

twoday.net > omega > Wissenschaft zu Mobilfunk > MOBILE TELEPHONY IS DANGEROUS

Anmelden - [<<]

that exaggerated delay? Is it tactics to benefit to somebody? To what price? We are united here to those who demand that the Principle of Precaution is applied in immediate form regulated by the Court of Justice of the European Union according to the uncertainty with respect to the existence and to the importance of the risks for the health of the people subsists, the institutions can adopt measures of protection without having to hope that the reality and the gravity of the risks totally are demonstrated. By our part it only is to add that a Government interested in the health of his citizens would not have to repeat old vices nor to allow chaotic situations of the past like when, for example, the harmfulness of the tobacco or the asbestos refused, or the possible transmission to humans of badly was hidden of the "crazy cows" or the "Asian chicken". Laura Jimeno Muñoz "What are evidences of their no danger?" To the cases already gathered in our pages of February of 2002 (it sees nº 36 of Discovery DSalud) it would be possible to add those that the Association Vallisoletana de Afectados by Antennas of Telecomunicacio'n (AVVATE) has compiled and which 4 years have been published in the Spanish press only in the last. All of them are serious cases of cancer and other pathologies that the population relates to antennas of telephony next to the places where they live: - Totana (Murcia). 6 deaths by cancer (May 2000). - Torrevieja (Alicante). 13 deaths by cancer (November 2000) - Quart de Poblet (Valencia). 5 cases of cancer (January 2001) - Ondara (Valencia). 10 cases of cancer (March 2001) - Benidorm (Alicante). 3 cases of cancer (August 2001) - District of San José de Palmete (Seville). 9 cases of cancer (August 2001) - School Jesus Nazareno (Cordova). 3 leukaemias infantile and 2 cancers of colon between the educational (November 2001). - School Garcia Quintana (Valladolid). 3 leukaemias linfoblastic acute and 3 linfomas. Of them, a death. In this school 43% of all the cases of infantile cancer of the province of Valladolid have occurred. (2001-2004). And without no study of field finds another explanation reasonable. - District of the Flowers (Corunna). 20 died in a year (January 2001). - Figueres (Girona). 3 cerebral tumors in the same school (March 2002). - Torrevieja (Alicante). 7 cases of cancer (March 2002). - Villaviciosa de Odón (Madrid). 4 cases of cancer in the body of firemen (November 2002). - Conil (Cadiz). Several cases of cancer and problems of thyroid (February 2003). - It makes the rounds (Malaga). 14 deaths by cancer (March 2003). - District of the Musas (Madrid). 14 cases of cancer (April 2003). - Districts Bacarot and Plá (Alicante). Several cases of cancer, 4 deaths and 4 abortions (May 2003). - Cartagena (Murcia). 2 deaths by cancer (May 2003). - Montilla (Cordova). 11 cases of hipertiroidism (May of 2003). - Barcelona. 2 deaths by leukaemia (June 2003). - Portocolom (Majorca). 23 cases of cancer (August 2003). - Alcossebre (Castellón). 6 cases of cancer (August 2003). - Sherry (Cadiz). Several cases of cancer (September 2003). - Cieza (Murcia). 3 infantile cancers in the same school (September 2003). - Salamanca. 3 cancers of larynx (September of 2003). - Plasencia (Cáceres). 7 cases of cancer (November 2003). - Quarter of the Civil Guard (Palencia). 2 leukaemias. (November 2003). - Alzira (Valencia). 34 cases of cancer. Of them, 18 already passed away (December 2003). - San Ginés (Murcia). 20 cancers (11 already passed away) and several leukaemias infantile in a population of about 2,000 inhabitants (December 2003). - Coria (Cáceres). 20 cancers in young people (December 2003). - Burriana (Castellón). Four infantile cancers in the same school in less than three years (January 2004). - Santa Marta de Tormes (Salamanca). 37 cancers in four streets. 1 deceased (January 2004). - Sant Boi de Llobregat (Barcelona). 6 cases of cancer in the same block of houses (February 2004). - Gijón. In blocks with antennas, 11 cases of tumors, 1 linfoma of Hodking, 1 suprarrenal carcinoma, 1 cancer of language, 1 cancer of prostate, several cases of breast cancer, 1 ovarian cancer, serious coronary injuries. In addition, 7 deceaseds in the last years (February and March 2004). - Rojas (Alicante). 12 cases of cancer, in addition to renales diseases, abortions and malformation in babies. (Daily Information, 7 of March of 2004). - Fernán Núñez (Cordova). 3 cancers of breast (April 2004). - District of Miralbueno (Zaragoza). 15 cases of cancer. (mayo 2004). - San Juan of the Rock (Zaragoza). 15 deaths by cancer in 2003 and many more people suffer the disease at the present time (May 2004). - Leganés (Madrid). Premature abortions, childbirths, atopic dermatitis, neurological ailments and insomnia (May 2004). - District of Miralbueno (Zaragoza). Several cases of cancer, 1 of genetic malformation and pictures of insomnia in a same community of neighbors (May 2004).

Some investigations

Spain
List of 47
cancer clusters
around schools/
residents

brain
colon
breast
leukaemias

[Mr. Spring]

The document goes on to say that the one of the main aims of the code is to

"encourage better communication and consultation at all stages of network development between operators, local authorities and local people."

Those words will come as a cruel joke to the people of Newmarket, whose deep concern and anxiety have been ignored.

Operators have devised what they call "the traffic light model" to enable them to rate a site according to likely sensitivities. It is intended as a guide to the degree of consultation necessary. One of the factors that is supposed to be considered before a mast is given green, amber or red status is the involvement of the local Member of Parliament. My concerns have been routinely ignored.

Furthermore, PPG8 already makes it clear that where there are plans to install, alter or replace an installation close to a school or college, the institution should be consulted before an application is submitted to the local authority. The mast in my constituency in Newmarket, which was moved to the neighbouring constituency in Cambridgeshire, is close to three schools, none of which was ever consulted. Schools never are.

Since I indicated my intention to present the Bill, I have discovered that the pattern is repeated right across the country. Such is the frustration of local residents that groups of concerned protesters have torn down masts and forcibly tried to block new installations. I shall quote from some of the letters I have received from worried people across the country.

Dr. John Pugh (Southport) (LD): The hon. Gentleman will not be surprised to hear tales from my part of the country too, where, when masts are upgraded to secure greater 3G benefits, that is happening without any consultation whatever.

Mr. Spring: I am grateful to the hon. Gentleman for making that point. When an industry acts in that way, it divorces itself from people's anxieties. That is at the heart of the problem. There is no effective control of the process to which the hon. Gentleman refers.

I shall describe some of the worries expressed to me in letters, so that the House will be under no illusion about the severity of the problem. Mrs. Lin Ansell of Liss in Hampshire tells me of the impact of a mast outside her home. She writes:

"We experienced a phenomenon here in Liss regarding the Tetra mast sited between 120 and 300 metres from our houses. On Wednesday 29th October 17 of the residents including 4 children experienced ill health, disturbance and disorientation. We were having a residents meeting at the time when we expressed our concern about how ill we and members of our family were feeling. We got better on the following Friday, and we found later (AFTER we had experienced these various symptoms) that the Tetra mast had been turned on during Wednesday and turned off on the Friday. . .

Since the mast was switched on for good, I have a permanent headache, metallic taste in my mouth and feel sick. We have moved into a back bedroom, and my friends who have come to stay complain of headaches and sleeplessness. I have been unable to offer the house to lodgers because of the illness felt by guests. This has deprived me of my health and my income. Are you able to offer any help in our hour of need?"

More disturbingly and tragically, I have received information that describes serious illnesses such as cancer, which sufferers ascribe to masts near their home. In Ballygawley, Northern Ireland, five homes amid rural farmland make up the hamlet of Cranlome Hill. Those houses are within 100 m of a transmission mast. In those ~~five homes there are six cases of serious life-threatening cancer. The people who live in the houses lead healthy~~ lives, with plenty of exercise and a good diet. Many would find it an unsustainable argument that the ill health may not be connected in some way to the unwelcome mast. Mr. Walter Graham, chairman of the campaign group, Northern Ireland Opposing Masts, explained to me in a letter the symptoms of local people living close to the mast:

"Our most recent member is a small rural area between Ballygawley and Dunganon known as the Cranlome Hill mast. Local citizens concerned for their health cut down the mast after their group of five homes at the bottom of the hill from the mast had six people with cancer. Four are now dead. The mast had thirty-five pieces of microwave equipment with another four due to go up. They even had cancer appear in a six-month-old cow kept in the field with the mast."

Mr. Graham goes on to speak about another mast in Saintfield. He says:

"I spoke at a public meeting in Saintfield, which has had two masts for a number of years. During question time a woman stated that she had had a daughter with leukaemia within a half mile of the masts and that she had contacted the health board asking about other children with the disease. They found eleven children under eleven with leukaemia and seven adults with cancer, all within a half mile of the masts. It has since been reported that a farmer two miles out of Saintfield, who has a mast in his field near the house, has had his child come down with leukaemia."

Any Member of the House present during the debate introduced by my hon. Friend the Member for Sutton Coldfield (Mr. Mitchell) on 28 January could not have been left but deeply concerned after hearing of the cancer cluster in the hamlet of Wishaw. The chairman of the local action group, Sutton Coldfield residents against masts, Eileen O'Connor, an exceptionally brave lady herself who has battled against cancer, catalogues the ill-health in the tiny hamlet. She says:

"Five ladies developed breast cancer
One case of prostate cancer
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One lung cancer
Three cases of pre-cancer cervical cells
One motor neurone disease age 51, who also had massive tumour removed from the top of his spine
People have developed benign lumps
Electro sensitivity
Three cases of severe skin rashes
Many villagers suffering with sleep problems, headaches, dizziness and low immune system problems.

Out of the eighteen houses surrounding the mast at up to a range of 500 metres, 77 per cent. of the tiny hamlet has health-related illness believed to be as a result of radiation from the mast. The outbreak of illness occurred in 2001 after seven years of exposure to the radiation emitted by the T-Mobile mast. We are now in connection with many people who are suffering from this form of radiation.

