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Colin Wilson was born on 26 June 1931 in Leicester, England. He attended a local technical school, where he did well in physics and chemistry, and left at 16 to work in a wool factory. Before becoming a writer, he worked as a laboratory assistant, tax employee, worker and hospital porter. His first book, *The Outsider*, was published in 1956 when he was 24. During his lifetime, he wrote more than 100 works on a wide variety of topics including philosophy, religion, hidden and supernatural phenomena, music, sex, crime and critical theory. His other works include *Religion and Rebel*, *The Age of Defeat*, *Ritual in Darkness*, *Force to Sleep*, *The Origins of Sexual Impulse*, *Occultism*, *Alien Dawn*, *Dreaming of Some Purpose*, *The Angry Years: The Rise and Fall of Angry Young People*, and *Super Consciousness*. His biographies include works on Bernard Shaw, David Lindsay, Herman Hesse, Wilhelm Reich, Jorge Luis Borges, Ken Russell, Rudolph Steiner, Aleister Crowley, and P. D. Ouspensky. Wilson died on December 5, 2013 at the age of 82. The function of orgasm redirects here. See Women in Technology (album), see Women in Technology. Austrian-American psychoanalyst Wilhelm ReichReich in the mid-21st century (1897-03-24)24 March 1897Dobzau, Austria-Hungary (present-day Dobzau, Ukraine)Died3 November 1957(1957-11-03) (aged 60) Penitentiary of the United States, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, United StatesCause of deathHeart failureResting placeOrgan, Rangeley, Maine, United States44°59′28″N 70°42′50″W﻿ / ﻿44.991027°N 70.713902°W﻿ / 44.991027; -70.713902NationalityAustriaM.D. (1922), University of ViennaSpecialtyPsychoanalysisInstitutionsVienna City Hospital Vienna Ambulatorium University of Oslo The New School, New York Known for the analysis of muscular armor characters of the organic power vegetherapy Freudo-Marxism orgone Remarkable work Character analysis (1933) The massive psychology of fascism (1933) The sexual revolution (1936) Family partner(s) Annie Reich born Pink (m. 1922–1933) Elsa Lindenberg (1932–1939) Ilse Ollendorf (m. 1946–1951) Aurora Karrer (1955–1957) Eva Reich Children (d. 1924–2008) Lore Reich Rubin (b. 1928) Peter Reich (b. 1944) Father(s) Leon Reich, Cecilia Roniger ParentsRobert Reich (brother) Wilhelm Reich (*Iraxl*; German: [ ɑ c]; Sigmund Freud (24 March 1897 – 3 November 1957) was an Austrian medical physician and psychoanalyst, a member of the second generation of analysts after Sigmund Freud. [1] Author of several influential books, most notably *Character Analysis* (1933), *The Mass Psychology of Fascism* (1933) and *The Sexual Revolution* (1936), Reich became known as one of the most radical figures in the history of psychiatry. [2] In 2007 it had 1,000 inhabitant Reich’s work on contributed to the development of Anna Freud’s Ego and Defence Mechanisms (1936), and her idea of expression of personality in the way the body moves — in the form of innovations such as body psychotherapy, Gestalt therapy, bioenergetic analysis and primal therapy. [6] His writing influenced generations of intellectuals; she coined the phrase the sexual revolution and according to a historian acted as her midwife. [7] During the 1968 student uprisings in Paris and Berlin, students traced his name to the walls and released copies of *The Massive Psychology of Fascism* to the police. [8] After graduating in medicine from the University of Vienna in 1922, Reich became deputy director of Freud’s outpatient clinic, the Vienna Ambulatory. [9] Described by Elizabeth Danto as an elderly man with a cantankerous style who managed to seem scrupulous and elegant at the same time, he tried to reconcile psychoanalysis with Marxism, arguing that neurosis is rooted in sexual and socio-economic conditions, and in particular in the lack of what he called organic power. He visited patients at his home to see how they lived, and took to the streets in a mobile clinic, promoting adolescent sexuality and the availability of contraceptives, abortion and divorce, a provocative message in Catholic Austria. [10] He said he wanted to attack neurosis for its prevention rather than treatment. [11] From the 1930s he became an increasingly controversial figure, and from 1932 until his death in 1957 all his work was self-published. [12] Her message of sexual liberation upset the psychoanalytic community and its political partners, and her vegetherapy, in which she massaged her disarticulated patients to dissolve her muscular armour, violating the key taboos of psychoanalysis. [13] He moved to New York in 1939, partly to escape the Nazis, and shortly after arriving he coined the term orgone – orgasm and organism – for a biological energy he said he had discovered, which he said others called God. In 1940 he began building orgone accumulators, devices that his patients sat inside to take advantage of the health benefits of renowned, resulting in newspaper stories about sex boxes that cured cancer. [14] After two critical articles about him in *The New Republic* and Harper’s in 