

## Suggested Public Health Experiment

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### Background

In a radio interview In Swedish Radio P1 on February 1 2011, says Lars Mjönes, Expert within the Swedish Radiation Safety Authority (SSM), that results from recent research indicate that weak non-ionization radiation may accelerate damages on carcinogen cells caused by other factors.

As late as in October 2010 Motorola introduced warning texts in their mobile phone manuals where e.g. the following is stated:

**5) A few animal studies, however, have suggested that low levels of RF could accelerate the development of cancer in laboratory animals. In one study, mice genetically altered to be predisposed to developing one type of cancer developed more than twice as many such cancers when they were exposed to RF energy compared to controls.”**

This information from both SSM and a mobile phone manufacturer makes it motivated to more closely investigate the effect from such radiation on the public health. In the following is proposed an experiment that might give solid proofs and a base for corrective actions, should convincing results be found.

### Proposed controlled study

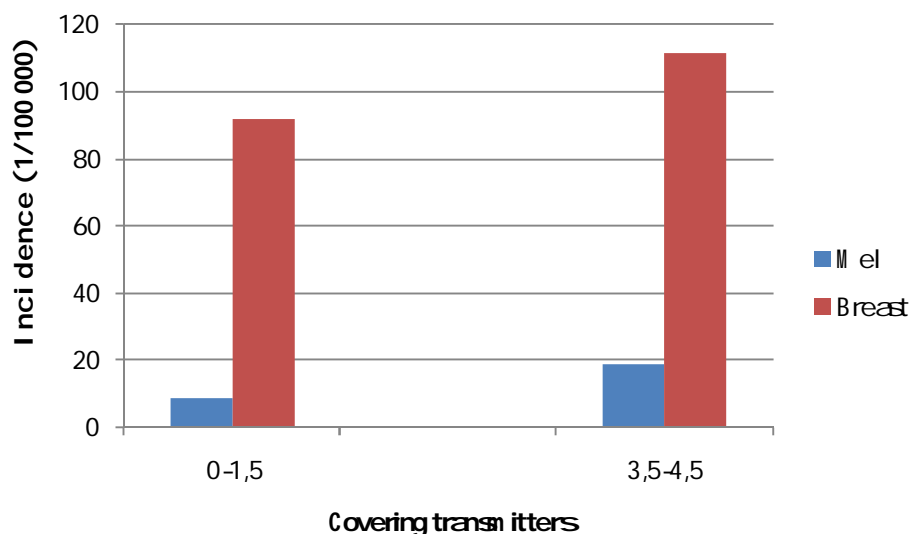
1. We split the country into 289 communes (municipalities, or areas) and register the incidence of a cancer disease, e.g. the skin cancer form melanoma in those areas.
2. Then we will install radio transmitters, radiating weak non-ionizing radiation of such frequency and polarity, that the body absorbs maximum power during night time, especially if the bed works as a receiver antennae in a resonant direction.
3. Some communes will be exposed only from one transmitter while others will be covered by up to five transmitters from different directions. The hypothesis is that inhabitants covered by several transmitters will be at higher risk of sleeping in a resonant direction than people living in communes covered by only one transmitter.
4. Then the transmitters will be turned on to continuously radiate 24h/ day, year after year as we follow the cancer incidence statistics recorded in all individual communes.
5. After 50 years the statistics will be collected to check if communes covered by several transmitters have shown significantly higher cancer incidence than those covered by only one transmitter.
6. As an extra control we will also collect corresponding information on another cancer form, e.g. breast cancer.

### Request of study permission

Due to the statement given by SSM I regard it as well motivated to perform this experiment to see if such weak radiation can have any influence on population health and especially on important cancer forms.

I therefore request permission from the Swedish Government to carry out such a study.

In case the request is refused, I can inform that the experiment already has been performed and that the results fully support the study hypothesis. See the graph below.



**Figure 1.** The result of the experiment.

### Discussion

From Figure 1 is noted that the 56 communes being covered by 0.5-1.5 transmitters had a melanoma incidence of 8.4/100 000 inhabitants and year. The incidence of breast cancer among women was 92.1. Those 50 communes covered by 3.5 or more transmitters had an incidence of in average 18.6 respective 111.8.

An increase from one to four transmitters thus caused an incidence increase of 10.2 for melanoma and 19.7 for breast cancer.

A statistical analysis of the detailed data material shows that the probability that this result can be dismissed as a matter of curiosity, as the the former GD of SSM (SSI) said in 2003, is less than 0.000001, [1].

The result of this experiment confirms the statement by the SSM expert Lars Mjönes, that weak non-ionizing radiation can increase the risk for cancer caused by other factors, e.g. UV-radiation from the sun. The conclusion drawn by SSM is, according to their web page, that we shall be cautious and avoid sunshine.

### Note

The commune data used in this study were collected during the period 1989-1993. The transmitters were installed over the country beginning from 1955 to fully cover the 289 communes within a 10-year period.

### Reference

1. Hallberg Ö, Johansson O. Melanoma incidence and frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting. Arch Environ Health (2002); 57: 32-40