

# ENVIRONMENTAL POWER-FREQUENCY MAGNETIC FIELDS AND SUICIDE\*

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(Received 7 May 1980; accepted 12 November 1980)

**Abstract**—We studied the relationship between power-frequency magnetic fields and locations of suicidal deaths in 1969–76 in the West Midlands, England. We found a significant correlation between suicide locations and the measured power-frequency magnetic field strength. Significantly more suicides occurred at locations of high magnetic field strength.

## INTRODUCTION

THERE is increasing evidence that environmental power-frequency electric and magnetic fields—60 Hz in North America and 50 Hz in Europe—can produce biological effects in subjects exposed to them. Kouwenhoven found that 2 of 11 workers who serviced high-voltage transmission lines had reduced sperm counts (Ko67). Two Soviet studies found a number of neurological and cardiovascular disorders in high-voltage switchyard workers (As66; Sa67). Knave found that fewer children were born to exposed high-voltage workers than to the

controls, and that the difference increased with the number of years of exposure (Kn79). Roberge reported that prior to commencement of employment, 56 high-voltage workers had approximately equal numbers of male and female offspring, whereas, of children conceived thereafter, the number of males born was almost 6 times the number of females (Ro76). Recently, a relationship was found between overhead transmission lines and childhood cancer (Wer79).

Definitive relationships between low-frequency electric and magnetic fields and biological effects have been established in controlled laboratory studies. Wever found that subjects living in shielded bunkers had circadian rhythms different from those of subjects living in non-shielded bunkers (Wev74). The difference was eliminated by a field of 2.5 V/m at 10 Hz. Beischer observed a significant increase in serum triglycerides in 9 of 10 subjects 1–2 days after exposure to a magnetic field of

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\*This work was supported in part by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Veterans Administration.

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1 gauss at 45 Hz (Be73). Grissett found that a similar field altered the body weight of monkeys following 1 yr's exposure (Gr77).

A major facet of the potential public-health problem posed by environmental electric and magnetic fields is the dearth of knowledge concerning the mechanisms of interaction between the fields and biological systems. This makes it difficult to identify appropriate parameters for study because the fields do not seem to produce specific signature diseases. In addition, there is as yet no definitive evidence for an exposure threshold—either in duration or field strength—for the onset of biological effects, nor has the degree to which these effects constitute a human health hazard been determined. This being the case, pilot studies of various public health indices, such as disease prevalence and mortality, are an appropriate means of identifying factors warranting more detailed investigation, including full-scale epidemiological studies.

During the course of a general medical practice in England, one of us (FSP) observed an apparent connection between depressive mental illness and proximity to high-voltage transmission lines. The investigation of such questions is generally hampered by the unavailability of statistics regarding the incidence of particular mental illnesses. But reliable records for suicides were available, and we therefore undertook a pilot study of the relation between suicide and overhead high-voltage lines. In a 4863 km<sup>2</sup> section of the Midlands of England we found a correlation between the calculated electromagnetic field of such lines and the occurrence of suicide (Re79). The question of whether more or less than the expected number of suicides occurred at locations where the fields were more intense could not be resolved.

The total environmental power-frequency field at any particular location contains contributions from many sources, including high-voltage and low-voltage lines, household wiring, and electrical appliances. This led us to hypothesize that measured fields might exhibit a more definitive link with suicide. The results presented here show that more than the expected number of suicides occurred at locations where the 50 Hz magnetic field was more intense.

## METHODS

As before (Re79), the study area consisted of the County of Shropshire, the Mid-Staffordshire Health District, the Parish of Burntwood in Staffordshire and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Wolverhampton, Walsall and Dudley (Fig. 1). Between January 1969, and mid-October 1976, a total of 651 suicide verdicts were reached in this area by the coroner. From the records of the coroners and the police we obtained the following data for each suicide case: date of death; full name; age; occupation; sex; address; and method of suicide. We included in this study only those suicide deaths which occurred to individuals who had resided in the study area for more than 14 days—a total of 598. Pertinent statistical data regarding this group are given in Tables 1–3.