One other important fact is that since the Wishaw Mast was vandalised on 6th November 2003, many of the residents are reporting a feeling of well-being. The residents are reporting improvements in their sleep patterns and increased energy levels. The headaches and dizzy symptoms have disappeared".

3 Pages

Published reports of cancers clusters around antennas

The NEWS OF THE PRESS IN SPAIN ON SERIOUS CONGLOMERATES OF CANCER AM POPULATION NEXT TO ANTENNAS OF TELEPH

NUMBER	NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE	DATE	LOCALITY	PF
1	La Opinión de Murcia	10.05.2000	Totana 6	Murci
2	Las Provincias	21.11.2000	Torrevieja 13	Alican
3	Las Provincias	12.01.2001	Quart de Poblet 5	Valenc
4	Diario Información	16.03.2001	Ondara 10	Valenc
5	Diari de Girona	08.06.2001	Roses	Girona
6	Diario Información	30.08.2001	Benidorm 3	Alican
7	El Mundo (Edición de Andalucía)	30.08.2001	Barrio de San José de Palmete 9	Sevilla
8	ABC (Edición de Sevilla)	21.11.2001	Córdoba (Colegio Jesús Nazareno) Córdoba 5	
9	El Norte de Castilla	entre 2001-2003	Valladolid	Vallad
10	El Ideal Gallego	05.01.2002	Barrio de las Flores	La Co
11	El Punt	10.03.2002	Figuera 3	Girona
12	La Verdad	25.03.2002	Torrevieja (La Calera)	Alican
13	ABC	06.11.2002	Villaviciosa de Odón	Madrid
14	Diario de Cádiz	09.02.2003	Conil	Cádiz
15	Interviú	10.03.2003	Torreperregil	Jaén
16	La Opinión de Málaga	28.03.2003	Ronda	Málaga
17	20 Minutos	21.04.2003	Barrio de Las Musas	Madrid
18	El Norte de Castilla (León)	04.05.2003	Zona de Mariano Andrés	León
19	Diario Información	13.05.2003	Barrios Bacarot y Pla	Alican
20	La Verdad	24.05.2003	Cartagena	Murcia
21	El Periódico de Córdoba	30.05.2003	Montilla	Córdoba

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Schools

tissues is highly unspecific, thus a selective motor injury due to irradiation alone, without comparable effects on the sensory and vegetative fibers, seems improbable. CONCLUSIONS: On analogy with the viral motor neurone diseases, we suppose that radiogenic LMND may be preceded by viral (enterovirus/poliovirus) infection. Based on the meta-analysis, it is suggested that irradiation may be only a single component of the set of factors jointly resulting in the clinical state regarded as radiogenic LMND.

further, there is the issue of the role of fungal infections such as from the stimulation of *Candida Albicans* in relation to consequences from EMF exposure.

In other words there are interactions between EM effects and bio effects, with each affecting susceptibility to the other. EMFs may make you prone to a virus or fungus, but similarly a virus or fungus may make your system more less resilient to EMFs.

Andy

----- Original Message -----

From: "Mobile phone mast network" <Masts@mastsanity.org>

To: <Masts@mastsanity.org>

Sent: Monday, June 26, 2006 4:07 PM

Subject: Re: [Masts] Revised "Nutritional Protection from Microwaves"

> Many thanks Roger, Andy and Sarah for the helpful replies.

>

> Regards,

>

> John Elliott

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Masts-bounces@mastsanity.org [mailto:Masts-bounces@mastsanity.org]

> On Behalf Of Mobile phone mast network

> Sent: 26 June 2006 16:05

> To: Masts@mastsanity.org

> Subject: Re: [Masts] Revised "Nutritional Protection from Microwaves"

>

>

> Hi

> i suppose you have to start by explaining that the guidelines are only
> based upon short term heating effects and so do not protect against long
> term low level exposure. However the radiation levels although called
> 'low' are still a trillion times higher than the natural background
> levels of microwave radiation! They just won't cook you!

>

> Then the Freiburg appeal and the 6 mast studies not to mention the
> cancer clusters, the reflex study, etc

>

> Phone masts on the roof of our local secondary school(10 years) have
> resulted in 10 teachers (at least) with cancer. It is a big school with
> over 100 teachers but 2 have died already and one was of leukaemia. The
> teachers that have cancer are in the rooms where the radiation level has
> been measured as being the highest. between 0.7 v/m and 2.5 v/m, well
> below 'guidelines'

>

> Sarah P

>

>

>

>

>> From: Mobile phone mast network <Masts@mastsanity.org>

>> Reply-To: Masts@mastsanity.org

>> Date: Mon, 26 Jun 2006 11:22:59 +0100

>> To: Masts@mastsanity.org

MTHR "pure propaganda"

Although 80% of phone and TV/radio mast studies apparently show health dangers and cancers for those living close to the masts, the MTHR and some of the UK press still choose to ignore the genuine danger and instead try to 'reassure' the public that they are safe. The latest MTHR study has been dismissed as "pure propaganda to defend economic interests" by the expert Mona Nilsson in The Epoch Times, Sweden, of 29th June.

Misleading interpretations? – MTHR, COSMOS chief and The Times

On 23rd June the Times newspaper of London on page 20 had an article headed "Children not in danger from phone masts, study finds". In fact the article revealed that the study was actually on exposure levels during pregnancy compared with early childhood cancers. The study did not include the established health dangers from masts on children over 4 years.

The study author, Paul Elliott, professor at Imperial College London and a member of the MTHR management group when the £247,000 study was approved, apparently extended the interpretation to all people and all health dangers from all masts, according to The Times: "On the basis of our results, people living near mobile phone stations shouldn't consider moving, based on health reasons."

The study was funded by the phone industry and government group MTHR (the Mobile Telecommunications and Health Research Committee). The MTHR website admitted that this study of itself "will not be able to say whether any excess risk near mobile phone base stations is causally linked to base station emissions". This was because it did not allow for all the other electrosmog to which the pregnant women or the children were exposed. Even the study itself admitted "such potential misclassification of exposure and migratory effects could have reduced the ability of the study to detect any true excess in risk". This apparently means that the study is "useless" and cannot be called "scientific", according to experts. Other organisations, presumably supporters of mobile phones, such as the NHS and Cancer Research UK, apparently praised this study for its design and quality, and actually applauded the reassurance it would give parents and pregnant women.



Cancer cluster round school mast

Kansascity.com on 14th June reported there will be a \$15,000 independent review at California's Vista Del Monte Elementary school into a cancer cluster. In 2005 Sprint erected an 85-foot mobile phone tower 20 feet from classroom buildings and next to the playground and lunch tables. Teachers and staff at the school, in the Victoria Park neighborhood, have expressed concerns about the number of cancer cases that have appeared at the school since the tower was installed. Janet Acker, a retired Vista Del Monte teacher, used to work in one of the classrooms closest to the tower. She has recorded nine current and former staff members who have been diagnosed with cancer. Acker has been diagnosed with thyroid cancer. The school district receives \$1,500 a month from Sprint.

PHONE MASTS AND CANCER

Brazilian study shows cancer round masts

A Brazilian study has established a direct link between cancer deaths in Belo Horizonte, the third largest city, with mobile phone masts, as reported in Science Hoje, the news portal of the Brazilian Society for the Progress of Science (Sociedade Brasileira para el Progreso de la Ciencia.) The research was at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil's southeastern state whose capital is Belo Horizonte. According to the engineer Adilza Condessa Dode, UFMG researcher and coordinator of the study, more than 80% of people who die in Belo Horizonte from specific types of cancer live under 500 meters from the 300 phone masts in the city. Between 1996 and 2006 in Belo Horizonte a total of 4924 victims died of cancer types that may be caused by electromagnetic radiation, such as tumours in the prostate, breast, lung, kidneys and liver. Dode said that the legislation setting emission limits comes not from health criteria but industrial, economic and technological wishes. He recommended banning the use of mobiles by children and in places such as schools and hospitals.

Cancer masts and "the Pathetic case of Britain"

The Ghana Newsagency on 13th May reported, under the heading "The Pathetic case of Britain", "There are over 60 million phones in use in the UK. Phones are being used more and more as the phone companies offer lots of free time deals. The existing mobile phone masts cannot cope with the demand, so more are being erected all over UK. People living near masts are experiencing increasing health problems; especially sleep disruption; headaches; tiredness; behaviour changes in children; epilepsy; nosebleeds and skin complaints according to studies carried out in the UK.

Conclusion: One often comes across expressions like "there is no need to reinvent the wheel" and "developing countries should leapfrog". In these expressions is the hidden wisdom that a country like Ghana should learn from the mistakes of countries like UK and not repeat them. The truth about these masts is that those living near them are killing themselves softly, no matter how much companies providing mobile telephone services tried to downplay the negative effects of these electromagnetic killing machines. These masts emit non-ionizing radiation that is dangerous to human beings."

ES symptoms and cancer cluster around mast

The Daily Telegraph and Daily Express on 9th April reported that half the residents of Buckler, near St Austell, Cornwall, have complained of ill health since an 02 mobile phone mast was erected in 2007. Many residents in the 75 homes in the village say they experience severe headaches, vertigo, depression and lack of sleep, and eight residents have died from cancer and two more cancer cases have just been diagnosed.

Inspector overturns TETRA mast decision in Sussex despite opposition

A TETRA mast that had to be taken down after it was erected without permission at Rogate, West Sussex, has been given permission to be re-erected.

In January protests at Forge Farm, Rogate, which attracted national press coverage, forced Chichester County Council to threaten the contractors Airwave with legal action, after the latter erected what it termed was a temporary mast without getting permission.

Airwave duly complied and removed the mast but also appealed against the decision. In early May a planning inspector overruled Chichester County Council and granted Airwave permission to erect the 28-metre mast for one year, subject to certain conditions.

(continued from page 2)

the considerable evidence of adverse health effects of exposure associated with exposure to such fields, the proposals should go much further. In a release he commented:

'Respected international bodies, including the International Agency for Research on Cancer have accepted that epidemiological studies have shown a doubling of the risk of childhood leukaemia associated with magnetic fields above 0.4 microtesla (μT). This level is below that typically found near some fixed sources such as powerlines. In addition, a major report issued by the California Health Department in 2002 also indicated an increased risk of adult brain cancer, miscarriage and possibly other illness associated with exposure to EMFs from the electricity supply.