1947, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration obtained a court order against the interstate dispatch of orgone accumulators and associated literature, believing they were dealing with first-class fraud. [15] Accused of contempt in 1956 for violating the court order, Reich was sentenced to two years in prison, and this summer more than six tons of his publications were burned on the orders of the court. No, no, no, no. He died in prison just over a year later, days before he had to apply for parole. [18] The first life of the Reich of Childhood in 1900 reich was born the first of two children of Leon Reich, a farmer, and his wife Cecilia (born Roniger) in Dobzau, Galicia, then part of Austria-Hungary, now in Ukraine, Ukraine. She was also a sister, born a year after Reich, but died in childhood. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to Jujinetz, a village in Bukovina, where his father ran a cattle farm leased by his mother’s uncle, Josef Blum. [19] His father was described as a jealous man. [20] Both parents were Jewish, but decided against raising children as Jews. Reich and his brother, Robert, were brought up to speak only German, were punished for using Yiddish expressions and banned from playing with local Yiddish-speaking children. [21] As an adult Reich wrote extensively, in his diary, about his sexual precocity. He maintained that his first sexual experience was at the age of four when he tried to have sex with the family maid (with whom he shared a bed), that he regularly saw farm animals have sex, that he used a whip handle sexually on horses while masturbating, and that he had almost daily sex from the age of 11 with another of the servants. He wrote of regular visits to brothels, the first when he was 15, and said he visited them daily from the age of 17. She also developed sexual fantasies about her mother, writing when he was 22 that she masturbated while thinking about her. [22] It is impossible to judge the truth of these newspaper entries, but Reich’s second daughter, psychiatrist Lore Reich Rubin, told Christopher Turner that he believed Reich had been the victim of child sexual abuse, and that this explained his lifelong interest in child sex and sexuality. [23] The death of Reich’s parents was taught at home until the age of 12, when her mother was discovered having an affair with her living guardian. Reich wrote about the affair in 1920 in his first published article. Über einen Fall von Durchbruch der Inzestschranke (About a case of breach of the incest taboo), presented in the third person as if it were a patient. [24] He wrote that he would follow his mother when he went to the guardian’s room at night, feeling shame and jealousy, and wondering if they would kill him if they learned he knew. He briefly thought about forcing her to have sex with him, in pain of threatening to tell her father. In the end, he told his father, and after an extended period of beatings, his mother committed suicide in 1910, so Reich blamed himself. [24] With the tour ordered out of the house, Reich was sent to a male gym in Czernowitz. It was during this period that a skin condition appeared, diagnosed with psoriasis, that assailed him for the rest of his life, which led several commentators to comment on his rudimentary complexion. Visited every day and wrote in his diary of his disgust for women. [25] His father died of tuberculosis in 1914, and due to rampant inflation the father’s insurance was worth nothing, so there was no money for the brothers. [26] Reich managed the farm and with his studies, graduating in 1915 with *Stimmeneinheitlichkeit* (unanimous approval). The Russians invaded Bukovina that summer and the Reich brothers fled, losing everything. Reich wrote in his diary: I never saw either my homeland or my possessions again. [27] 1919-1930: The Degree Studies of Vienna Reich joined the Austro-Hungarian army during World War I, serving from 1915 to 1918, during the last two years as a lieutenant on the Italian front with 40 men under his command. When the war ended she went to Vienna, enrolling in law at the University of Vienna, but found it boring and switched to medicine after the first semester. He arrived with nothing in a city with little to offer; the overthrow of the Austrian-Hungarian empire a few weeks earlier had left the newly formed Republic of Germany-Austria in the grip of famine. Reich lived in soup, oats and nuts from the college canteen, and shared a room without heat with his brother and another student, wearing his coat and gloves inside to avoid the cold. He fell in love with another medical student, Lia Laszky, with whom he was dissecting a corpse, but was largely unable to do so. [28] Myron Sharaf, his biographer, wrote that Reich loved medicine, but was captured between a reductionist/mechanistic and vitalist view of the world. [29] Reich later wrote of this period: The question, What is life? was behind everything I learned. ... It became clear that the mechanic concept of life, which dominated our study of medicine at the time, was unsatisfactory ... He