We were interested solely in comparing the measured magnetic field strength at the addresses of the suicides to that measured at the locations of a suitable control group. We were not concerned with how suicides, as individuals, differed from the general population. Since only two of the suicides were under 18 yr of age at their next birthday, the appropriate control group was a random sample of the addresses of the adult population of the study area (Ma70). Voter registration in Great Britain is conducted by a door-to-door canvass within each election district, so that Parliamentary and Local Government Electoral Registers are a virtually complete census of the addresses of the adults residing in the district (Wh77). We therefore used these to derive a series of control addresses; these were chosen at random such that they equalled the number of suicide addresses in each geographical area shown in Fig. 1.

Putative differences between suicides, as individuals, and the general population needed to be considered only insofar as these might affect their choice of residence: suicide victims have personality traits different from the general population which might influence their housing preference. Such individuals may, for example, prefer to live in high-rise apartment buildings more or less often than other persons. Any difference in magnetic field between the suicide and control ad-

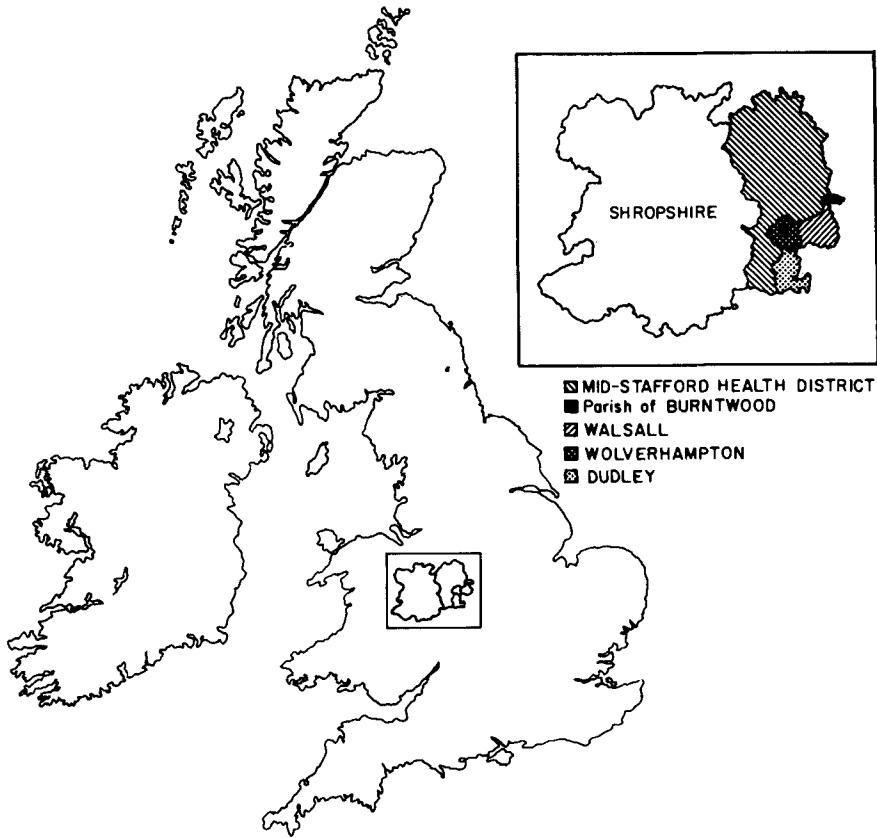


FIG. 1. Study area.

