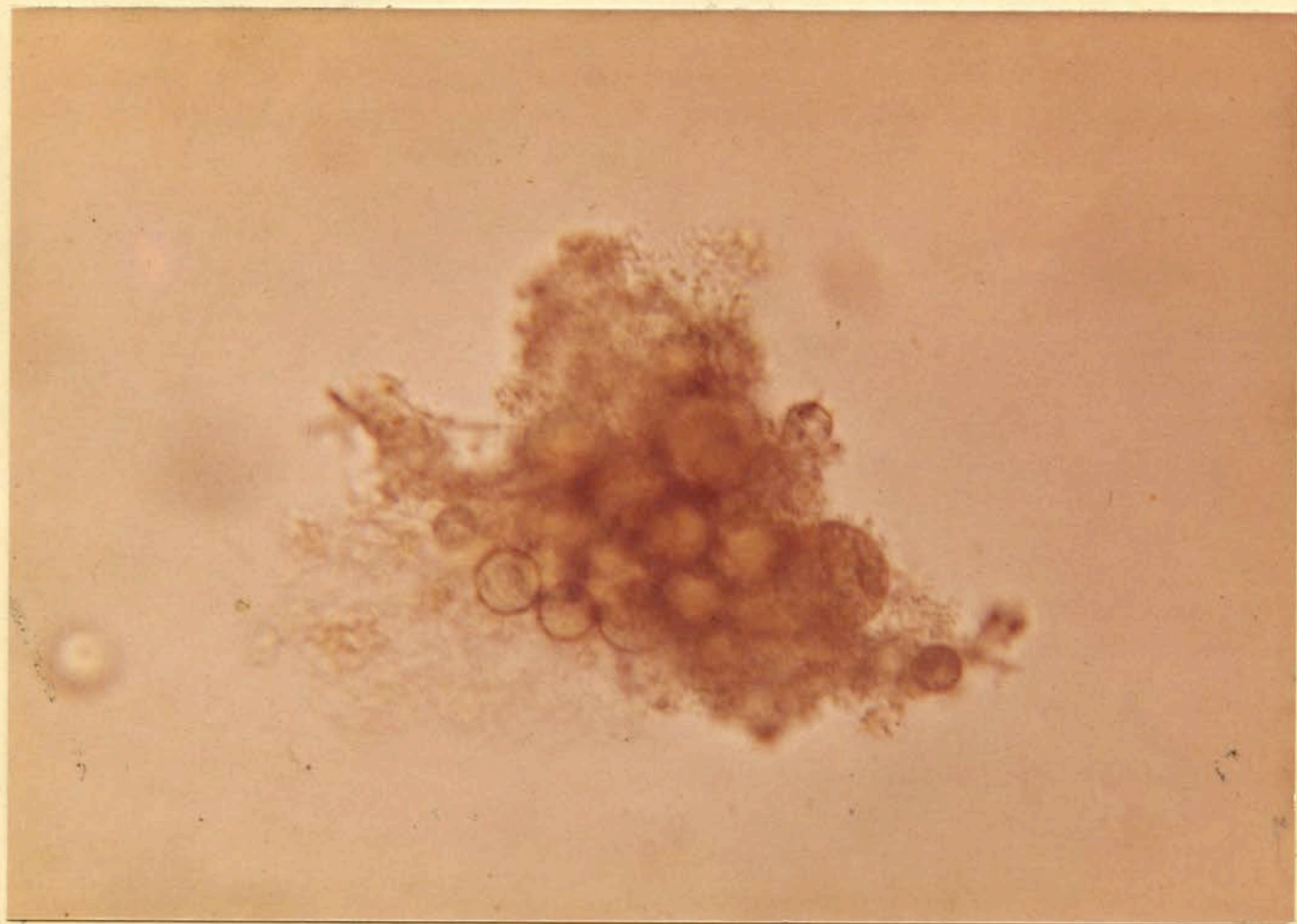


Photo # 3 (R-21 - 14) Phila. Grass Infusion

The grass infusion is now many weeks old.

A grass clump or fragment is serving as a depository for a group of rather sharply defined round forms. In this phase of the studies these were often observed to result from deactivation and clumping of the protozoa; (colpoda) that is, they would become non-swimming, slow down, rotate a while, assume a rounded form and mass together. This is more likely to be seen in older infusions.

