Correspondence

Negative Magnetic Fields

I hope it is not too late to discuss the letter by Dr. Philpott in the *Journal of Orthomolecular Medicine,* Vol. 11, No. 3, 1996. The letter is both challenging and informative. What is puzzling however, is that I do not understand the concept of "Negative Magnetic Fields". I have discussed this with two knowledgeable electrical engineers and they, like I, have never heard of a negative or positive magnetic field. Engineering school taught us only about magnetic fields. How does one create a negative magnetic field? Magnets have either North or South Poles. Is the field surrounding a pole negative or positive? What if one sleeps with a heating blanket? The heating wires are energized by a 60 cycle alternating current. There would be a magnetic field around the wires but certainly alternately negative or positive, presumably. If the current converted to direct current, how could it be set for a negative field? Perhaps this is a problem that should be explored.

Also, I sleep E-W, not N-S. Would that position have an effect? You have opened a whole new concept. I just don't know how to take advantage of it.

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Dr. Philpott replies,

The Definition of Magnetic Polarity as Used in Human Physiology

A magnetometer is used to identify positive(+) and negative(-) magnetic poles. A magnetometer is a scientific instrument which identifies magnetic polarity in terms of electromagnetic polarity which is positive (+) and negative (-) rather than the geographic compass needle identification of north (north-seeking) and south (south-seeking). When using a compass to identify magnetic poles, a north seeking compass needle identifies a negative magnetic field of a static field permanent magnet. The north seeking needle of a compass is magnetic positive and therefore points to (seeks) the magnetic negative north pole of the earth and also the magnetic negative magnetic field of a static field permanent magnet. The south seeking needle of a compass is magnetic negative and therefore points to (seeks) the magnetic positive south pole of the earth and also the positive magnetic field of a static field permanent magnet.

Static field permanent magnets can properly be characterized as DC magnets because they are magnetized by a direct electric circuit current in which the positive electric pole produces a positive magnetic field and the negative magnetic pole produces a negative magnetic field. Those magnetically charging magnets from a DC electric current understand this relationship. Robert 0. Becker, M.D. prefers to use the term DC magnets as applied to static field permanent magnets.

In 1600, William Gilbert (De Magnete) was the first to point out that the navigator oriented himself with the compass needle pointing toward north which he called north, when in fact, the compass needle pointed north is a south magnetic field. That is, a north-seeking (south) and not the true geographic north.

Several scientists throughout the years have identified this error in naming the magnetic poles. This error in identifying poles still persists as tradition.

The physicist, B. Belaney (New Encyclopedia Brittannica 1986. Vol VIII, pages 274-275) again identified this geographic error in identifying magnetic poles and termed it "semantic confusion." To avoid this semantic confusion, he recommended using the electrical polarity definition of positive (+) and negative (-) as applicable

to magnetic poles in which a positive electric pole (+) is also a positive magnetic pole (+qM) and a negative electric pole (-) is also a negative magnetic pole (-qM). "M" stands for magnetism.

The body is an electromagnetic organism with a direct current (DC) central nervous system in which the brain with its neuronal bodies is a positive magnetic field and, also produces a positive electric field. The extensions from the neuronal bodies are a negative magnetic field and also produces a negative electric field. The human body does not have a storage battery from which electricity flows or an electric dynamo from which electricity flows. Rather, by a mechanism comparable to a magneto, the human body turns its magnetic fields into DC electric current. It is also true that each cell of the body has a positive and negative magnetic field in its DNA. Since the human body functions on a DC electromagnetic circuit, it is especially appropriate to use the positive (+) and negative (-) identification of magnetic polarity when relating magnetism to the human body. The human body does not have a north and south poled field, but rather has positive and negative magnetic fields from which electricity is produced. A geographic definition of magnetic polarity is not applicable to human physiology whereas an electromagnetic definition of magnetic polarity is essential. If and when the geographic definition of polarity is used, it still requires a translation into usable terminology for application to human physiology.

For the above reasons the definitions of positive (+) and negative (-) magnetic fields are used when applying magnetics to human physiology. Physicists who are not conversant with the application of magnetics to human physiology continue to use the traditional geographic definition rather than having translated this into a useful electromagnetic definition applicable to human magneto electric physiology. The identification of positive and negative magnetic fields is applicable at all levels of biological function such as total body, tissue, cellular and atomic.

It is necessary to understand the navigational error in identifying the magnetic poles as well as the parallel identification in identifying DC electric current poles and DC static field permanent magnet poles made from the DC current. To those who have examined for and identified the distinctly opposite biological responses to opposite magnetic pole fields, the separate identification of the magnetic poles is an important must. To those physicists and others not experienced in the knowledge of separate biological responses to opposite magnetic poles, the magnetic pole identification is not significant. Knowledge of the separate biological responses to opposite magnetic poles and the gauss levels needed for these responses is what is making biophysics become a predictable science parallel to the predictable industrial application of magnetics.

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