did not deny the principle of creative power that governs life; only that it was not satisfactory as long as it was not tangible, as long as it could not be described or practically handled. Because, rightly, this was considered the supreme goal of natural science. [29] The introduction to Freud Sigmund Freud Reich first met Sigmund Freud in 1919 when he asked Freud for a reading list for a seminar on sexology. It seems they left a strong impression on one another. Freud allowed him to start meeting with analytical patients in September this year, although Reich was only 22 years old and was still a student, which gave him a small admission. He was accepted as a guest member of the Psychoanalytic Association of Vienna, becoming a regular member in October 1920, and began his own analysis with Isidor Sadger. He lived and worked outside an apartment in Berggasse 7, the street where Freud lived at number 19, in the Ausergrund area of Vienna. [30] One of Reich’s first patients was Lore Kahn, a 19-year-old woman with whom he had an affair. Freud had warned analysts not to with their patients, but in the first days of psychoanalysis the warnings were undone. According to Reich’s diaries, Kahn became ill in November 1920 and died of sepsis after sleeping in a bitterly cold room. Cold. she had rented as a place for her and Reich to meet (both her landlord and her parents had forbidden their meetings). Kahn’s mother suspected that her daughter had died after an illegal abortion, possibly carried out by Reich himself. According to Christopher Turner, he found some of his daughter’s bloodied underwear in a closet. [31] It was a serious allegation to make against a doctor. Reich wrote in his diary that the mother had been attracted to him and had made the allegation to harm him. He later committed suicide and Reich blamed himself. [31] If Kahn had an abortion, Turner wrote, she was the first of four reich partners to do so: Annie, his first wife, had several, and his long-term partners Elsa Lindenberg and Ilse Ollendorf (his second wife) each had one (supposedly) at Reich’s insistence. [32] First marriage, graduation Two months after Kahn’s death, Reich accepted his friend, Annie Pink (1902-1971), as an analyst. Pink was Reich’s fourth female patient, a medical student three months shy of her 19th birthday. He also had an affair with her, and married her in March 1922 at the insistence of her father, with the psychoanalyst Otto Fenichel and Edith Buxbaum as witnesses. [33] Annie Reich became a well-known psychoanalyst. The marriage produced two daughters, Eva (1924-2008) and Lore (b. 1928), both of which became doctors; Lore Reich Rubin also became a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. [34] As a war veteran, Reich was allowed to complete a combined bachelor’s and an M.D. in four years, instead of six, and graduated in July 1922. [35] After graduating, he worked in internal medicine at the city’s University Hospital, and studied neuropsychiatry from 1922 to 1924 at the hospital’s neurological and psychiatric clinic with Professor Julius Wagner von Jauregg, who won the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1927. [36] Vienna Ambulatorium Staff of the Vienna Ambulatorium. 1922. Eduard Hitschmann is sitting fourth from left, Reich fifth, and Annie Reich first on the right. In 1922 Reich began working at Freud’s psychoanalytic outpatient clinic, known as the Ambulatorium in Vienna, which was opened on 22 May of that year in Pelikangasse 18 by Eduard Hitschmann. Reich became Hitschmann’s assistant director in 1924 and worked there until his move to Berlin in 1930. [37] Between 1922 and 1932 the clinic offered free or cost-reduced psychoanalysis to 1,445 men and 800 women, many of which suffered a shell shock after World War I. It was the second clinic to be opened under Freud’s direction; The first was the Poliklinik in Berlin, created in 1920 by Max and Ernst Simmel. [38] Sharaf writes that working with workers, farmers and students allowed Reich to move away from the treatment of neurotic symptoms by observing chaotic lifestyles and antisocial personalities. [36] Reich argued that neurotic symptoms such as disorder were an unconscious attempt to gain control of a hostile environment, including poverty or child abuse. They were examples of what he called character armor (*Charakterpanzer*), repetitive patterns of behavior, speech and body posture that served as defense mechanisms. According to Danto, Reich looked for outpatient patients who had been diagnosed as psychopaths, believing that psychoanalysis could free them from their rage. [39] Reich joined the faculty of the Psychoanalytic Institute in Vienna in 1924 and became its director of training. [40] According to Danto, he was well regarded for the weekly technical seminars he presided over at the Ambulatorium, where he gave papers on his character structure theory, arguing that psychoanalysis should be based on the examination of unconscious character traits, later known as ego defenses. [41] The seminars were attended, from 1927, by Fritz Perls, who