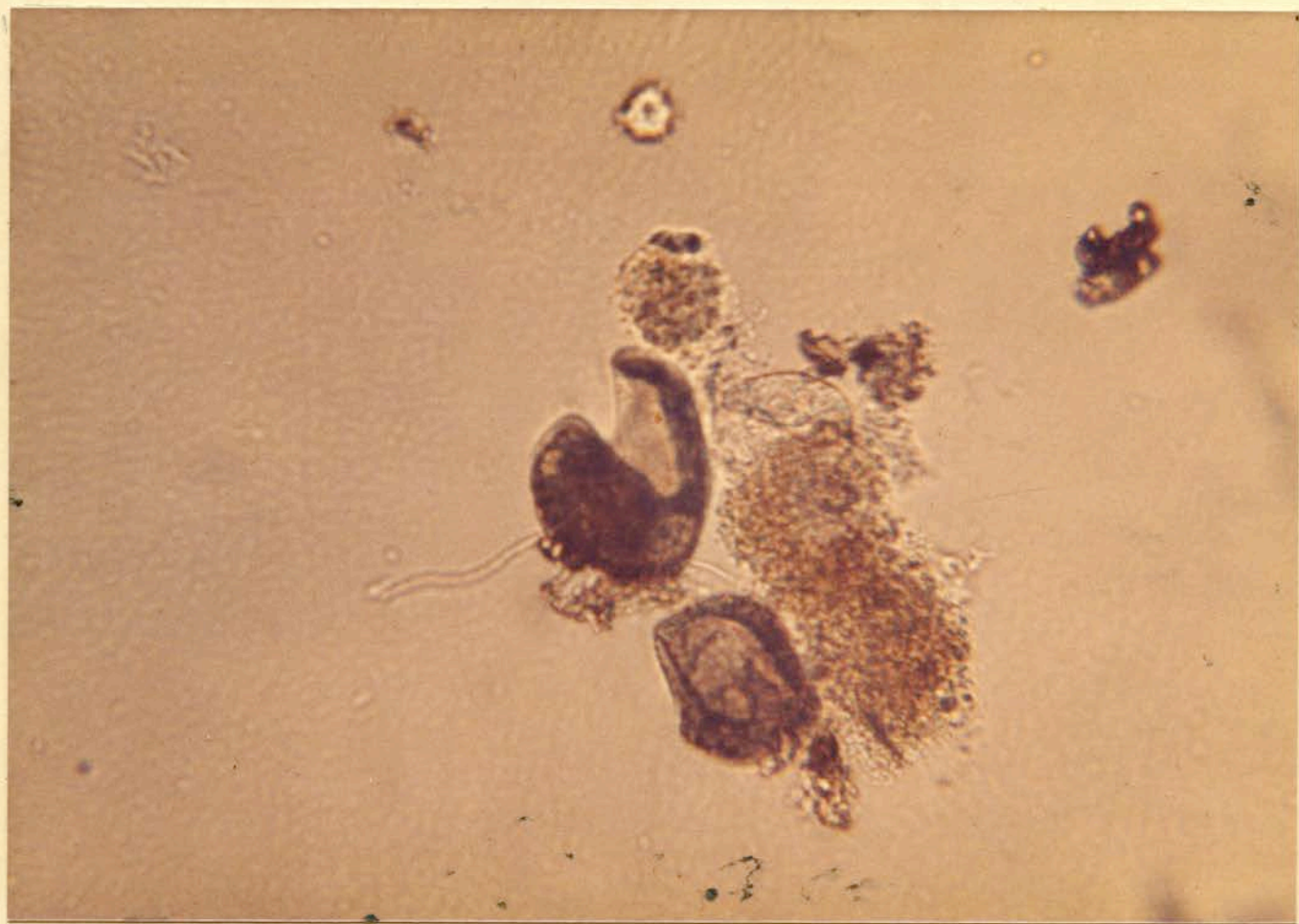


Photo # 4 (R 32 - 4) Hay Infusion

A variety of large colpoda encountered which, by their appearance, resembled the front end of a shark and which in the frame of reference of my observations I termed "Shark Colpoda." The large mouth sometimes is seen swallowing a smaller colpoda.