'The proposal to limit public exposure to magnetic fields to 100 μT , 250 times higher than the 0.4 μT where a doubling of the risk childhood leukaemia is acknowledged, looks ridiculous when viewed alongside the well-established practice for chemical carcinogens where levels are set at least 1,000 times below the level where evidence of harmful effects has been found.

'In the case of new fixed installations such as powerlines and electricity substations, some countries took action many years ago to severely limit public exposure. Sweden introduced a 0.2 μT

The district council's deputy chief executive, Sam Howes, told the *Midhurst and Petworth Observer* (May 13):

'The council made its decision based upon conserving and enhancing the beauty of the area, which is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Additionally, the public concern regarding the perceived health risks were forcefully argued by many local residents but the inspector was unconvinced by either argument.'

Leader of the Protect Sussex from Tetra group, John O'Brien (www.protectsussexfromtetra.org.uk), commented that Airwave might not get an easy ride: 'The position of the people of Rogate has not changed. They do not want this mast, even though they have been told they must have it. There will

limit in 1996, Switzerland 1.0 μT in 1999 and three Italian regions 0.2 μT in 2000. Such steps underline the need to act now to introduce a strict limit of, say 0.2 μT , for all new fixed installations such as powerlines and sub-stations.'

Professor Henshaw called upon the NRPB to follow the example of other countries and said: 'If such precaution is good enough for these countries why is it not good enough for the UK? There is now good scientific understanding of the way in which exposure to magnetic fields may increase the risk of a range of illnesses and further evidence is continuing to emerge. In particular, a body of studies in human populations have reported that magnetic fields at even low levels can disrupt the production in the pineal gland of the important hormone and natural anti-cancer agent, melatonin. This may explain why studies have shown that exposure to magnetic fields may lead to increased risk of childhood leukaemia, adult brain cancer, miscarriage and depression.'

Research website, see: www.electric-fields.bris.ac.uk. Key pages include:

1. The case for strict prudent avoidance: www.electric-fields.bris.ac.uk/Prudent%20avoidance.htm
2. Response to NRPB EMF discussion document: www.electric-fields.bris.ac.uk/dlhcomments.pdf
3. California Health Dept EMF Report, June, 2002. www.dhs.ca.gov/ehib/emf/RiskEvaluation/riskeval.html.

be some sort of action.'

South East MEP Dr Caroline Lucas joined protestors at a recent meeting at Forge Farm to discuss their next move.

'This is a nationwide problem and we must not give in at any of the locations, but especially here,' she told them.

'Not only are there the health concerns but also the seemingly 'hand in glove' arrangement between Airwave and the government to build these masts. We must continue to push the Government to put a complete ban on them until more research is carried out and we are more certain what the effects are.

'At the very least we must have some kind of buffer system which means the masts will not go up within a certain distance of residential areas,' she said.

Dr Lucas is pushing for a Euro parliament motion to get a ban put on the roll-out of TETRA masts as well banning mobile phone masts near schools and hospitals and needs to attract 50 percent of other MEP's support (333) to succeed. But she would not be able to do anything until the next parliamentary term, which begins after the summer recess. The Green and UK Independence parties are the only ones to have indicated their support so far.

GRAMM loses Welsh TETRA Public Inquiry

GOWER Residents Against Mobile Masts (GRAMM) and Swansea City and County have lost their legal action attempting to get planning proposals by Airwave rejected for three TETRA masts in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty near Swansea.

The Judge for the Public Enquiry in Swansea in January announced his rejection of their requests in early April on the basis of insufficient evidence and the need for a national network. The protagonists were advised against attempting a Statutory challenge.

Then in early May, the Minister for Environmental Planning informed them that the Inspector's decision is not necessarily final, since when they have applied to the Welsh Assembly to request the Planning Decision Committee to re-assess the decision.

'It is outrageous that an Inspector paid for by the Home Office, which has a vested interest in TETRA, should be able to rule in such cases', said GRAMM leader Liz Wakeford (01792 390438).

Cancer of Mouth Children

16
JUL
2009

Parotid glands cancer: sharp increase

A new report of the scientific committee of the Israeli dentists association, presents in the first time a sharp increase of parotid glands tumor during the last five years. The researchers think it's related to the cellular phone use. The study was done by Dr. Avi Zini from Hadasah Jerusalem, with Dr. Micha Bar Hana, head of cancer registry. They checked incidence of mouth neoplasms during 1970- 2006. Until 2002 there were 25 new cases a year and in the last five years 2.8 fold increase, since the year 2000.

They did not collect data on cell phone use but they do think it can be related. 20% of the patients are under 20 years old. While most patients of mouth cancer are adults, this specific type was prevalent in young people. Mouth cancer is no. 6 in its prevalence after breast, prostate, colon, lung and skin. The data was given to prof. Sigal Sadezki, she said the new data do not include benign tumors so the real number is even higher, she said there is a need to use the precautionary principle and to extend the discussion on the cell phone health effects.

<http://www.haaretz.co.il/hasite/pages/1100555.html>

Surprise from the Env Ministry

The surprise is that the Env ministry bans the cellular companies from entering into the market with wireless equipment in house including phones & internet connection that emit nonstop radiation. The reason? Radiation with "no justification". It was also advised that the companies should have consulted the ministry in the first place. Stelian Galberg in charge of radiation in the ministry said that it is implementation of the precautionary principle & the new minister said a sentence that is really historic: "the health consideration is before any economic consideration and we don't have any intention to compromise on that subject".

<http://www.nrg.co.il/online/16/ART1/917/492.html>

The cellular companies will not be able to provide home lines

The communication and environment ministries banned the cellular companies from marketing.

Phones in the house and internet connection that are based on cellular modem, because of the radiation concern.

Bezeq and Hot companies are the big profits makers from this move.

Maariv 16.7.09

By Aviv Lavie

The cellular companies will have to conceal the plans to



OMEGA-N

USER STA

Du bist nicht angemeldet

SUCHE

ARCHIV

Juli 2009

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STATUS

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Cancer
(mouth)

Heavy mobile phone use a cancer risk

By Lucy Cockcroft

Published: 12:01AM GMT 18 Feb 2008

People who use a mobile phone for hours a day are 50 per cent more likely to develop mouth cancer than those who do not talk on them at all, new research has shown.

The study also suggests that mobile users who live in rural areas may be at an increased risk of cancer because handsets need to emit more radiation to locate fewer antennas.



Studies in recent years have found no link between cancer and mobile phone use

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Mobile phones pose cancer risk, warn scientists

Mobile phones increase risk of cancer, study says

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Research author Dr. Siegal Sadetzki, a cancer specialist at Tel Aviv University, investigated the cases of nearly 500 people diagnosed with benign and malignant tumours of the salivary gland.

The study is regarded as significant as it was conducted on the Israeli population who were among the first to widely adopt mobile phone technology and are among its heaviest users.

Dr Sadetzki said: "Unlike people in other countries, Israelis were quick to adopt cell phone technology and have continued to be exceptionally heavy users.

"Therefore, the amount of exposure to radio frequency radiation found in this study has been higher than in previous cell phone studies. This unique population has given us an indication that cell phone use is associated with cancer."

In the study, the 500 patients were asked to detail their mobile phone use patterns in terms of how frequently they used one, and the average length of calls. Later they were compared to a sample of around 1,300 healthy subjects.

She found that those who had used the mobile phones against the side of their heads for many hours a day were 50 per cent more likely to develop a tumour of the paratoid gland compared to infrequent users.

Cancers

guardian.co.uk TheObserver

Child cancer deaths led by brain tumours

Caroline Davies

The Observer, Sunday 26 April 2009

A [larger](#) | [smaller](#)

Brain tumours are the leading cause of childhood cancer deaths in Britain, with half as many more children dying from the illness as from leukaemia. Figures from the Office of National Statistics show that in 2007 there were 47% more deaths from brain tumours among under-15s than from leukaemia. Yet that is not reflected in the money spent on research, say campaigners.

This week sees the launch of Brain Tumour Research, a national coalition of 14 charities, which believe that research is "woefully underfunded". It is backed by celebrities including the actress Sheila Hancock, whose grandson survived a tumour, and actor Martin Kemp and opera singer Russell Watson, who were both treated successfully.

Hancock, 76, the widow of actor John Thaw, saw her grandson Jack diagnosed with a rare tumour aged four. "It is terrible to watch a grandchild go through the diagnosis and treatment of a brain tumour. You feel so helpless." Jack was successfully operated on.

Kevin O'Neill, a consultant neurosurgeon at Imperial College London, said: "Brain tumours are on the increase, reportedly in the region of 2% per year. But in my unit we have seen the number of cases nearly double in the last year."

braintumourresearch.org

guardian.co.uk © Guardian News and Media Limited 2009

Subj: **[Masts] Europe's MEPs Vote to Minimise EMF Exposure Risks**
Date: 13/06/2009 01:37:42 GMT Standard Time
From: masts@lists.mastsanity.org
To: masts@lists.mastsanity.org

<http://www.canceractive.com/page.php?n=2275>
CancerActive

Europe's MEPs Vote to Minimise EMF Exposure Risks

An article by Eileen O'Connor of Radiation Research Trust
April, 2009

Members of the European Parliament have recently produced reports, declarations and suggested changes to the law in response to the various reports of adverse effects on health to wireless technology such mobile phones, phone masts, tetra, WiFi, Wimax and wireless communication systems. April, 2009 witnessed a rise in support for the precautionary approach.

There is evidence that increased exposure to wireless technology can cause biological effects below the levels laid down in the current EMF radiation exposure guidelines recommended by ICNIRP (International Commission for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection).

[" Brain tumours are on the increase.... A third more children died in 2007 than in 2001 "]

Brain tumours are on the increase and are now the leading cancer killer among the under-40s and disturbing statistics out this month show that the illness is on the rise. A third more children died in 2007 than in 2001.

MEPs voted to adopt the Ries report calling for more reliable information to be made available about the effects of exposure to electromagnetic fields. The report was adopted with 559 votes in favour, 22 against and 8 abstentions.