Table 1. Resident suicide verdicts in the study area by sex and year. The study period was 93-1/2 months

Year	Male	Female
1969	45	28
1970	42	28
1971	53	27
1972	43	40
1973	51	34
1974	45	23
1975	44	38
1976 (to mid-Oct.)	42	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>233</b>

Table 2. Resident suicide verdicts in the study area by sex and age

Age (years)	Male	Female
15 - 24	30	16
25 - 34	34	20
35 - 44	61	21
45 - 64	149	103
65+	91	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>233</b>

Table 3. Resident suicide rates in the study area

Sub-Area	Mean Population (1969-1976)	Number of Suicides	Mean Annual Suicide Rate per Million
Shropshire	345,967	209	77.5
Mid-Staffordshire	301,613	89	37.9
Wolverhampton	268,250	110	52.6
Walsall	271,125	102	48.3
Dudley	296,000	88	38.2
Whole Study Area	1,482,955	598	51.8

addresses might reflect this hypothetical difference in choice of residence, and thus be merely a result of the differences in personality between suicides and the population at large. In order to explore this possibility we classified the addresses in each group as follows: commercial (shop, hotel); institutional (hospital, nursing home, school, military camp); residential (house); residential (apartment); or farm. There were no significant differences between the suicide and control addresses in the resulting distributions (Table 4).

Additional characterizations of the distributions of the addresses with respect to various geographical features were feasible. On large-scale maps (1 mm = 25 m), we plotted the 598 addresses in each group. In a few cases where the deceased resided in a large building or group of buildings such as a hospital or college, the center point of the complex was plotted. We then measured the distances from addresses in both groups to the nearest of each of four prominent features displayed on the maps: schools; major roads; churches; and open water (pond, lake, stream, river, canal, reservoir or well). There were no difference between the distributions for each group with respect to any of the features examined (Table 5). Based on the evidence described, we concluded that there was no difference in geographical distribution or type of housing between the suicide and control addresses. Thus, while we cannot

completely foreclose the possibility that suicides may preferentially choose different types of housing than the general population, the available evidence is against this.

Magnetic field measurements were made using a Polytek FB-100 field meter which had a sensitivity of better than 10  $\mu$ gauss. Each reading was made at 0.5 m from the front door of the residence at 1 m above the ground.

Table 4. Distributions of the Types of Addresses in the Suicide ( $N_S$ ) and control ( $N_C$ ) groups among the following categories: House, Apartment, Farm, Commercial (shop, hotel) and Institutional (hospital, nursing home, military camp, school). While there were slightly more farm and institutional addresses in the suicide group, the distributions were not significantly different ( $\chi^2 = 5.916$ ,  $p > 0.20$ )

Type of Address	$N_S$	$N_C$
House	554	559
Apartment	18	22
Farm	14	8
Commercial	2	5
Institutional	10	4
Total	598	598

Table 5. Distributions of suicide ( $N_S$ ) and control ( $N_C$ ) addresses in the study area, with respect to distance from the nearest (a) school; (b) church; (c) major road; and (d) open water. In no case were the distributions significantly different

<b>A.</b>			<b>B.</b>		
Distance to Nearest School (meters)	$N_C$	$N_S$	Distance to Nearest Church (meters)	$N_C$	$N_S$
> 1,000	77	92	> 1,000	64	74
900 - 999	14	16	900 - 999	15	14
800 - 899	18	19	800 - 899	20	24
700 - 799	25	21	700 - 799	25	20
600 - 699	37	45	600 - 699	38	40
500 - 599	57	53	500 - 599	71	66
400 - 499	70	56	400 - 499	60	62
300 - 399	99	89	300 - 399	84	77
200 - 299	98	114	200 - 299	99	98
100 - 199	76	72	100 - 199	97	90
0 - 99	27	21	0 - 99	25	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>598</b>