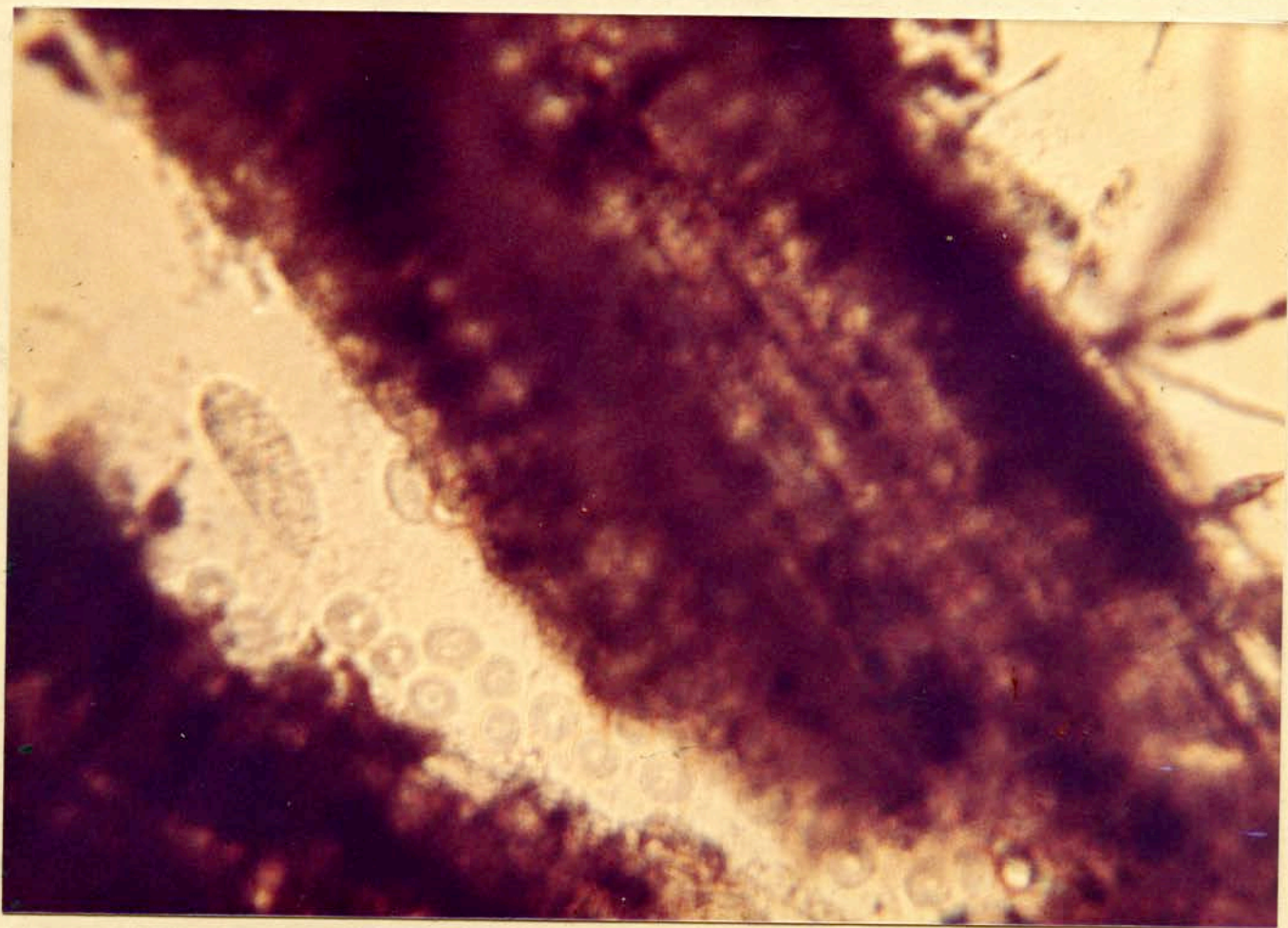


Photo # 5 (R 30 - 3) Hay Infusion Paramecia Series

A blade of grass, unidentified round bodies,
a typical paramecium.

