

## **Introduction and captions to slides in “Experiments on the Natural Organization of Protozoa,” and exhibit by Charles I. Oller, MD at Orgonon, August 1980**

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 taught in classical biology, but basically developed from reorganization of disintegrated grass particles (bions), going through intermediate forms which he called “primal vesicles.”

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 micro-slides, convertible into photographs.

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

--Charles I. Oller, MD

**photo #1** (R28-17) 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 clumps are seen, barely formed, round bodies corresponding to Reich’s primal vesicles. I’ve seen many times the primal vesicles become more delineated, become rotatory, and evolve into 2 or 4 colpoda each (bigermination, quadrogermination)

**photo #2** (R14-4) Philadelphia grass infusion. Many large and small colpoda congregating around a clump of grass. The very small white circles are grass bions.

**photo #3** (R21-14) Philadelphia 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 awhile, assume a rounded form, and mass together. This is more likely to be seen in older infusions.

**photo #4** (R32-4) 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 is sometimes seen swallowing a smaller colpoda.

**photo #5** (R30-3) Hay Infusion. Paramecia series. A blade of grass, unidentified round bodies, a typical paramecium.

**photo #6** (R26-13) Hay Infusion. Paramecia series. The paramecium 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** (R25-15) 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 help to identify them as former paramecia.

**photo #8** (R29-18) 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 (R29-12, 13, 15, 16). I had never in my investigation observed a paramecium develop from a round body. [i.e., a “cyst” or a “spore.”]

**photo #9** (R23-10) Maine grass #2. Amoebagenesis Series. This photograph represents a clump of grass with star amoeba 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** (R30-22) Asparagus Fern Leaf Infusion. Amoebagenesis series. This photo shows the phenomenon of the star amoeba moving away from the central grass clump and assuming the positions of a circle around it, resembling a crown with the spikes of the star amoebae simulating a “crown of thorns.”

**photo #11** 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.

\*\*\*\*\*

Dr. Oller to me [J.E. Strick], 8/18/80: In response to questions I asked about star amoebae,” which I had not seen reported by anyone else, Oller urged “don’t worry about figuring out the details. If you want to understand this process, just set up infusions and watch them consistently. Just do it. Watch for hours and hours, and you’ll become an authority. One of the most important elements of the natural organization of protozoa experiment is observation every day for at least a month or two. Then report what you see. This is what matters.”