The Reis report said it 'deplored' the fact that the results of the Interphone epidemiological study, partially financed by the EU, has yet to be published. The purpose of this wide ranging scientific project was to establish potential links between the use of mobile phones and certain types of cancer, such as brain, auditory nerve and parotid gland tumours. The report said the European Parliament was particularly concerned by the 'appeal for caution' from Elizabeth Cardis, the co-ordinator of the Interphone study, that 'as far as children are concerned, mobile phones should not be used beyond reasonable limits.'

The Ries report also highlights how a number of national and regional governments in China, Switzerland and Russia as well as in at least nine EU Member States have set what are termed 'Open quotes exposure limits are lower than those currently advocated by the Commission Close quotes' 'preventive' exposure limits that are lower than those currently advocated by the Commission and its independent scientific committee, the Scientific Committee on Emerging and Newly Identified Health Risks.

Radiation Research Trust trustee Elizabeth Lynne MEP and her colleagues produced a written declaration on the risks of exposure to electromagnetic fields resulting from the use of wireless technology. They called for the Liechtenstein legislation which sets an exposure limit of 0.6 V/m for mobile phone transmission antennas in sensitive areas such as homes, schools and workplaces. They also call on the Member States to produce information to make the public aware of the possible health risks of exposure to EMF radiation while releasing independently funded research into electro-hypersensitivity, which is recognised as a disability in Sweden.

on July 21, Khurana mentioned that he was also seeing in his practice an increase in malignant brain tumours, particularly in younger age groups.

In addition to the above concerns, Professor Bruce Armstrong, the head of the Australian section of the international Interphone Project, studying the possible long-term hazards from cell phone use, saw that for long-term users a suggestion of an increased risk of gliomas on the same side of the head that a cell phone was usually used and as a result recommended that cell phone exposures should be limited, especially for children.

Earlier Australian calls for concern over the unrestricted use of cell phones by children were expressed by the Commonwealth Science and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) in 2000. Dr. Gerry Haddad, head of the CSIRO's Telecommunications and Industrial Physics Department, stated in Senate hearings that there was a need to "restrict use of mobile phones for children for essential purposes...a precautionary principle would seem to be a good idea".

The Australian concerns are backed up by statistics from the UK that have found that brain tumours are now apparently the leading cause of childhood cancer mortality in the UK. While childhood leukaemia mortality had decreased 39% between the years 2001 to 2007, childhood brain tumour deaths had increased by 33% over the same period. In addition, according to the U.K. charity, Brain Tumour Research, more children and adults under the age of 40 now die from brain tumours in the U.K. than from any other form of cancer and the incidence is increasing with some experts seeing a doubling of brain tumour cases over the past year.

Concerns over an apparent increase in brain tumour incidence in young people also were raised in U.S. Congressional hearings in September 2008. Ronald Herberman, Director of the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute testified that in his examination of government statistics the incidence of brain cancer has been increasing over the last ten years, particularly among 20-29 year-olds. Herberman pointed out that as the latency for brain tumours is more than ten years and if cell phone were responsible for the increase, brain tumour rates might not peak for at least another five years. At the congressional hearings both Herberman and David Carpenter, Director of the Institute for Health and Environment in Albany, N.Y., cited research findings by Lennart Hardell from Sweden that indicated people who started using cell phones before the age of 20 were five times more likely to develop a glioma, a type of brain tumour. According to Carpenter, "this observation is consistent with a large body of scientific studies that demonstrate that children are more vulnerable than adults to carcinogens." Carpenter stated at the hearing "the evidence is certainly strong enough for warnings that children should not use cell phones." He warned that, "The failure to take [strong preventive action] will lead to an epidemic of brain cancer."

Concerns have also reached the governmental level in France with the health Minister Rosalynne Bachelot announcing on May 26, 2009 a new initiative which includes banning cell phones in primary schools, banning cell phone use by children under the age of six and the manufacture and marketing of phones that can only be used for texting or be use with an earpiece attached 11. This is to prevent the use of the phone close to the head.

In March 2, 2009 the Russian National Committee on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (RNCNIRP) issued official advice that the "health of the present generation of children and future generations is under danger" from cell phone use and therefore the committee has recommended that cell phone use be restricted for people under 18

Children

Subj: **Interesting new study**
 Date: 07/12/2009 12:29:59 GMT Standard Time
 From: alasdar@powerwatch.org.uk
 To: PhilipParkin@voicetheunion.org.uk, Dihanson@blueyonder.co.uk,
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FYI.

Eur J Epidemiol 2009 Dec 4. [Epub ahead of print]

Exposure to radio-frequency electromagnetic fields and behavioural problems in Bavarian children and adolescents.

Thomas S, Heinrich S, von Kries R, Radon K.

Unit for Occupational and Environmental Epidemiology & NetTeaching, Institute and Outpatient Clinic for Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine, Hospital of the Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Ziemssenstr. 1, 80336, Munich, Germany, silke.thomas@med.lmu.de.

Only few studies have so far investigated possible health effects of radio-frequency electromagnetic fields (RF EMF) in children and adolescents, although experts discuss a potential higher vulnerability to such fields. We aimed to investigate a possible association between measured exposure to RF EMF fields and behavioural problems in children and adolescents. 1,498 children and 1,524 adolescents were randomly selected from the population registries of four Bavarian (South of Germany) cities. During an interview data on participants' mental health, socio-demographic characteristics and potential confounders were collected. Mental health behaviour was assessed using the German version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). Using a personal dosimeter, we obtained radio-frequency EMF exposure profiles over 24 h. Exposure levels over waking hours were expressed as mean percentage of the reference level. Overall, exposure to radiofrequency electromagnetic fields was far below the reference level. Seven percent of the children and 5% of the adolescents showed an abnormal mental behaviour. In the multiple logistic regression analyses measured exposure to RF fields in the highest quartile was associated to overall behavioural problems for adolescents (OR 2.2; 95% CI 1.1-4.5) but not for children (1.3; 0.7-2.6). These results are mainly driven by one subscale, as the results showed an association between exposure and conduct problems for adolescents (3.7; 1.6-8.4) and children (2.9; 1.4-5.9). As this is one of the first studies that investigated an association between exposure to mobile telecommunication networks and mental health behaviour more studies using personal dosimetry are warranted to confirm these findings.

PMID: 19960235 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

THE TIMES

No. 68282 ■ WEDNESDAY JANUARY 12 2005 ■ www.timesonline.co.uk ■ 50p



SUZI GODSON'S BODY BIBLE

WHICH FOOD SUPPLEMENTS WORK? T2

The town left without women

Out of a population of 6,000 in Lampuuk, in the Indonesian province of Aceh, fewer than 200 women and girls have survived the tsunami. It has left children without mothers, the old without carers, husbands without wives.

NEWS pages 3, 31-33

Guantanamo four

The four Britons about to be freed from Guantanamo Bay could be home by the end of the month and are unlikely to face prosecution here.

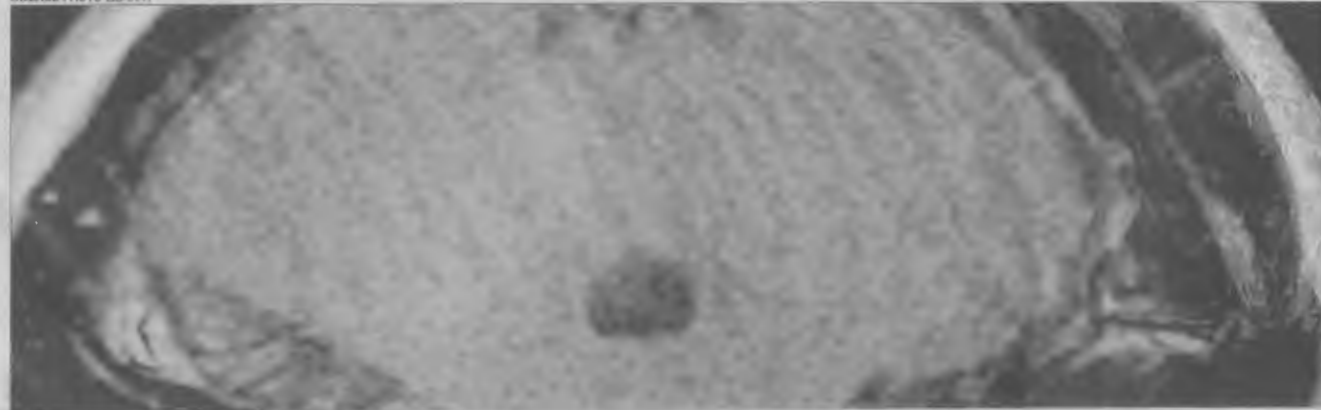
NEWS pages 8-9

Split cap scandal

The chief executive of the Financial Services Authority may be questioned by MPs over why he dropped the criminal pursuit of those in

Children face danger of mobile phone tumours

SCIENCE PHOTO LIBRARY



HEALTH RISK



■ Acoustic neuroma are

WHO'S WHO 2005

INSIDE T2

The pain of belief

People are to be tortured in laboratories at Oxford University in an experiment to determine whether belief in God is effective in pain relief.

NEWS page 5

Leonardo studio

The workshop of Leonardo Da Vinci in Florence has been discovered. In the monastery of Santissima Annunziata, it is decorated with frescoes.

WORLD NEWS page 35

Franz Ferdinand – my part, and yours, in their success

MAGNUS LINKLATER page 19

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A tumour, in red, on a scan looking down on the head, taken at ear-level. The brain is at the top, the facial bones at the bottom

By Sam Coates,
Nigel Hawkes
and Alexandra Blair

CHILDREN aged under eight should not use mobile phones, parents were advised last night after an authoritative report linked heavy use to ear tumours and concluded that the risks had been underestimated by most scientists.

Professor Sir William Stewart, chairman of the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB), said that evidence of

potentially harmful effects had become more persuasive over the past five years and would have more effect on the young.

The news prompted calls for phones to carry health warnings and panic in parts of the industry. A British manufacturer suspended a model aimed at four to eight-year-olds.

The number of mobiles in Britain has doubled to 50 million since the first government-sponsored report in 2000. The number of children aged between five and nine with

mobiles increased fivefold in the same period.