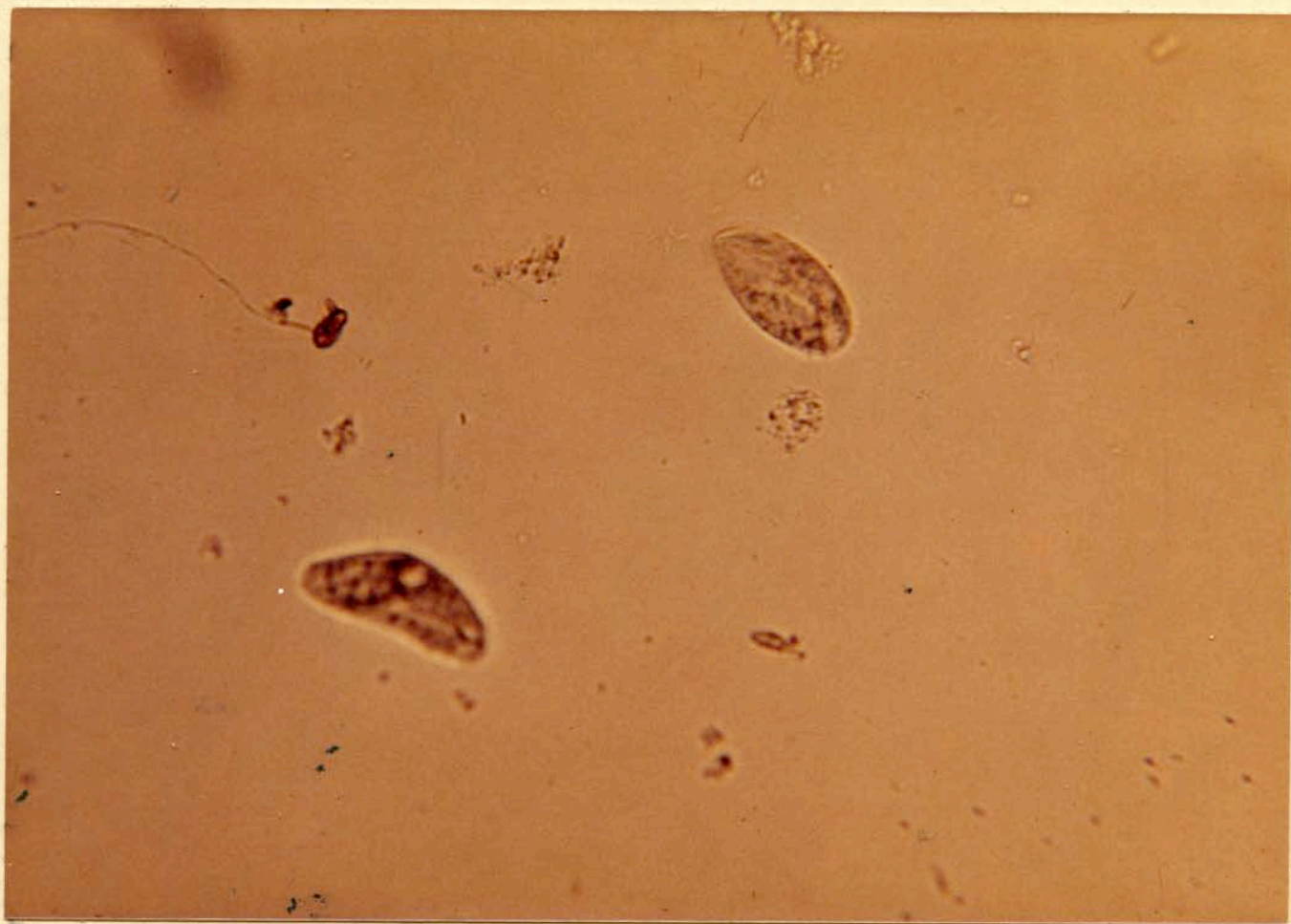


Photo # 6 (R 26 - 13) Hay Infusion Paramecia Series

The paramecia on the left is an active swimming paramecium; the one on the right has begun to slow down, rotate and assume a more rounded form.

