

## **Receiver's EDA and skin temperature changes in remote bio-PK attack "Toh-ate"**

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### **Results:**

"Toh-ate" is a one traditional Japanese martial art requiring special skill of its practitioners. Toh-ate is a non-contact attack by one person against another when the two are separated at a distance. In our previous studies with qigong or martial arts practitioners, a few exceptional subjects showed anomalous signal transmission in time coincidence of subjects' motions or physiological change even if in two separated rooms with each in a double blinded condition (Yamamoto et al. 1996, Chen et al. 2002.). In the present study, we researched the generality of this phenomenon by examining responses of plural veteran pairs. Subjects were 3 pairs of trainees of Japanese martial arts and 3 pairs of trainees of Chinese qigong. As control, 6 other pairs participated; these persons had no martial arts training. Receiver and Sender were put in separate rooms with communicational deprivation. The Receiver was seated in a Faraday cage and the Sender performed only one sending motion per 80-sec trial on double blinded and randomized conditions. The timing of each subject's motions and physiological factors were recorded. Physiological analyses showed that no anomalous changes of the average gradient of skin temperature of the Receiver's palm were observed around the sending time. Also there was no difference between practitioners of the Japanese and Chinese arts. Regarding time coincidence, Japanese martial arts subjects showed no anomalous results although 4 of them were considered to have abilities for toh-ate to some degree (Kokubo et al. 2003). Two pairs of Chinese qigong practitioners showed 5% significance peaks at +11 sec, but no anomalous peak at 0 sec.

The results suggested that it is difficult to get good results if subjects do not have a sufficient career in a particular martial art or qigong school.

### **Published Work:**

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