

**A DOUBLE-BLIND EEG-RESPONSE TEST FOR A SUPPOSED
ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD-NEUTRALIZING DEVICE,
PART I: VIA THE CLINICIAN EXPERTISE PROCEDURE**

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Introduction

Brain potential mapping procedures are becoming increasingly more credible probes for revealing cerebral dysfunction. This method of assessment has been determined to be a valuable tool for distinguishing "normal" and "abnormal" states¹ and power spectral analyses of such time-domain data have been used for investigating psychological disorders². Statistical significance probability mapping has been recently used as an adjunct to visual interpretation in a study of migraine with aura³ while computerized electroencephalographic (EEG) asymmetries in depressed individuals have been reported in several studies^{4,6}. One of us, Dr. Norman Shealy, has also noted that these patients do not follow photostimulation and/or respond with same or lower frequencies and, more importantly, have a worsening of their EEG asymmetry when a simple electric clock is placed within six inches of the crown of the head⁶. It has also been noted that many individuals who do not exhibit abnormalities by this particular electromagnetic (EM) stressor, do produce EEG asymmetry in response to a computer printer. Recommended EMF safety levels range from 0.5 milligauss (mG) to 2.5 mG as the maximum exposure with 1.0 mG as the preferred U.S. standard. In contrast, at approximately four inches from the device, a computer generates 4 to 20 mG, a coffee maker 6 to 29 mG, and a blender 50 to 220 mG.

On a much simpler organism scale, very recent experiments with (a) purified water samples⁷, (b) in vitro liver enzyme (alkaline phosphatase) samples⁸, and (c) in vivo fruit fly larvae (*D melanogaster*) samples⁹, all showed a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.001$) between two unique treatments of these samples: (a) samples placed in a small electrically grounded Faraday cage with the cage placed on a shelf inside an incubator and (b) physically identical samples placed in an unshielded condition on the shelf immediately adjacent to the cage inside the incubator. These experiments were run simultaneously and they dramatically showed the effect of electromagnetic shielding from ambient EMF's inside the incubator on these three distinct types of samples.

A little earlier, it was found that water exhibits a type of EM memory characteristic via both (a) EM treatment of water held inside a solenoidal coil or outside a toroidal coil, provided the field intensities which were weak were above critical threshold levels¹⁰ and (b) via studies of the hypersensitivity of some humans to