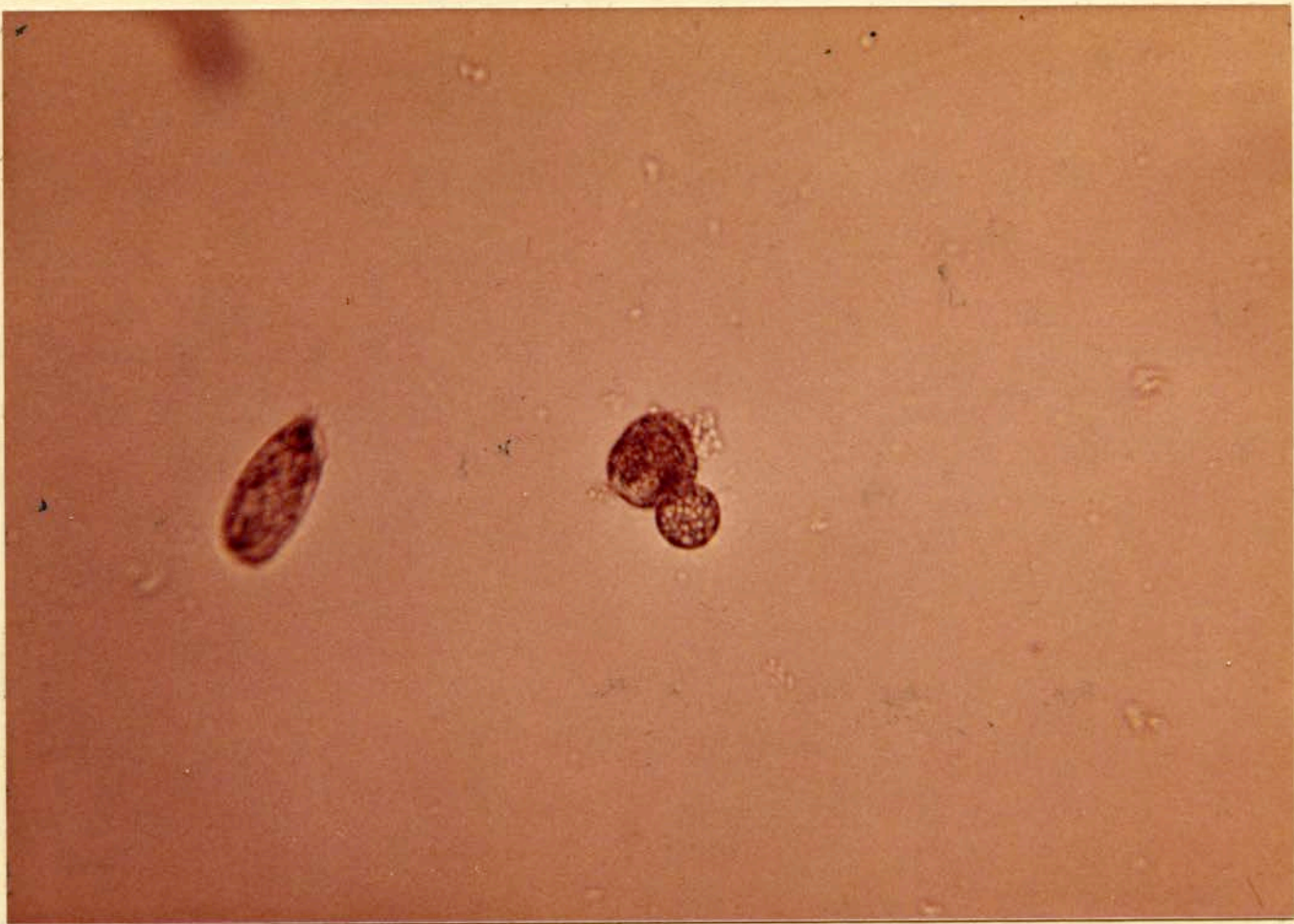


Photo # 7 (R 25 - 15) Hay Infusion Paramecia Series

The paramecium on the left is still undergoing the process of encystation or moving towards round body formation. The two round bodies on the right are former paramecia. In my frame of reference I termed them paramecia protocytes or paramecytes. I had observed their formation many times. The tufts on either side of the round bodies helps to identify them as former paramecia.