In his report, *Mobile Phones and Health*, Sir William said that four studies have caused concern. One ten-year study in Sweden suggests that heavy mobile users are more prone to non-malignant tumours in the ear while a Dutch study had suggested changes in cognitive function. A German study has hinted at an increase in cancer around base stations, while a project supported by the EU had shown evidence of cell

damage from fields typical of those of mobile phones.

"All of these studies have yet to be replicated and are of varying quality but we can't dismiss them out of hand," Sir William said. He said that if there was a health risk — which remained unproven — it would have a greater effect on the young than on older people.

For children aged between 8 and 14, parents had to make their own judgments about the risks and benefits. "I can't believe that for three to eight

year-olds they can be readily justified," he said.

David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Headteachers, called last night for a ban on mobiles in schools.

Mobile phone companies reacted furiously, saying that the report fanned public concern without presenting new research. The youth market is

Continued on page 4, col 1

Letters, page 16
Thunderer, page 18

Simon Jenkins Blair and Brown have never run anything COMMENT page 19

DAVEY

Good Health

As new evidence links mobiles to a greater risk of tumours in children ...

By **TESSA THOMAS**

MOBILE phones, just how did we live without them? At about 80 million, there are now more mobiles than people in the UK.

But since the Nineties, when their use became more widespread, there have been nagging doubts about their safety. For many people these were resolved two years ago with a report from the Mobile Telecommunications and Health Research Programme.

The programme, jointly funded by the Government and the industry, concluded that mobile phones, base stations and masts 'have not been found to be associated with any biological or adverse health effects'.

However, according to a decade-long study, due out in the coming weeks, people who used mobiles for a decade or more had a 'significantly increased risk' of developing some types of brain tumours.

The Interphone study, partly funded by the mobile phone industry, found an increased risk of glioma — the most common brain tumour.

This follows the results of an American-Korean study published a fortnight ago which showed that mobile use increases brain tumour risk by around 25 per cent. And a similar report from Australian scientists in July showed double the risk after ten years' use.

However, none of these reports included children — and they are the group experts are most worried about.

'I am seeing more patients than ever and at younger ages,' says Kevin O'Neill, consultant neurosurgeon at Charing Cross Hospital in London. 'The big fear among brain specialists is that the most likely culprit — and certainly the one that gets closest to the brain — is radiation from mobile handsets.'

It is important not to be alarmist, and mobile phone companies continue to insist their products are safe. Many scientists agree with them — but others have growing concerns.

Half of Britain's primary school children use mobile phones and many have digital cordless phones at home, which emit microwave



Picture: iPHOTOIMAGES.COM/Pose by model

Could using a mobile cost your child

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR FAMILY ...

■ Use corded phones and computers. If you must use a wireless phone, use a low-radiation one such as the Orchid LR, which emits only when in use. Turn off the power supply for Wi-Fi routers or cordless phone base stations at night.

■ Text rather than call.

■ Use a headset or hold it at least 20cm from your head with the speakerphone on.

■ Keep calls short: use a corded landline for long ones.

■ Switch off your mobile when not in use. Better still, use it like an answerphone, just to pick up messages.

■ Avoid using a mobile in a moving vehicle — its radiation output will increase as it searches for a signal.

■ Don't allow children to keep a mobile by their bed.

■ Don't use mobiles at home: making lots of calls will create a demand for a mast in the area.

■ Switch to a lower radiation phone (www.sarvalues.com).

For more information, visit www.wiredchild.org

only through health clinics, chemists and libraries. Its more recent advice, that care should be taken 'in particular with the use of handsets by very

The Health Protection Agency, which is responsible for safety in this area, states that these operate within internationally agreed safe limits. But many experts believe young people, in particular, are more susceptible to the microwave radiation produced by mobiles — and therefore increased risk of brain tumours and other cancers of the head and neck.

It is thought that radiation emitted by phones is absorbed by the body, damaging the cells.

'Mobiles were originally designed to be used for short, urgent calls,' says Professor Shakeel Saeed, an ear and brain specialist at University College London. 'But young people use them like any other phone, often for long periods.'

ONE of the few studies on children was carried out this year by cancer specialist Professor Lennart Hardell, and what he found was disturbing.

The study at the University Hospital in Orebro, Sweden, showed regular use — more than about an hour a day — of any mobile or cordless phone before the age of 20 raises the risk of brain cancer fivefold. That is more than double the risk reported in the most recent adult studies.

Dr Elisabeth Cardis, head of radiation research at the Centre for Research into Environmental Epidemiology, in Barcelona, warns: 'Children have thinner skulls so more

of the radiation is absorbed, the composition of the brain tissue is more conductive and their cells are dividing more quickly, so damage gets quickly replicated.'

Research last year by Dr Joe Wiart, a specialist on the biological effects of electromagnetic waves at France Telecom (the main national phone operator which owns Orange) showed that children absorb about twice as much radiation as adults.

Children also have a lifetime of exposure to the radiation that multiplies risk, adds Dr Cardis, who used to work on the Interphone study.

While death rates for all the other major cancers are falling, 'for brain cancer they are rising', according to charity Brain Tumour Research. And worse, it is claiming more children, says chairman Wendy Fulcher.

In the UK, cases among children are increasing by almost three per cent a year, with most childhood brain tumours occurring in one to two-year-olds. But how could brain

cancer in children too young to own phones be connected to them?

When Interphone was launched, there were few sources of radiation in children's everyday lives. But these have increased and could start before birth, says Professor Denis Henshaw, head of the radiation research group at Bristol University.

Epidemiologists from McGill University in Montreal revealed that women who worked in low-frequency magnetic environments, when pregnant, such as machinists, hairdressers, nurses and dry-cleaners, were twice as likely to have babies that developed brain tumours.

Low-frequency magnetic fields can suppress production of melatonin, which in pregnant women will deprive the foetal brain of the protective hormone,' says Professor Henshaw, patron of the charity Children with Cancer.

The effect on babies and children does not stop there, according to Professor Stefaan van Gool, who

treats children with brain cancer at Leuven Catholic University, Belgium.

'Cordless baby alarms, toys and phones expose children to daily radiation. Although the intensity is less than a mobile, children are more susceptible to the effects. A lot of young children have Wi-Fi at school so their exposure is continual.'

Professor Lennart Hardell says: 'Why wait for conclusive evidence? Children deserve to be protected and we have enough data to justify warnings and restrictions for them.'

Some countries agree. The Russian Health Protection Agency has advised the government to ban mobile use for under-18s. France is introducing legislation to ban advertising of mobiles to under-14s and their use in nurseries and primary schools. In Salzburg, Austria, Wi-Fi is banned in schools.

Here, the Department of Health circulated leaflets in 2000 advising that children limit use to 'short, essential calls', but the leaflets were distributed

website.

The Mobile Operators Association, meanwhile, dismisses the research as inconclusive and holds to its position that, after the age of two, children's brains are no more vulnerable to microwave emissions than adults' so standard safety limits protect them.

But for Neil Whitfield, a 52-year-old training consultant and father of six, it is not reassurance enough. He had a brain tumour 'the size of a golf ball' removed in a nine-hour operation after years of using his mobile daily in his regional sales management job.

Professor Saeed, who treated Neil, says the fact he felt his ear heating up when using his mobile and got headaches afterwards is a strong indication it was delivering excessive doses of microwave radiation.

DEAF in the ear to which he used to hold his phone, Neil feels that age restrictions on sale and warnings on use should be applied to mobiles in the way they are to cigarettes.

'I was on the phone for about four hours a day. There's no way I'd allow any of my children to use a mobile.'

Chris Woollams's daughter, Catherine, died when she was 25, having had her mobile phone 'glued to her ear in her teens and 20s'. He is convinced it caused her death. He is now a patron of WiredChild, a charity set up to advise parents of the dangers of wireless technology.

So, in the absence of a clear Government message or consensus about risks, what should parents do?

'We know electromagnetic radiation can affect human cells,' says neurosurgeon Dr Ron Beaney of Guy's and St Thomas hospital in London. 'The jury may still technically be out on the link with brain cancer but, in the meantime, most authorities are saying be careful.'

'I routinely ask my patients about their mobile phone use and, like many clinicians, strongly urge caution over use. Use landlines where possible, text rather than call and switch off your phone when not in use. The cost of failing to do this could be significant.'

their life?

MEDICAL MISCELLANY

Why do I get a 'nervous' tummy when I'm anxious?

WE'RE all familiar with the usual signs of stress, such as a rapid heartbeat and sweating. These are controlled by something called the sympathetic nervous system, which looks after our 'fight or flight' response and releases adrenaline when necessary.

But when some people get anxious, this part of the nervous system essentially 'spills over' into the neighbouring parasympathetic nervous system. This is responsible

for controlling digestion and results in your gut being over-stimulated. Food passes through quicker and you need the toilet more often.

What also happens in times of stress is blood is diverted away from non-essential parts of the body — such as the gut — to the brain and muscles. The feeling of 'butterflies' in the stomach is a result of adrenalin constricting the stomach's blood vessels to divert blood away, explains Dr Gary MacKenzie, a consultant gastroenterologist for the NHS and Spire Gatwick Park Hospital.

KITCHEN REMEDIES

Cystitis
TURNIPS, fennel and onions are all good diuretics, which help flush nasty bacteria out of the urine. To get the most benefit, add them raw to salads.



Coughs
NETTLES have traditionally been used to clear phlegm from the lungs. Wearing gloves, add a handful of young nettles to 300ml of boiling water. Mash, strain and drink when cool.





Omega-News

Cancer near a cell-phone transmitter station

RONNI WOLF MD1

DANNY WOLF MD2

From:

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Running title: Cancer near a cell-phone transmitter station

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International Journal of Cancer Prevention

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 2, APRIL 2004

Increased Incidence of Cancer near a Cell-Phone Transmitter Station

by Ronni Wolf and Danny Wolf - Abstract

Significant concern has been raised about possible health effects from exposure to radiofrequency (RF) electromagnetic fields, especially after the rapid introduction of mobile telecommunications systems. Parents are especially concerned with the possibility that children might develop cancer after exposure to the RF emissions from mobile telephone base stations erected in or near schools. The few epidemiologic studies that did report on cancer incidence in relation to RF radiation have generally presented negative or inconsistent results, and thus emphasize the need for more studies that should investigate cohorts with high RF exposure for changes in cancer incidence. The aim of this study is to investigate whether there is an increased cancer incidence in populations, living in a small area, and exposed to RF radiation from a cell-phone transmitter station.

