

LISTA DE POSTERS

Título/Title: "Receiver's EDA and skin temperature changes in remote bio-PK attack "Toh-ate" **Instituição/Institution:** National Institute of Radiological Sciences, Chiba-shi - Japan

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Abstract:

[Background] The focal phenomenon of this experimental series is the skill of a traditional Japanese martial art called "toh-ate". Toh-ate is claimed to be a non-contact attack against human which can be carried out at a distance. Toh-ate is seen as a powerful signal by psi. In modern Japan, veteran practitioners of martial arts or qigong masters often claim that they have ability to do toh-ate. And, there are various toh-ate like performances in other martial arts. Therefore data on Japanese martial art were compared with data of Chinese martial art.

[Subjects] For one experiment, there were 6 pairs of veteran practitioners of martial art who have trained more than 5 years. Three pairs were practitioners of Shintaido Kyokai (a school of Japanese martial arts) and the other pairs are practitioners of The All Japan Shaolin Temple Qigong Association (a school of Chinese martial arts). As control, 6 pairs of non-trainees were also studied. Experiment was done twice.

[Methods] Two subjects of a pair were put in separate rooms with communicational deprivation. The experimenters measured physiological changes of one of the two, acting as a Receiver, when the other, acting as a Sender, attempted to give a remote attack to the Receiver at a distance. The Receiver was seated in an electromagnetic shielding cage and the Sender performed only one "sending" motion per 80-second trial on double blinded and randomized conditions. When the Sender or Receiver pushed a switch as the event marker, output signals were produced. The signals were recorded as the sending time or the response time, along with electrodermal activities (EDA) and other physiological data, by recorders. The Receiver's skin conductances were sampled at a rate of 1kHz by exosomatic method (DC 0.5V constant). The Receiver's skin temperatures (SKT) at the middle of palm also were measured by a thermistor.