they were different). Fifty participants contributed 1250 trials but the results failed to deviate from MCE.
The second experiment was an adaptation of an experiment outlined by Cox (1956) as an attempt to simulate real life situations where, as Cox stated "in advance of a sudden misfortune, a wholly subliminal precognizance can prevent the percipient's involvement" (p. 99). The study was designed to adapt the methodology of Morris (1967) and to add a behavioural component whereby an organism is able to behave in such a way that a future fatal event would be prevented. The procedure involved selecting 100 *Tribolium confusum* with a very simple precognition test based on the location of the organism in an apparatus. The surviving adults would be permitted to breed (the time from egg to egg was approximately 40 days). The larvae of the previous generation were isolated from the adults and allowed to mature. When the second generation of adults was ready the experiment was run again. As the random number generator was the only selection pressure on the beetles, it was hoped that over each generation the experiment was run, more adults would survive than die, due to increased sensitivity to the psi-signal. The findings from testing three generations of beetles were non-significant.

Título/*Title*: "Effects of GSM use of brain function and information processing - Phase I" **Instituição/*Institution*:** The Brain Resource Company, Nijmegen – Netherlands
Duração/*Duration*: 2003/01 - 2003/09
Investigadores/*Researchers*: Dr. M. W. Arns, Prof. E.L.J.M. van Luijtelaar
Abstract:
Evidence as to whether mobile phone radiation (EMF – Electromagnetic Fields) has effects on cognition and brain function, remains controversial. The present study employs data acquired from the Brain Resource International Database. The data analyzed in this study include electroencephalographic data (eyes open and closed), evoked potentials (auditory oddball), outcomes of personality (NEO-FFI) and neuropsychological tests. Data from 445 healthy volunteers were used in the current study. The differences between the groups were generally small; however there were significant differences between the groups, particularly a decrease in alpha peak frequency in the mobile phone user groups

and an increased theta and delta activity in the heavy user group, suggestive of EEG slowing. These effects were found across the whole scalp, and no localized differences could be found for the regions directly exposed to the mobile phone (e.g. right or left temporal cortex vs. central sites). The heavy user group also performed better on the Word Interference test. *The finding of improved Word Interference suggests enhanced focused attention, possibly associated with a learning effect (frequently making phone calls in distracting places), rather than a direct effect of mobile phone use on cognition. It remains to be seen from longitudinal and acute studies whether the EEG findings could reflect an adaptive brain response, or are due to thermal effects of EMF, or due to a direct effect of EMF on brain function. This is a naturalistic study rather than an experimental manipulation, therefore functional significance remains to be determined.* Further research is also required to establish whether these possible changes in brain function could potentially become associated with adverse health effects, particularly with heavy exposure in adolescents.

Título/*Title*: "I just had this feeling...": A Somatic Marker Approach to Understanding Intuitive Decision Making"
Instituição/*Institution*: University College Northampton - UK
Duração prevista/*Estimated duration*: 2003/04 - 2004/01
Investigador/*Researcher*: Prof. Richard Broughton
Abstract:

Recent research by a number of investigators has indicated that autonomic nervous system responses, particularly the skin conductance response (SCR), might serve as indicators of precognitive information processing. These observations strongly suggest that the brain systems subserving orienting responses, fear responses, and other emotional processing may play a role in translating precognitive information into human behaviour.

Work by Damasio and colleagues has shown the importance of the emotional system in assisting human decision making. It does this primarily by constraining the number of options (from which alternative decisions can be drawn) through a biasing process based on memories of emotional body states—somatic markers in Damasio's terminology—gener-