This is an epidemiologic assessment, to determine whether the incidence of cancer cases among individuals exposed to a cell-phone transmitter station is different from that expected in Israel, in Netanya, or as compared to people who lived in a nearby area. Participants are people (n=622) living in the area near a cell-phone transmitter station for 3-7 years who were patients of one health clinic (of DW). The exposure began 1 year before the start of the study when the station first came into service. A second cohort of individuals (n=1222) who get their medical services in a clinic located nearby with very closely matched, environment, workplace and occupational characteristics was used for comparison.

In the area of exposure (area A) eight cases of different kinds of cancer were diagnosed in a period of only one year. This rate of cancers was compared both with the rate of 31 cases per 10,000 per year in the general population and the 2/1222 rate recorded in the nearby clinic (area B).

Relative cancer rates for females were 10.5 for area A, 0.6 for area B and 1 for the whole town of Netanya. Cancer incidence of women in area A was thus significantly higher ($p < 0.0001$) compared with that of area B and the whole city. A comparison of the relative risk revealed that there were 4.15 times more cases in area A than in the entire population.

The study indicates an association between increased incidence of cancer and living in proximity to a cell-phone transmitter station.



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ie. you are not protected too well against breast cancer. SC?

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2009 Oct 30



Signal transduction of the melatonin receptor MT1 is disrupted in breast cancer cells by electromagnetic fields

Groett R, Hanf V, Emons G, Gründker C.

Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany.

Abstract: The growth of estrogen-receptor positive breast cancer cells is inhibited by the pineal gland hormone, melatonin. Concern has been raised that power-line frequency and microwave electromagnetic fields (EMFs) could reduce the efficiency of melatonin on breast cancer cells.

In this study we investigated the impact of EMFs on the signal transduction of the high-affinity receptor MT1 in parental MCF-7 cells and MCF-7 cells transfected with the MT1 gene. The binding of the cAMP-responsive element binding (CREB) protein to a promoter sequence of BRCA-1 after stimulation with melatonin was analyzed by a gel-shift assay and the expression of four estrogen-responsive genes was measured in sham-exposed breast cancer cells and cells exposed to a sinusoidal 50 Hz EMF of 1.2 microT for 48 h. In sham-exposed cells, binding of CREB to the promoter of BRCA-1 was increased by estradiol and subsequently diminished by treatment with melatonin. In cells exposed to 1.2 microT, 50 Hz EMF, binding of CREB was almost completely omitted. Expression of BRCA-1, p53, p21(WAF), and c-myc was increased by estradiol stimulation and subsequently decreased by melatonin treatment in both cell lines, except for p53 expression in the transfected cell line, thereby proving the antiestrogenic effect of melatonin at molecular level. In contrast, in breast cancer cells transfected with MT1 exposed to 1.2 microT of the 50 Hz EMF, the expression of p53 and c-myc increased significantly after melatonin treatment but for p21(WAF) the increase was not significant.

These results convincingly prove the negative effect of EMF on the antiestrogenic effect of melatonin in breast cancer cells. Bioelectromagnetics, 2009. (c) 2009 Wiley-Liss, Inc.

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19882681

Publication scientifique gouvernementale US www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19882681?dopt=Abstract



30 octobre 2009



La transduction du signal du récepteur MT1 de la mélatonine est perturbée dans les cellules du cancer du sein par les champs électromagnétiques.

Groett R, Hanf V, Emons G, Gründker C.

Département de gynécologie et d'obstétrique, de l'Université de Göttingen, Göttingen, Allemagne.

Résumé de l'étude scientifique : La croissance des récepteurs d'œstrogènes positifs des cellules du cancer du sein est inhibée par l'hormone de la glande pinéale, la mélatonine. Des préoccupations ont été exprimées : les champs des Basses Fréquences des lignes électriques et les rayonnements électromagnétiques (CEM) Hautes Fréquences micro-ondes pourraient réduire l'efficacité de la production de mélatonine sur les cellules cancéreuses du sein.

Dans cette étude, nous avons étudié l'impact des CEM sur la transduction du signal de la MT1 de haute affinité pour le récepteur dans les cellules parentales MCF-7 et des cellules MCF-7 transfectées par le gène MT1. La liaison de l'AMPc-réponse est l'élément de liaison (CREB) protéine à une séquence promotrice du gène BRCA-1 après stimulation par la mélatonine, elle a été analysée par quatre gel-test de travail et l'expression mesurée par quatre gènes sensibles d'œstrogènes avec un test de simulation d'exposition pour les cellules cancéreuses du sein et les cellules exposées à un CEM sinusoïdal de 50 Hz de 1,2 microT pendant 48 h. Pour les cellules pseudo-exposées, la liaison de CREB au promoteur du gène BRCA-1 a été augmenté par l'œstradiol et par la suite diminué par un traitement avec la mélatonine. Dans les cellules exposées à 1,2 microT, 50 Hz EMF, la liaison de CREB a été presque entièrement omise. L'expression du gène BRCA-1, p53, p21 (WAF), et c-myc a été augmenté par la stimulation d'œstradiol et ensuite diminué par le traitement de mélatonine dans les deux lignées de cellules, sauf pour l'expression de p53 dans la lignée de cellules transfectées, prouvant ainsi l'effet anti-œstrogénique de la mélatonine au niveau moléculaire. En revanche, dans les cellules cancéreuses du sein transfectées avec la MT1 exposés au 50 Hz à 1,2 microT, l'expression de p53 et c-myc a augmenté de manière significative après le traitement à la mélatonine mais pour p21 (WAF), l'augmentation n'était pas significative.

Ces résultats prouvent de façon convaincante l'effet négatif des CEM sur l'effet anti-œstrogénique de la mélatonine dans les cellules de cancer du sein. Bioelectromagnetics, 2009. (c) 2009 Wiley-Liss, Inc

Professor Lennart Hardell concluded his presentation saying: "There is a consistent pattern of increased risk for acoustic neuroma & glioma after 10 years ipsilateral mobile phone use. Current standard for exposure to microwaves during mobile phone use is not safe for long term tumour risks and needs to be revised."

David O. Carpenter, M.D, Institute for Health and the Environment, University at Albany & Co-Author of the Bioinitiative Report has given evidence at the USA Congressional hearing. He also presented at the Radiation Research Trust Conference in London and said "Swedish studies show elevated brain cancer & acoustic neuromas in individuals using a mobile phone for 10 + years. Israeli studies show parotid gland cancers in heavy mobile phone users. There is overwhelming evidence that in general children are more vulnerable than adults to environmental exposures. Unfortunately children are major users of all phones in today's culture."

Professor Yury GRIGORIEV, Chairman of the Russian National Committee on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection, Russia. Professor Grigoriev gave a powerful presentation with regards to children. He said: "The potential risk to children's health is very high and a completely new problem. Use of mobile phones for those under 18 or pregnant should be restricted. Children have a unique vulnerability as they grow and develop; there are "windows of susceptibility" periods when their organs and systems may be particularly sensitive to the effect of certain environmental threats. The existing standards cannot guarantee the safe, healthy development of the next generation."

Lloyd Morgan, Director of the Central Brain Tumour Registry of the United States (USA) also gave a presentation at the Radiation Research Trust conference. Based on a 30 year latency time for brain tumours, he projects there could be up to 1.6 million mobile phone brain tumours in the USA by 2019. At a treatment cost of \$250K per patient, this would cost \$400 Billion. It would also require 32-fold more neurosurgeons eleven years from now.

Also please read enclosed important statement from ICNIRP Chairman, Paolo Vecchia, see below:

"Info taken from PowerPoint presentation - Professor Paolo Vecchia:

What the ICNIRP guidelines are not:

Mandatory Prescriptions for safety

The "last word" on the issue

Defensive walls for Industry or others

What if long term effects were established?

If available data permit the identification of an adverse effect, but not the detection of a threshold, other risk reducing strategies will have to be used.

Another note:

ICNIRP should also attempt to analyse the risk in terms of levels of consequences that could be quantified.

The acceptability of such risks would, however, be based also on social and economic considerations, and as such fall outside the remit of ICNIRP."

This statement makes it clear that the decision is political and we need the policy makers to take urgent action to adopt biologically based guidelines and not rely on thermal levels only such as the 1998 ICNIRP recommendations.

Further news reports around the Globe about as a result of the Radiation Research Trust Conference

Remember to visit Powerwatch UK for an overview of the conference.

Base stations - keep exposure low

- 4.11 The Stewart Group recommend that in making decisions about the siting of base stations, planning authorities should have the power to ensure that the RF fields to which the public will be exposed will be kept to the lowest practical levels that will be commensurate with the telecommunications system operating effectively (paragraph 1.43).

Base Stations
Kept to Lowest
Levels.

The Stewart Group recommended that operators actively pursue a policy of mast sharing and roaming where practical (paragraph 1.54).

The government would expect an efficient mobile network operator to ensure that this recommendation is met already. However, it will be exploring with the industry ways to ensure this recommendation is met.

The Stewart Group also examined the value of mast sharing and roaming agreements which can offer advantages in terms of providing a better service in rural areas and limiting environmental intrusion. We already require a network operator to examine the possibility of using an existing mast or structure before seeking to put up any new mast. We expect that any operator should be able to verify that this has been considered. We shall also pursue with the industry the report's recommendation that operators pursue a policy of roaming where practical to obviate the need for excessive build-out of networks in rural areas.

Base stations near or in school grounds

- 4.12 The Stewart Group recommended that particular attention should be paid initially to the auditing of base stations near to schools and other sensitive sites (paragraph 1.41).

The Stewart Group recommended, in relation to macrocell base stations sited within school grounds, that the beam of greatest intensity should not fall on any part of the school grounds or buildings without agreement from the school and parents. Similar considerations should apply to macrocell base stations sited near to school grounds (paragraph 1.42).