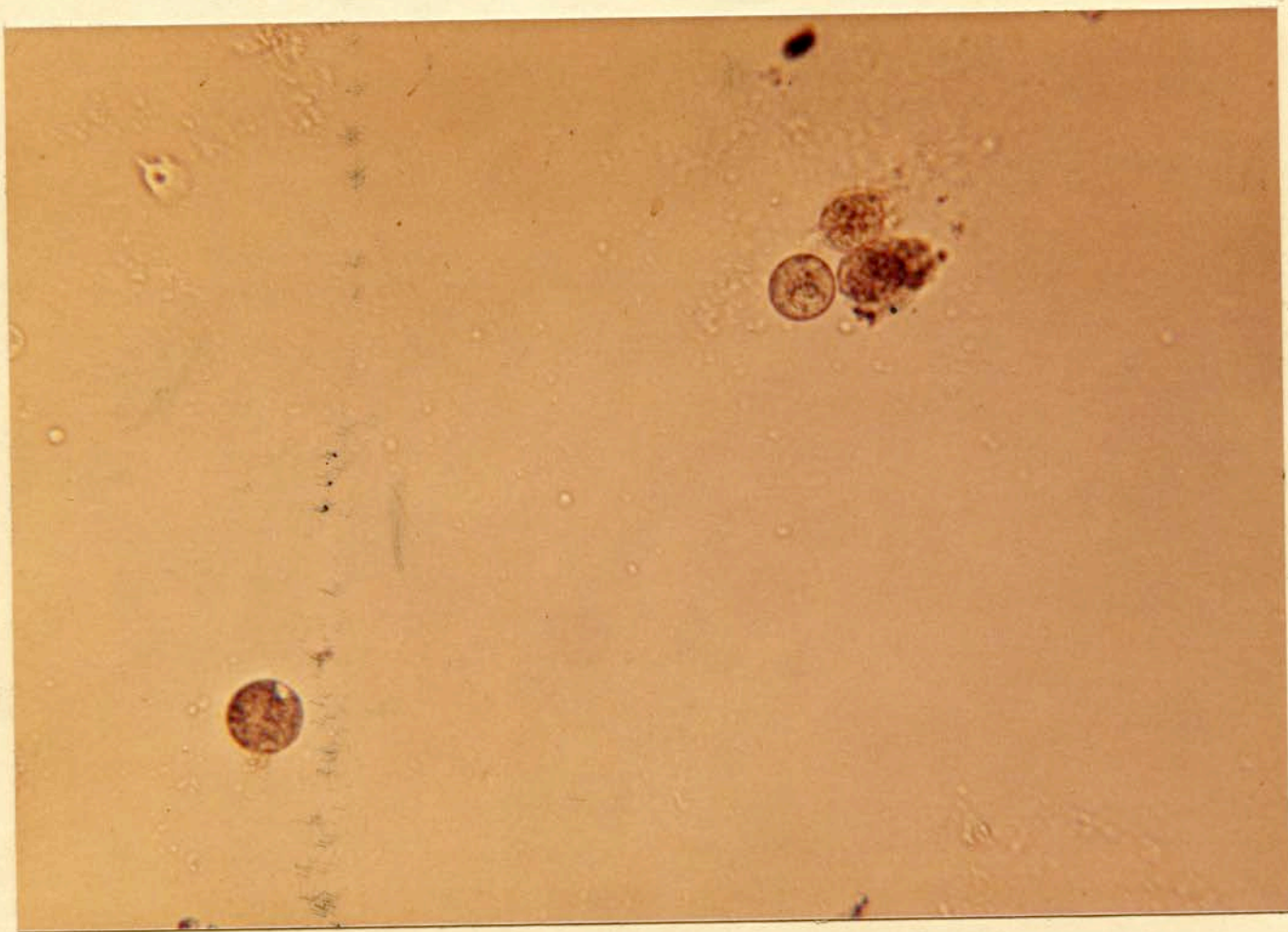


Photo # 8 (R 29 -18) Hay Infusion Paramecia Series

Four paramecytes or former paramecia. Of the group the larger has burst and is disintegrating.

I had observed on several occasions a paramecium round body rupture itself into fragments and immediately reorganize itself into a round body. (R 29 -12, 13, 15, 16)

I had never in my investigation observed a paramecium develop from a round body.