<b>C.</b>			<b>D.</b>		
Distance to Nearest Major Road (meters)	$N_C$	$N_S$	Distance to Nearest Open Water (meters)	$N_C$	$N_S$
> 1,000	46	53	> 1,000	0	2
900 - 999	16	14	900 - 999	5	4
800 - 899	11	14	800 - 899	5	3
700 - 799	11	9	700 - 799	12	5
600 - 699	25	23	600 - 699	30	30
500 - 599	35	39	500 - 599	31	30
400 - 499	52	38	400 - 499	60	52
300 - 399	60	59	300 - 399	62	79
200 - 299	75	76	200 - 299	120	144
100 - 199	130	125	100 - 199	162	157
0 - 99	137	148	0 - 99	111	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>598</b>

All of the 1196 addresses (598 suicides and 598 controls) were visited. At 8 of the suicide and 4 of the control addresses the residence could not be positively identified and these 12 addresses were dropped from the study. Thus magnetic field measurements were made at 590 suicide and 594 control addresses—a total of 1184 locations. Because the flow of current through the distribution system fluctuated at different times of the year, of the week, and of the day, the suicide and control addresses were visited alternately (Table 6). As can be seen, the magnetic field measurements for each group were made equally with respect to the month of the year and the time of day. Because

domestic current consumption rises on weekends, the slightly larger percentage of control measurements made on Saturdays and Sundays would have tended to bias the results against a finding that the magnetic field was higher at the suicide addresses. There were no significant differences between the two groups as regards the times at which the measurements were made.

### RESULTS

The magnetic field strength measurements ranged from 10 to 15,000  $\mu$ gauss, with a mean of about 800 and a median of about

Table 6. Times of measurement of the magnetic field strength. There were no significant differences between the suicide and control addresses ( $P > 0.05$  in  $\chi^2$ ). (a) By months of the year (1979). (b) By days of the week. (c) By hours of the day

#### A. By Months of the Year (1979).

Month	Number of Addresses	
	Suicides	Controls
Feb. - Mar.	100	100
April	200	198
May - June	290	296

#### B. By Days of the Week.

Day	Number of Addresses	
	Suicides	Controls
Weekdays (M-F)	390	372
Weekends	200	222

#### C. By Hours of the Day.

Time	Number of Addresses	
	Suicides	Controls
0800-1200	169	177
1200-1600	231	228
1600-2000	190	189

400  $\mu$ gauss. The data were not normally distributed, so, for analysis, we arranged the values for both the control and suicide groups in order of magnitude of measured magnetic field strength, and performed several independent tests on the resulting distributions.

We found that 305 of the 590 suicide measurements fell above the median of the combined groups, compared to 257 of the 594 control measurements, implying that the magnetic field strength at the suicide addresses was greater than that at the control addresses ( $p < 0.02$ , extended median test, Table 7).

A large-sample two-tailed Mann-Whitney U-test (corrected for tied data) also indicated that the field strength at the suicide addresses was significantly greater ( $U = 196,651.5$  for  $z = 3.66$ ,  $p < 0.0002$ ).

We divided the data into 11 groups (Wa43); the resulting population within each group is listed in Table 8. We found that the distributions of suicide and control addresses were significantly different by a  $\chi^2$  test ( $p < 0.001$ ).

Even though the data were not normally distributed, it was appropriate to perform a  $t$ -test to examine the magnitude of the effect (Di57; Me73; Sn67). The mean and S.D. for the suicide addresses,  $867 \pm 1320$   $\mu$ gauss, was significantly higher than that of the controls,  $709 \pm 1110$   $\mu$ gauss ( $p < 0.5$ , 2-tailed  $t$ -test).