(School)
no beam
on kids

Government agrees that schools and parents should be reassured that the base stations near schools and other places where children spend considerable time operate within guidelines. We will be working with the Stewart Group on the further issues regarding measurements of emissions from base stations on or near schools and how to take forward the recommendation on the 'beam of greatest intensity'.

We will also be writing to local education authorities in the next few days regarding the Stewart report and will be issuing further guidance to schools and local education authorities in light of the action we have set out in paragraphs 4.5, 4.10 and 4.11.

Health-related research - filling in the gaps in knowledge

- 4.13 The Stewart Group recommended that priority be given to a number of areas of research related particularly to signals from handsets (paragraph 1.57).

The Stewart Group recommended that a substantial research programme should operate under the aegis of a demonstrably independent panel (paragraph 1.58).

Further concerns over wireless technology were raised yesterday when a government adviser warned children should not place computers on their laps when using Wi-Fi internet connections.

Professor Lawrie Challis said this would be a sensible precaution until more was known on the long-term effects of the technology.

Another study advised against siting homes and schools near power pylons because of the possible risk of illness, particularly childhood leukaemia.

From The Sunday Times
April 29, 2007

Don't panic

Nigel Powell answers your web-related queries

Q Can you suggest a wireless router that will transmit broadband throughout my house?

Shahin Boghani, London

A Wi-Fi routers struggle to maintain a strong signal through thick walls. A new generation of routers conforming to a standard known as Draft-N promises longer reach, but may not work with existing kit. You can also try a PowerLine wireless adaptor (£58, tinyurl.com/3yvjvge), which relays a signal around a house and works with most routers.

dontpanic@sunday-times.co.uk

From Yesterdays Times Newspaper

From Times Online
April 28, 2007

* Wi-fi laptops 'pose health risk to children'

Patrick Foster

Children should not put laptop computers with wi-fi connections on their lap because of the potential health risks, the Government's leading adviser on mobile phone safety says.

Lawrie Challis gave warning that the effects of wi-fi on children should be monitored, amid growing concern about emissions from such networks.

Professor Challis, chairman of the Mobile Telecommunications Health Research Programme, said that children should keep a safe distance from the embedded antennas on wi-fi-enabled laptops until more research had been carried out. *

"With a desktop computer, the transmitter will be in the tower. This might be perhaps 20cm from your leg and the exposure would then be around 1 per cent of that from a mobile phone," he told *The Daily Telegraph*. "However, if you put a laptop straight on your lap and were using wi-fi you could be around 2cm from the transmitter and receiving comparable exposure to that

CHILDREN under the age of 12 should not be allowed to use mobile phones because their health could be at risk, an expert warned yesterday.

Professor Lawrie Challis said there was evidence that children were more likely to be harmed because of their undeveloped immune systems.

Only five years ago, parents were issued with official advice saying they should not give mobiles to children under eight.

Professor Challis, a member of the Mobile Telecommunications and Health Research Programme, made his comments at the launch of a huge international study into mobile phone safety.

More than 250,000 people who use mobile phones will be monitored for 30 years to see if they develop a range of diseases never before monitored, including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, motor neurone disease, stroke and heart problems.

It will also examine whether mobiles can trigger cancer.

Although many studies have suggested that mobile phones are safe, scientists are concerned about a significant number of them linking mobiles to a form of brain tumour.

A report from the Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones concluded in May 2000 that there was no clear evidence of harm to health from exposure to mobile phone signals.

It added that further research was needed and called for a precautionary approach. However, there is unease over the safety

Ban mobiles for children under 12, says expert

implications for children. Experts believe that children's thinner skulls could put them at more risk from radiation emitted by handsets.

Their fears, which follow a number of studies showing children's brains "warming up" when they use a mobile, have led to the warnings that under-12s should not use mobiles at all.

Fears

Some experts also believe adults should use hands-free devices as much as possible and that teens should only text.

Professor Challis said: "I think it's better if children don't use them but it's up to parents. I'm a scientist, not a risk manager."

Fears over the safety of mobile phones began over a decade ago when studies suggested that

bulky handsets in the 1980s could increase the risk of brain tumours. However, these analogue phones were replaced by smaller devices which emitted less radiation.

The latest study - the Cohort Study on Mobile Phones, or Cosmo - will span five European countries and involve participants aged 18 to 69. It hopes to fill the gap in long-term research which experts believe is needed to give mobiles the all-clear.

Although studies have not suggested a strong link with cancer, one or two have hinted constant use could cause head and neck cancer. These focused on those who developed cancer and were then asked to reduce their use.

Cosmo will track mobile phone use from the start to find if there is a higher rate of disease among those who use phones more.



Calls may put youngsters at risk

More whales set to die

A BAN on whaling is about to be scrapped in a move likely to condemn thousands of the creatures to brutal deaths.

The International Whaling Commission will unveil plans to legitimise whaling, undoing one of the iconic triumphs of the environmental movement.

A working group of the IWC will vote on a plan to end the ban on whaling imposed in 1986.

Under proposals, it would effectively award whaling quotas to Japan, Norway and Iceland for a 10-year period. These three countries already exploit loop-

holes in the ban and kill up to 1,900 whales a year. The proposals include setting up a South Atlantic whale sanctuary.

Last night, conservationists condemned the move to abolish the ban.

Claire Bass, of the World Society for the Protection of Animals, said: "The fact that this proposal is even being discussed shows just how far out of touch the IWC is with modern values."

"It is entirely missing the point that blasting conscious animals with exploding harpoons is grossly inhumane."

Fake hero faces charge

A CHEAT who pretended to be a war hero for 20 years and paraded in fake medals could be prosecuted after his lies were exposed by former soldiers.

Pub landlord Billy Dailly, 58, wore replica medals he had cut himself and claimed he had served in the Falklands.

He was even pictured at a Remembrance Sunday dinner last year wearing his "awards" and a Parachute Regiment tie.

Now a Worcester Police spokesman says there could be an investigation under the

Armed Forces Act 2006 if evidence was presented.

Dailly's two decades of lies were exposed by genuine paratroopers Peter Elcock and Joe Harvey. Dailly was forced to confess in front of customers in his packed pub in Worcester before fleeing in shame.

Mr Elcock, 53, and Mr Harvey, 55, revealed Dailly's name was not on the list of medal winners.

Yesterday Dailly, who did serve with the Gordon Highlanders in Ulster, said the deception was "a wind-up that got out of hand"

Dear Head Teacher and Governing Body (Health and Safety Committee),

In the UK, the Government's Information and Communication Technology (ICT) agency for education, BECTA, is promoting and celebrating the use of mobile phones and hand-held wireless devices in schools.

However, the UK Government's Department of Health and Chief Medical Officers recommend that to avoid potential adverse health effects, young people under the age of 16 should not use mobile phones for non-essential calls (1). The International Commission for Electromagnetic Safety and some foreign governments are also calling for young people to limit their use of mobile phones and wireless technologies. France has banned pupils from using mobile phones in school.

"Do I believe mobile phones can cause brain cancer? The answer is yes, I do." Australian neurosurgeon Dr Charlie Teo. "The concern is not just brain tumours, but other health effects associated or reported to be associated with cell phones, including behavioural disturbances, salivary gland tumours, male infertility and microwave sickness syndrome. ...we should be concerned." Australian neurosurgeon Dr Vini Khurana. "It is not just brain tumours that these studies show an increased risk of but other types of cancers, migraines and cardiovascular disease. There are all kinds of health effects that can potentially occur with cell phone use." American neuro-oncologist Dr. Santosh Kesari. "Given the advice from the Department of Health, we would not endorse the compulsory use of mobile phones in schools for children under the age of 16." Braintumourresearch.org.

Several independent epidemiological studies have found that the use of mobile or cordless phones is associated with an increased risk of some brain or salivary gland tumours, after long-term use (2,3,4). The highest risks of tumours were in young people who started to use the phones under the age of 20 (5). Scientific studies have also found that mobile communication technologies may decrease fertility, alter brain function/behaviour, decrease cognitive abilities, alter the immune system and have adverse cardiovascular effects. Some people are more sensitive to the modulated microwaves emitted from wireless technologies than others.

The safety of mobile communication technologies is a controversial subject. This is a field where there are conflicts of interest and economic and political pressures. There are also scientific questions still to be answered. But the assertion that there are no damaging effects of mobile phones on our bodies is not supported by the scientific literature (6, www.emf-portal.de/db_status.php?l=e&sform=6, or search www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/). Some reports describe adverse effects and others find no effect. Biological systems are complex, and the way our bodies respond can depend upon biological or environmental conditions. Nevertheless, some people using wireless technologies in schools are likely to have molecules or cells in such a condition that the radiation will cause damage.

We realise that schools are under pressure to adopt new technologies, but we would like you to be aware of the warnings given by the Department of Health and members of the medical and scientific communities against the use of mobile phones by young people. Compulsory exposure to mobile phones in the classroom takes away the rights of pupils (parents) or teachers to decide for themselves whether they want to take potential risks with their health.

Many of the adverse biological effects published are also seen at exposures relevant to Wi-Fi-enabled devices. The choice of wired or wireless networks and which technologies are used currently lies with the school. Consider taking a safety-first, precautionary approach and wire-up, using dedicated network cabling (not power line communication), with plug-in network points for use throughout the school.

The current safety guidelines for electromagnetic fields are no longer considered protective by the European Environment Agency, the International Commission for Electromagnetic Safety or the European Parliament. New biologically-based safety guidelines are being drawn up by an international group of experts, The Scientific Panel on Electromagnetic Health Risks, and will be published this year. Please wait to read the new, biologically-based safety guidelines before investing in any wireless technologies.

Sent to you from www.Wifiinschools.org.uk. The letter is also kindly supported by Voice - the Union for Education Professionals, The Radiation Research Trust, Cavisbr, Wiredchild and P.A.M.T. (Precautionary Approach to Microwave Technology).
Electronic version and links can be found on www.wifiinschools.org.uk/resources/letter+May+2010.pdf
E-mail: contact@wifiinschools.org.uk Address: BM Wifiinschools.org.uk, London, WC1N 3XX May 2010

To whom it may concern

ZAHL

9/11-62603-743/2005

DATUM

December, 5th 2005

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POSTFACH 527, 5010 SALZBURG

BETREFF

WLAN and DECT in Schools and Kindergardens

TEL (0662) 8042 - 2969

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geshyg@salzburg.gv.at

Dear Governor/Head Teacher/Concerned Parent,

I was kindly asked by some parents to inform you about health effects from WLAN Networks in schools. I will do this in a very short summary.