developed Gestalt therapy with his wife, Laura Perls. [42] Several commentators commented on how captivating the seminars were and how he spoke eloquently Reich. According to a Danish newspaper in 1934: By the time he starts talking, not at the lectern, but walking around him on the cats’ legs, he is simply charming. In the Middle Ages, this man would have been sent into exile. Not only is he eloquent, but he also keeps his listeners spelled out for his sparkling personality, reflected in his small, dark eyes. [43] *Der triebhafte Charakter* Reich’s first book, *Der triebhafte Charakter: eine psychoanalytische Studie zur Pathologie des Ich* (*The Impulsive Character: A Psychoanalytic Study of The Pathology of the Self*), was published in 1925. [44] It was a study of antisocial personalities he had encountered in the Ambulatory, and argued for the need for a systematic theory of character. [45] The book earned him professional recognition, including from Freud, who in 1927 organized his appointment to the executive committee of the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society. [46] The appointment was made on the objection of Paul Federn, who had been Reich’s second analyst in 1922 and who, according to Sharaf, regarded Reich as a psychopath. [n 3] Reich found society boring and wrote that he behaved like a shark in a capsule pond. [49] *Organic power* More information: Reich organ power lived for a time in Berggasse in Vienna (seen here in 2010), where Freud lived at number 19 From 1924 Reich published a series of articles on the idea of organic power, the ability to release emotions from muscles and lose the self in an uninhibited orgasm. An idea that call Reich’s *Steckenpferd* (hobby horse). [50] Reich argued that psychic health and they depended on the orgasmic power, the complete discharge of libido: Sexual liberation in the sexual act must correspond to the emotion that leads to it. [51] He wrote: it’s not just to fuck ... not the hug itself, not the sex. It is the real emotional experience of losing your ego, of all your spiritual self. [52] He argued that organic power was the goal of character analysis. [53] While Reich’s work on the character was well received by the psychoanalytic community, writes Sharaf, his work on organic power was unpopular from the beginning and later ridiculed. He became known as the prophet of the best orgasm and the founder of a genital utopia. [54] Reich’s brother’s resting cure in Switzerland died of tuberculosis (TB) in 1926, the same disease that had killed his father. Turner writes that a quarter of the deaths in Vienna were caused by TB in the 1920s. Reich himself contracted it in 1927 and spent several weeks in the winter of that year at a sanatorium in Davos, Switzerland, where TB patients went to seek rest and fresh air care before antibiotics became widely available around 1945. Turner writes that Reich suffered a political and existential crisis in Davos; He returned home in the angry and paranoid spring, according to Annie Reich. A few months later, he and Annie took to the streets during the July 1927 uprising in Vienna, when 84 workers were shot and killed by police and another 600 were injured. It seems that the experience changed Reich; he wrote that it was his first encounter with human irrationality. [55] He began to doubt everything, and in 1928 he joined the Communist Party of Austria: As if he were struck by a coup, one suddenly recognized scientific futility, biological insanity and the social novelty of points of view and institutions, which until then seemed entirely natural and obvious. It is a kind of scatological experience so frequently found in pathological form in schizophrenia. He could even express the belief that the schizophrenic form of psychic disease is regularly accompanied by an illuminating vision of the irrationalism of social and political blackberries. [56] The Sex-pol movement in part in response to the shooting in Vienna, Reich, then 30, opened six free sexual counseling clinics in the city in 1927 for working-class patients. Each clinic was supervised by a doctor, with three obstetricians and a guard lawyer, and offered what Reich called Sex-Pol counseling. Sex-Pol was for the German Society of Proletarian Sexual Policy. Reich offered a mix of psychoanalytic counseling, Marxist advice and contraceptives, Danto writes, and advocated sexual permissiveness, even for young people and singles, who urged other psychoanalysts and the political left. The clinics were immediately for people seeking help. [57] He also took to the streets in a mobile clinic, driving to parks and the suburbs with other psychoanalysts and doctors. Reich would talk to teenagers and men, while a sex fitted women with contraceptive devices, and Lia Laszky, the woman reich fell in love with in medical school, spoke to the children. They also distributed door-to-door sex education pamphlets. [58] *Die Funktion des Orgasmus* More information: Die Funktion des Orgasmus Reich published *Die Funktion des Orgasmus* in 1927, dedicating it to Freud. He had presented a