Table 7. Numbers of measured field strength values falling above and below the median of the combined suicide and control groups. There were significantly more suicide than control measurements above the median ( $p < 0.01$ ,  $\chi^2$  test with continuity correction)

	Number of Addresses	
	Suicides	Controls
Above Median	278	232
At Median	54	51
Below Median	258	311
Total	590	594

Table 8. Distributions of suicide and control addresses with respect to measured magnetic field strength. The distributions are significantly different ( $p < 0.001$ ,  $\chi^2$  test). Cells equal to or greater than 1 but less than or equal to 5 may be used in computing  $\chi^2$  under the conditions applicable here (Di57; Co52). The distributions are significantly different, however, even if such cells are not allowed (if the last two lines of the table are combined,  $\chi^2 = 31.9$ ,  $p < 0.001$ )

Magnetic Field (microgauss)	Number of Addresses	
	Suicides	Controls
0 - 199	38	65
200 - 399	220	173
400 - 599	97	125
600 - 799	55	73
800 - 999	32	51
1000 - 1199	28	21
1200 - 1399	22	15
1400 - 1599	26	12
1600 - 1799	7	6
1800 - 1999	4	1
$\geq 2000$	61	52
Total	590	594

Several possible transformations of the original data ( $x^{1/2}$ ,  $x^2$ ,  $1/x$ ,  $\sin^{-1} x$ ,  $\ln x$ ) all showed significant differences between the two groups. Of these,  $\ln x$  best approximated a normal distribution. The mean of the natural logarithm of the field strength at the suicide addresses,  $6.20 \pm 0.97$ , was higher than that of the control group,  $6.00 \pm 0.87$  ( $p < 0.001$ , 2-tailed  $t$ -test).

All tests indicated that there were more suicide than control addresses at higher magnetic field strengths. To further examine this, we defined "very high" and "high" magnetic fields as those fields above 1500 and 1000  $\mu$ gauss respectively. If magnetic field strength were not related to suicide, the numbers of suicide and control addresses within these ranges would not differ, but in each case they did (Table 9). The proportion of suicides found in the high field and very

Table 9. Numbers of suicide and control addresses with "very high" ( $\geq 1500$   $\mu\text{gauss}$ ) and "high" ( $\geq 1000$   $\mu\text{gauss}$ ) measured magnetic field strength. There were more suicide than control addresses in both cases ( $p < 0.01$ , high field;  $p < 0.05$ , very high field;  $\chi^2$  test with continuity correction)

Group	Magnetic Field Strength (Microgauss)			
	Very High Field		High Field	
	$\geq 1500$	$< 1500$	$\geq 1000$	$< 1000$
Suicides	93	497	148	442
Controls	67	527	107	487

high field regions was 40% greater than the corresponding proportion of controls (0.251 vs 0.180, high field; 0.158 vs 0.113, very high field).

#### DISCUSSION

Significantly more suicides than expected occurred in the higher magnetic field strength ranges (Tables 7-9). This effect could not be ascribed to different housing preferences among suicides as compared to the general population: as we noted earlier, the available evidence indicates that there were no differences in geographical distribution or type of housing between the suicide and control addresses. We believe this to be the first demonstrated correlation between human behaviour and environmental power-frequency fields.

The median value of the measured field strength was about 400  $\mu\text{gauss}$ , while the median of the calculated fields arising solely from overhead high-voltage transmission lines was about 50  $\mu\text{gauss}$  (Re79). These data suggest that low-voltage wiring and/or household appliances were the principal source of the environmental magnetic fields.

Low-frequency magnetic fields have been linked to childhood cancer (Wer79), altered human behaviour (Gi74), and elevated serum triglycerides—both in a survey of exposed workers (Pr73) and in a follow-up laboratory study (Be73). Low-frequency magnetic pulses of precisely tailored electrical characteristics—rise-time, peak amplitude, decay rate, duty cycle—have been used experimentally

in the successful treatment of bone disorders (Ba77), and are now in clinical use. Thus the impact of low-frequency magnetic fields can be very broad, involving the major organ systems, including bone and the cardiovascular and nervous systems. This suggests that different physical or cellular mechanisms of interaction may be operative under the various conditions of exposure. For now, we think that the most fruitful approach to the understanding of field-induced biological effects involves the stress hypothesis (Se50): the field acts as a biological stressor, eliciting a systemic reaction which depends on, among other factors, individual predisposition and the presence of other stressors (Ma79; Ma80a; Ma80b). The stress hypothesis is less mechanistic than typical biophysical theories, but yet sufficiently broad to embrace the known field-induced effects.