WLAN antennas are emitting microwave radiation in the frequency range 2400-2485 MHz - it is the same as used by microwave ovens. The pulses change their amplitude 10 times per second in stand by (10 Hz) with a very sharp rise. The exposure depends on the distance to the antenna which could be very small in the case of antennas build in the notebook. Despite the widespread use of WLAN there are no studies available on short- or long-term effects from WLAN exposures. Based on first empirical evidence from sensitive people the signal seems to be very "biologically active". The symptoms seen so far are the same seen in base station studies: headaches, concentration difficulty, restlessness, memory problems etc. *

The official advice of the Public Health Department of the Salzburg Region is not to use WLAN and DECT in Schools or Kindergardens.

Best regards

Dr. Gerd Oberfeld MD
Salzburg Region
Public Health Department

(one of the
independent scientist)

Exposure to high frequency electromagnetic fields, biological effects and health consequences (100 kHz-300 GHz)

Review of

the scientific evidence on dosimetry, biological effects, epidemiological observations, and health
consequences concerning exposure to high frequency electromagnetic fields (100 kHz to 300 GHz)

Editors:

Paolo Vecchia, Rüdiger Matthes, Gunde Ziegelberger

James Lin, Richard Saunders, Anthony Swerdlow



ICNIRP 16/2009

International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection

phones were introduced very early has it been possible to look at ten years of usage or more. Much longer lag periods have been examined for occupational RF exposures, however. The published studies include some large occupational cohorts of good design and quality, except that there has been poor assessment of the degree of RF exposure, which render the results difficult to interpret.

The majority of research has focused on brain tumors and to some extent on leukemia. However, because the RF research questions are not driven by a specific biophysical hypothesis but rather by a general concern that there are unknown or misunderstood effects of RF fields, studies on other health effects may be equally justified. Examples are eye diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, and cognitive function. Given the increase of new mobile phone technologies, it is essential to follow various possible health effects from the very beginning, particularly since such effects may be detected only after a long duration, due to the prolonged latency period of many chronic diseases. Thus, research is needed to address long-term exposure, as well as diseases other than those included in the ongoing case-control studies.

Another gap in the research is children. No study population to date has included children, with the exception of studies of people living near radio and TV antennas. Children are increasingly heavy users of mobile phones, they might be particularly susceptible to harmful effects (although there is no evidence of this), and they are likely to accumulate many years of exposure during their lives.

but there
wouldn't be
there is a gap in research

World Health
Organization

(9)

Children's EMF Research Agenda

Introduction & general comments

The Working Group considered research recommendations for studies relevant to the risk of adverse health effects in children from exposure to electromagnetic fields (EMFs). The issues under consideration reflected and amplified the various suggestions and proposals made by the individual presenters at the preceding WHO Workshop on Childhood Sensitivity to EMFs held in Istanbul on 9 & 10 June 2004. The workshop proceedings are available in a special edition of *Bioelectromagnetics* (in press).

Particular issues included the role of extremely low frequency (ELF) magnetic fields in the development of childhood cancer and possible risks from mobile phone radiofrequency (RF) radiation, especially regarding brain cancer and cognitive function. Less emphasis was given to risks from exposure to static fields and to fields associated with security devices. However, pregnant workers are employed in retail industries with an increasing prevalence of security and identity devices, including devices for electronic article surveillance (RFID/EAS). A better understanding of the dosimetry and possible health effects for this region of the spectrum is needed, since it is not clear that extrapolation from higher and lower frequency regions is sufficient.

Separate breakout groups considered research recommendations for further epidemiological studies, laboratory studies (including those using volunteers, animals and *in vitro* techniques), and dosimetry work which were then discussed in a plenary session. The relevance of these different studies to health risks in people varies. Epidemiological studies of the distribution of disease in populations and the factors that influence this distribution provide direct information on the health of people exposed to an agent and are given the highest weighting. However, they may be affected by bias and confounding, and their observational nature makes it difficult to infer causal relationships, except when the evidence is strong. Experimental studies using volunteers can give valuable insight into the transient physiological effects of acute exposure, although for ethical reasons these studies are normally restricted to healthy people. Recommendations concerning laboratory studies using children are, of course, subject to appropriate ethical approval. Studies of animals, tissues and cell cultures are also important but are given less weight. Animal studies can often be expected to provide qualitative information regarding potential health outcomes, but the data may not be extrapolated to provide quantitative estimates of risk, largely because of differences between species. Studies carried out at the cellular level are normally used to investigate mechanisms of interaction, but are not generally taken alone as evidence of effects *in vivo*. Nevertheless, each type of study has a role to play in determining the scientific plausibility of any potential health risk.

Dosimetry provides a precise measure of the interaction of EMFs with people, and exposure assessment provides an estimate of individual and population exposure to EMFs that contributes to the assessment of the likely impact of exposure on health. Each such assessment needs to consider all sources of EMF (low and high frequencies) to which an individual or a population may be exposed.

General recommendations

The Dosimetry Working Group made the following general recommendations:

- ✱ A better understanding of foetal and childhood exposure to EMFs is required, including an assessment of exposure to the high static magnetic fields encountered around magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) equipment and the lower static magnetic fields encountered in public transport vehicles, and an assessment of exposure to ELF fields, especially residential exposure from under-floor electrical heating and from transformers in apartment buildings. For RF fields, exposure assessment is particularly weak for base stations and TV and radio towers and needs further exploration. **High Priority**

Rationale: This information, in combination with dosimetric modelling and an understanding of possible

Regulations and Ethical Guidelines

[Back to Regulations and Ethical Guidelines Menu](#)

Directives for Human Experimentation

NUREMBERG CODE

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonable to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment.

The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.

2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment.
4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.
5. No experiment should be conducted where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.
6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.
7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability, or death.
8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.
9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.
10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.

Reprinted from *Trials of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals under Control Council Law No. 10, Vol. 2, pp. 181-182.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949.

tomorrow hopefully it will be posted.

The latest judgement is outrageous, I cannot believe that the Deputy High Court Judge Sir Richard Tucker, has had the full opportunity to hear the true facts. This goes against two high court rulings _:

1) High Court case before Mr Justice Moses of Yasmin Skelt v First Secretary of State and Orange PCS Limited, on 26th September, 03, the Treasury Solicitor on behalf of HM Government conceded with costs the High Court Appeal against the Planning Inspector's decision letter in favour of Orange on the ground stated in the Consent order that "The Inspector failed to adequately consider the weight to be given to the health concerns". Russell Primary School was nearby. In his decision letter the Inspector had written "Because the mast conformed to ICNIRP guidelines there was no need to consider health concerns".

2) Mr Justice Richards in his High Court Judgment in the case of Mrs Jodie Phillips and Hutchinson 3G on 22 October 2003 ruled that not only people's health fears have to be taken into account but also in addition concerning the location for the Mast and Base Station selected by the Network Operator that the Question is not just "Is this an acceptable location but is this the best location?" The Judge then stated "and for the purpose of answering that question, one can and should look at whatever alternative possibilities there may be."

Childrens Act

The Children's Act 1989 should be taken into account Part 3 Section 17 Places a legal obligation on Local Authorities to protect children in their area against significant harm and abuse or the risk of. The Children's Act stands apart from other legislation in so much as the risk of harm does not have to be proven or to have taken place, but could be a likelihood or perceived risk. There is ample worldwide research concerning electromagnetic radiation to suggest a likelihood of a perceived risk.

We do not want to wait until it is too late for our Children, they are our future, we are mapping cancer clusters surrounding mobile phone masts and are showing that the clusters of illness are falling in the beam of greatest intensity. I have given written evidence as proof of this at the All Party Mobile Inquiry recently at Westminster.

We do not want to be in the position placed on Authorities in Paris, who ordered Orange to suspend operations at a school after eight children developed cancer. A similar situation has happened in Spain, exclusion zones are now in place.

The limits set in the UK are some of the highest limits set in the world - our standards are 3000 units higher than many other Countries, it would be illegal to operate at the UK standard in many parts of the world.

Kind Regards
Eileen O'Connor

Subject: Re: Fw: Lanarkshire School from JO'B

I suspect a mast probably o2 B T or dolphin. This school needs to have readings taken inside the school to see if the signals received in the school are what we have had here, as reports i have now collected where readings were made inside homes all show consistent similarities.

They show something unusual taking place and people ill around the source. People called hummers have the problems and the people who lived beside them have serious health probes and deaths. some of the hummers committed suicide. 145 to 150hz down to 100hz is arriving we think down or with the power lines. 17 hz or there about is also mentioned as are Dolphin and orange together and B T . the people did not know where the noise was coming from as they did not know about tetra which is very noisy. My home had very low sound of 20to 30hz fluctuating rapidly down to 8hz being carried with this. These reports state that ill health will occur as well as damage to the buildings. If you can understand that an opera singer can shatter a wine glass at a certain frequency you may understand what is happening with the problem with these readings We are being shaken to death. Catherine Fraser in Dunbarton had these effects and the police came and also experienced the same thing that occurs here and gave written statements.

This has been reported today in the Mail . The child in the next house to Catherine has now got a brain tumour. We are all hearing a real noise and several people heard it at Catherine's house. Craig Lockhead o f Strathclyde university did the readings, and is now very excited about what was occurring as i went through to where she lived and found that the houses were made of metal. Anstruther here with a Mast has M N D at a metal building. The power line from the mast at Drumcarrow had high magnetic fields where a former resident

30/06/04

CHILDREN ACT 1989

PART 3 Section 17 Places a legal obligation on Local Authorities to protect children in their area against significant harm and or abuse or the risk of.

The Children Act stands apart from other legislation in so much as the risk of harm does not have to be proven or to have taken place, *but could be a likelihood or perceived risk.*

We now have ample worldwide research about *pulsing/melatonin* to suggest a likelihood or perceived risk.