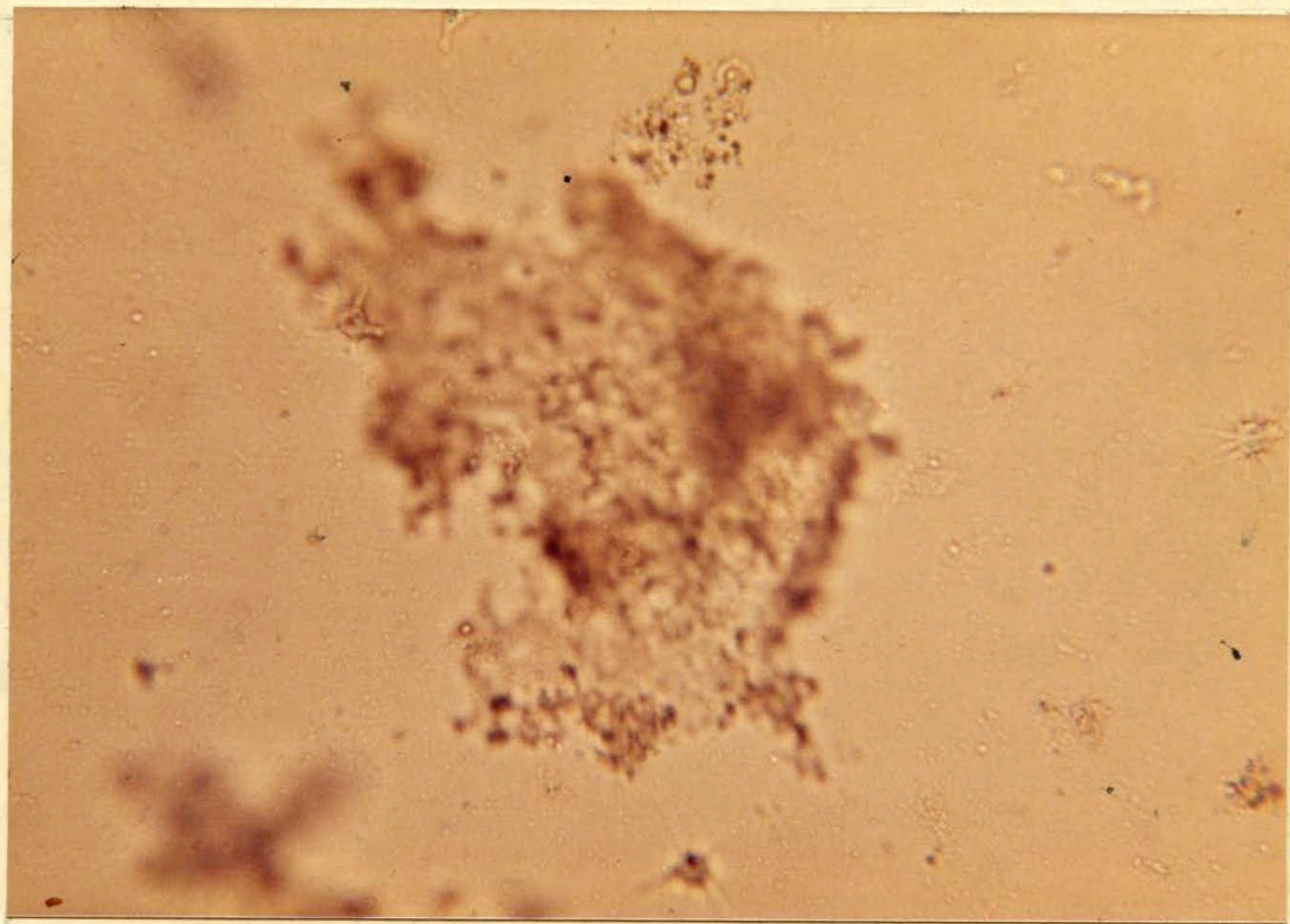


Photo # 9 (R 23 - 10) Maine Grass # 2
Amoebagenesis Series

This photograph represents a clump of grass with star amoebae formation within and around the edge. The amoebae then gradually move away from the clump and assume positions more or less in a circle around the grass, simultaneously become more amorphous, the older they are.

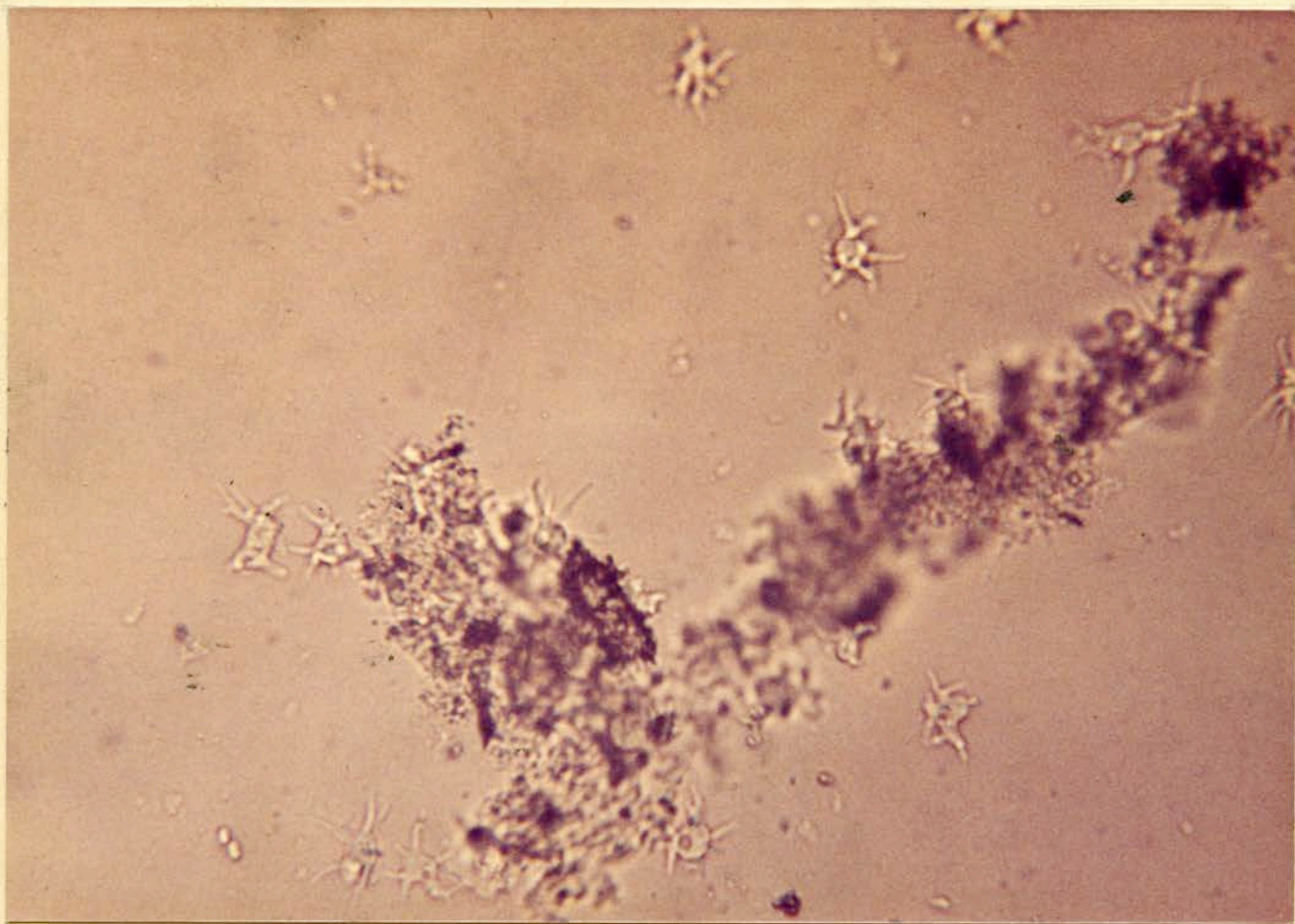


Photo # 10 (R 30 - 22) Asparagus Fern Leaf Infusion
Amoebagenesis Series

This photo shows the phenomenon of the star amoebae moving away from the central grass clump and assuming the positions of a circle around it, resembling a crown and with the spikes of the star amoebae simulating a "crown of thorns."