It is enlightening to consider, at least to a rough approximation, the strength of the internal fields induced by the external magnetic fields which we measured. Let us model a human being as a sphere of tissue with radius  $r$  (more appropriate geometries do not significantly alter the following analysis). An external magnetic field of magnitude  $B$  and angular frequency  $\omega$  will induce a maximum electric field inside a human being of

$$E = \omega r B / 2.$$

The earth's magnetic field is of the order of 0.5 gauss, but has zero angular frequency and thus induces no internal electric field. Our

median measured magnetic field, however, will result in an internal electric field of about 0.94 mV/cm (assuming a radius of 1.5 m).

Two controlled laboratory studies have shown that applied low-frequency electric fields of 3.5–4.0 V/m can alter behaviour in humans and monkeys (Ha68; Ga70). Employing the spherical model, it can be shown that the maximum induced electric field—now the coupling is capacitive, as compared to the inductive coupling in the case of the applied magnetic field—is of the order of  $3 \times 10^{-4}$  mV/cm (assuming a conductivity of 0.1  $\mu$ /m). Thus the induced electric field present inside the suicide victims was greater than that associated with established behavioural effects. Because many other laboratory studies could be similarly cited (Ma77), calculations such as these clearly establish the plausibility of a biological impact of low-frequency magnetic fields of the order of 400  $\mu$ gauss, based on the existence of biological effects found under controlled conditions which produced equivalent internal electric fields.

The magnetic field measurements were made outside each residence, which may have resulted in a narrower range of value than was actually present. The highest measured field was about 15,000  $\mu$ gauss, but, for example, fields near typical household appliances such as hair dryers and television sets are on the order of  $10^6$ – $10^8$   $\mu$ gauss (Fa72). These fields are not, however, representative of chronic exposure. Considering that the magnetic fields present in the working environment are even greater, it seems clear that further studies, focussed on individuals routinely exposed to high magnetic fields, are warranted.

Compared to the natural background, the present ambient electromagnetic environment has been thoroughly altered by modern power and communications systems. This makes it impossible to establish disease baselines with respect to which the true impact of these fields could be ascertained, thus rendering assessment of the public-health impact of environmental electromagnetic fields very difficult. The situation is further complicated because it appears certain that

such fields act upon the organism systemically, with the outward manifestations—change, effect or disease—largely determined by individual predisposition. Despite this, we found a correlation between environmental power-frequency magnetic fields and suicide; this suggests that the impact of such fields may be considerable.

Any population will include some individuals less capable than average of adaptation to environmental fields. Although we remain uncertain as to the physiological impact of these fields—and of any protective adaptation mechanisms which may have developed—we consider that our findings, in conjunction with other reports of the behavioural and physiological effects of low-frequency electric and magnetic fields, indicate a need to take the electromagnetic environment into account when designing new public facilities such as hospitals—particularly those offering long-term care for psychiatric disorders.

Our study area was mix of both urban and rural regions, which tends to enhance the degree to which our results might be indicative of the situation in other areas, at least in industrialized countries. We must, however, caution against a too generalized interpretation of our results. This pilot study clearly demonstrates an association between environmental power-frequency magnetic field strength and suicide, but equally clearly, more detailed, large-scale epidemiological studies will be needed before any definitive conclusions can be drawn regarding the degree of this relationship and its public-health significance.

*Acknowledgements*—We wish to thank H. M. Coroners, the Police and the Staffs of the Local Authority Planning Departments in all regions of our study area for the very great assistance given to us from 1976 onwards. We wish also to acknowledge the ready co-operation of the Central Electricity Generating Board (Midland Region) and the Midlands Electricity Board during the earlier stages of our investigation.

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