copy of the manuscript to Freud on the latter’s 70th birthday on 6 May 1926. [59] Freud had not appeared impressed. He replied: So thick? When Reich handed him over, and it took two months to write a brief but positive letter in response, which Reich interpreted as a rejection. [60] No, no, no, no. Freud’s view was that the matter was more complicated than Reich suggested, and that there was not a single cause of neurosis. [61] He wrote in 1928 to another psychoanalyst, Dr. Lou Andreas-Salome: We have here a Dr. Reich, a decent but impetuous young man, passionately dedicated to his hobby-horse, who now salutes in the genital orgasm the antidote to each neurosis. Perhaps you could learn from your analysis of K. to feel some respect for the complicated nature of the psyche. [62] Visiting the Soviet Union In 1929 Reich and his wife visited the Soviet Union on a conference tour, leaving the two children in the care of psychoanalyst Berta Bornstein. Sharaf writes that he became even more convinced of the link between sexual and economic oppression, and the need to integrate Marx and Freud. [63] In 1929 his article *Dialectical Materialism and Psychoanalysis* was published in *Unter dem Banner des Marxismus*, the magazine of the German Communist Party. The article explored whether psychoanalysis was compatible with historical materialism, class struggle and the proletarian revolution. Reich concluded that they were compatible if dialectical materialism applied to psychology. [64] This was one of the central theoretical statements of his Marxist period, which included *The Imposition of Sexual Morality* (1932), *The Sexual Struggle of Youth* (1932), *The Massive Psychology of Fascism* (1933), *What is Class Awareness?* (1934) and *The Sexual Revolution* (1936). 1930-1934: Germany, Denmark, Sweden Verlag fur Sexualpolitik Plaque at Schlangenbader Straße 87, Berlin-Wilmersdorf, the house where Reich lived, 1931-1933. Reich and his wife moved to Berlin in November 1930, where he established clinics in working-class areas, taught sex education and published pamphlets. He joined the Communist Party of Germany, but was impatient for his delay in publishing one of his pamphlets, *Der Sexuelle Kampf der Jugend* (1932), published in English as *The Sexual Struggle of Youth* (1972). He created his own publishing house, Verlag für Sexualpolitik, and published the pamphlet himself. [65] His subsequent participation in a conference promoting adolescent sexuality led the party to announce that it did not publish their material. On 24 March 1933 Freud told him that his contract with the International Psychoanalytic Editors to publish *Character Analysis* had been cancelled. Sharaf writes that this was almost certainly due to Reich’s stance on teen sex. [65] *Character analysis* More information: Analysis of Reich characters published what Robert Corrington called his masterpiece, *Charakteranalyse: Technik und Grundlagen für studierende und praktizierende Analytiker*, in 1933. It was revised and published in English in 1946 as *Character Analysis*. The book aimed to move psychoanalysis towards a reconfiguration of the character structure. [66] For Reich, the character structure was the result of social processes, in particular a reflection of castration and oedipal anxieties playing themselves within the nuclear family. [66] The Greenbergs and Jeremy Safran write that Reich proposed a functional identity between character, emotional blocks and tension in the body, or what he called character armor (or muscular/body) (*Charakterpanzer*). [67] Reich proposed that muscular armor was a defense that contained the patient’s history of trauma. [68] For example, he blamed Freud’s jaw cancer on his muscular armour, rather than his smoking: Freud’s Judaism meant he was biting impulses, rather than expressing them. [69] Disbanding the armour would bring back the memory of the child repression that had caused the obstruction in the first place. [67] End of the first marriage Part of a series of articles on Psychosexual Development Concepts Psychosocial Development (Erikson) Unconscious Early Consciousness Id Psychic Apparatus, ego and super-ego Libido Drive Transference Countertransference Ego defenses resistance projection denial dreamwork Figures important Karl Abraham Alfred Adler Michael Balint Wilfred Bion Josef Breuer Nancy Chodorow Max Ellington Erik Erikson Ronald Fairbairn Paul Federn Otto Fenichel Sān In 1997, the group began to colloquialize in their first book, *In 1999*, and was the first president of the University of New Angeles, who was the first to do so. Otto Rank Wilhelm Reich Joan Riviere Isidor Sadger Ernst Simmel Sabina Spielrein Wilhelm Stekel James Strachey Harry Stack Sullivan Susan Sultherland Isaacs Donald Winnicott Slavoj Žižek Important Works The Interpretation of Dreams (1899) The Psychopathology of Everyday Life (1901) Three essays on sexuality theory (1 905) Beyond the Principle of Pleasure (1920) Ego and Id (1923) *Adlerian* Ego Thought Schools Psychology Jungian Lacanian Intersubjective Marxist Object Relations Reichian Relational