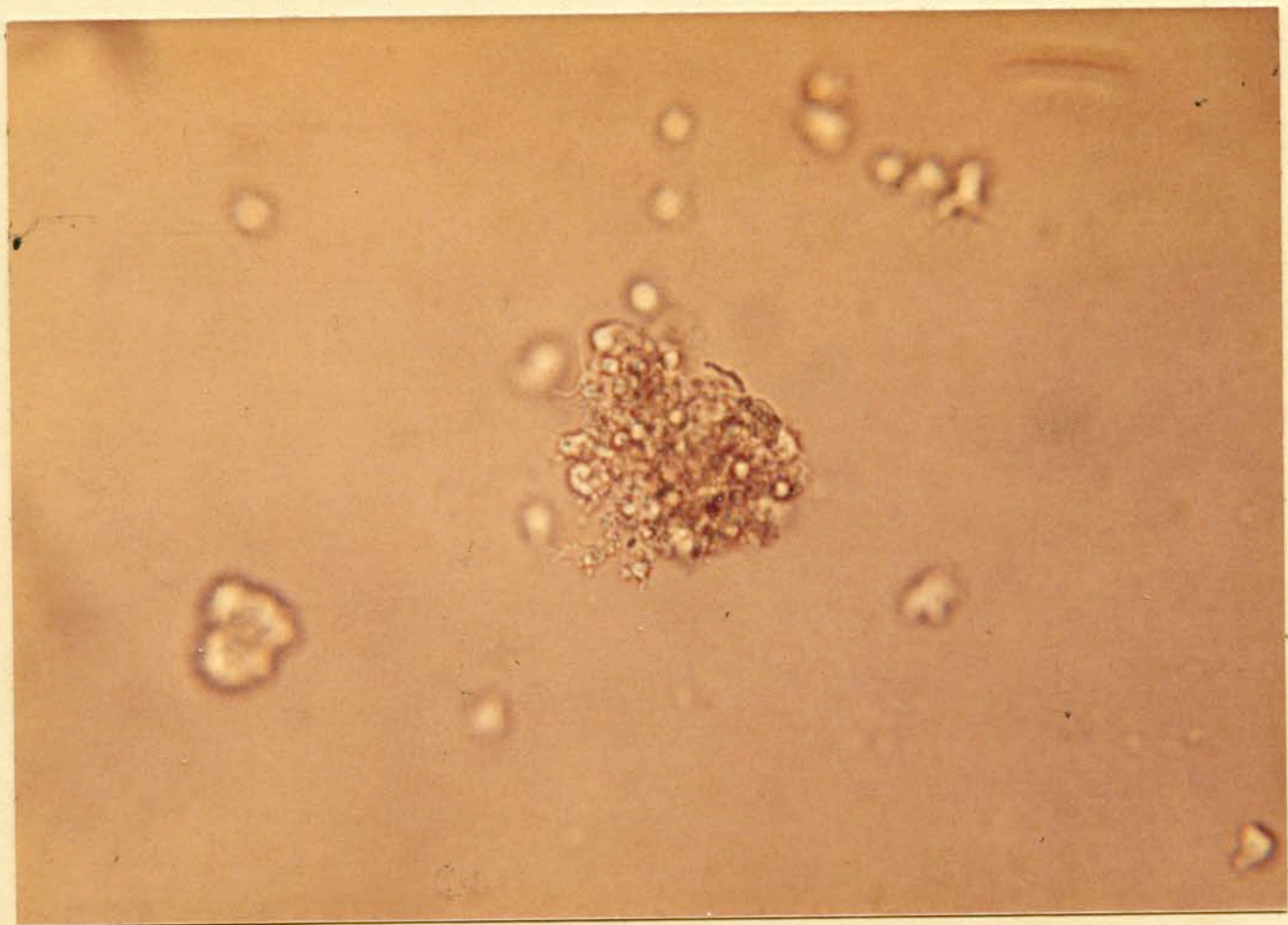


Photo # 11 (R 33 -- 19) Hay Infusion
Amoebagenesis Series

Photo from a different series. Represents a later phase of amoeba formation. Though the amoebae at the edge of the clump still maintain a bright star shaped appearance, this is lost in the encircling amoebae on the periphery. The crown or wreath shape is still apparent but no longer suggestive of thorns.