

## Abstract

*Black on White* is a translation of a Swedish book, *Svart på vitt. Röster och vittnesmål om elöverkänslighet* by Rigmor Granlund-Lind and John Lind. It is available in English as a pdf-document, see below.

This book, published in 2002, is based on documents to the Council for Work Life Research (RALF in abbreviation) - statements at a public hearing 8 March 2000 and letters in connection with the hearing – from more than 400 electro-hypersensitive people or from people in close contact with them as relatives, doctors, EMF-reduction engineers, etc.

Here people explain what started their electro-hypersensitivity. Computers were perceived as the most usual triggering factor, followed by presence of amalgam/amalgam removing, fluorescent lights and low-energy lamps, cellular phones/base stations and ordinary telephones, chemicals and photocopiers.

They also mention the factors giving symptoms. In 2000, symptoms were primarily caused by computers but to a large extent also by all electrical installations, fluorescent lights and low-energy lamps, cellular phones and base stations, ordinary telephones, radio, TV, cars, trains, airplanes, copiers and dental work such as removal of amalgam.

What then are the symptoms? Skin problems top the list, followed by sensibility to light, eye problems, problems with the heart and the blood pressure, headaches, migraines, pain in joint and muscles, dizziness, concentration difficulties, nausea, memory disorders, endocrine reactions and many more. There are also parts of the book concentrating on the important role of chemicals, on the benefit of EMF-reduction, on the "electro-refugees" - that is those who cannot remain in their homes because of cellular base stations in their neighbourhood - on the social consequences for those afflicted and on the way the healthcare institutions and the political authorities deal with the problem.

An important chapter gives ideas to research, strongly criticizing provocation trials, explaining the reason why they are valueless. The percentage of letterwriters with higher education was large – some of them were postgraduates and many were engineers – and they all had the ambition to describe their handicap in as much detail as possible for the benefit of future research.

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