Auto psychlogy Training Boston Graduate School of Psychoanalysis British Psychoanalytic Council Psychoanalytical Society Columbia University Center Training and Research International Psychoanalytic Association List of schools of psychoanalysis See also child psychoanalysis Psychology of depth Psychodynamic Psychology portaltve Reich had several affairs during her marriage to Annie Reich, which ended in 1933 after she began a serious relationship in May 1932 with Elsa Lindenberg, dancer and student of Elsa Gindler. [70] He was living with Lindenberg in Germany when Hitler became chancellor in January 1933. On 2 March of that year the Nazi newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter* published an attack on *Der Sexuelle Kampf der Jugend*. [71] Reich and Lindenberg moved to Vienna the next day. They moved from there to Denmark, where Reich was excluded from the Danish Communist Party in November 1933 (without ever joining) due to his promotion of teen sex and the publication that year of *The Massive Psychology of Fascism*, which they considered counter-revolutionary. There were several complaints about his advocacy of abortion, sex education, and the attempted suicide of a teenage patient. According to Turner, when Reich’s visa expired, it was not renewed. [72] He tried to find support among psychoanalysts in the UK to settle there, and was interviewed in London by Ernest Jones, Melanie Klein, Joan Riviere and James Strachey. They decided that it had been insufficiently analyzed and that it had an unresolved hostility towards Freud. [73] Anna Freud, Freud’s daughter , whom Jones had contacted about Reich’s desire to move to England, wrote in 1938: There is a wall somewhere where he stops to understand the other person’s point of view and files into a world of his own ... He is an unhappy person ... and I’m afraid this will end in sickness. Reich and Lindenberg moved to Malmö in Sweden, which Reich described as better than a concentration camp, but was placed under surveillance when police suspected that patients’ hourly visits to his hotel room meant he was running a brothel, with Lindenberg like her. [75] The government refused to extend their visa, and the couple had to briefly return to Denmark, Reich under an assumed name. [76] *Vegetherapy* More information: *Vegetherapy* From 1930, Reich began treating patients outside the limits of psychoanalysis restrictions. He would sit in front of them, instead of being behind them while they were on a couch (the position of the traditional psychoanalyst), and he would start talking to them and answering their questions, rather than offering the actions, Why questions? analyst’s response. He had realized that after a successful course of psychoanalysis his patients would keep their bodies differently, so he began to try to communicate with the using touch. He asked his male patients to strip down to his shorts, and sometimes totally, and his wife up to her underwire, and began to massage them to loosen her body armor. I would also ask them to physically simulate the effects of certain emotions in the hope of triggering them. [77] He first presented the principles of what he called character analytical vegetherapy in August 1934, in an article entitled *Psychischer Kontakt und vegetative Strömung* (*Psychological Contact and Vegetative Current*) at the 13th International Congress of Psychoanalysis in Lucerne, Switzerland. [78] His second wife, Ilse Ollendorf, said vegetherapy replaced the psychoanalytic method of never touching a patient with a physical attack by the therapist. [79] The method eliminated the psychoanalytic doctrine of neutrality, Reich argued that psychoanalytic taboos reinforced the patient’s neurotic taboos, and that he wanted his patients to see him as human. [78] He would press the thumb or palm of his hard hand (and painfully) on his jaws, necks, chests, back or thighs, in order to dissolve his muscle stiffness and, therefore, characterized. [80] He wrote that the purpose of the massage was to recover the repressed memory of the child situation that had caused the repression. If the session worked, he would see how waves of pleasure move through their bodies, which he called the reflection of orgasm. According to Sharaf, the two goals of Reichian therapy were to achieve this reflection of orgasm during sessions and organ power during intercourse. Reich briefly considered calling her orgasmotherapy, but thought better of her. [81] Just before the crucial August 1934 conference in Lucerne (13th International Congress of Psychoanalysis), Reich was (perhaps naïvely) ignorant of the wave of opinion against him. At the meeting, she was asked to resign from the International Psychoanalytic Association, where Anna Freud was the recognized leader at the time, to prioritize her revolutionary political-social (communist) agenda on Freud’s psychoanalytic ideas. In addition to theoretical differences, there was also, at that time, a significant level of appeasement to the growing power of national



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