



Translation of [the news report from RTBF](#) (Belgium), time : from 12min20sec-17min40sec.

12' 22" Journalist:

Professor Franz Adelkofer, coordinator of the Reflex report, considers that today we are playing with fire.

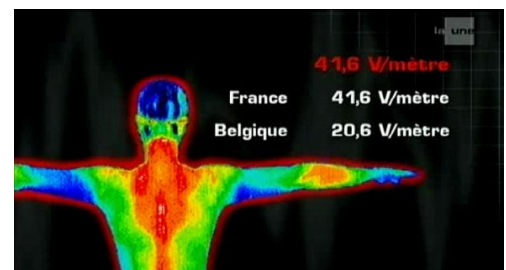
12' 25" Professor Franz Adelkofer:

"This is real evidence that hyperfrequency electro magnetic fields can have geno-toxic effects. And this damaged DNA is always the cause of cancer. We've found these damaging effects on the genes at levels well below the safety limits, that's why we think it is urgent to base our safety limits on the biological effects not on the thermic ones, they should be based on biology not on physics."



13' 04" Journalist:

It's true that the current level is fairly high because it takes account only of the heating effect of microwaves, the only one that international authorities recognize. At present it is 41.6V per metre. In France it has been left at 41.6V/m, in Belgium it has already been divided in half. In Switzerland it has been reduced to 5V/m, a precautionary measure that some people would like to see copied in Belgium.



13' 28" Journalist:

By coincidence it is in Switzerland, in Geneva, that the World Health Organisation has its headquarters.

Dr Emilie van Deventer is Madame 'electromagnetic field', she is the one who issues the recommendations. These negative radio waves around mobile phones do not seem to interfere with her line of thought.

13' 47" Dr Emilie van Deventer WHO:

"The exposure of the human being to this radiation is much greater than it was previously, so it is important to review these recommendations and -



13' 58" Journalist:

"You think the limits really should be reviewed, and maybe reset at a lower level?"

14' 02" Dr Emilie van Deventer WHO :

"No, no, I didn't say that the limits should be reduced, but that the studies that have been carried out already should be reviewed in depth to see if we should reduce the limits that are in force at present. So we are going to review them all, and we are going to assess them in the way the WHO assesses things."

14' 27" Journalist:

Assess them in the way the WHO assesses things - what does that mean? On the table there is a hefty volume of 600 pages, the BioInitiative report. It summarises more than 2000 scientific studies, with disturbing conclusions. So why are they going to redo the same work?

14' 42" Dr Emilie van Deventer WHO :

"We are going to look at the same studies, we have already looked at the same studies as the BioInitiative group."

14' 49" Journalist:

"And what are your conclusions?"

14' 51" Dr Emilie van Deventer WHO :

"We are going to publish them in this monograph . . ."

14' 56" Journalist:

"So in fact we'll have to wait for 2 or 3 years to know?"

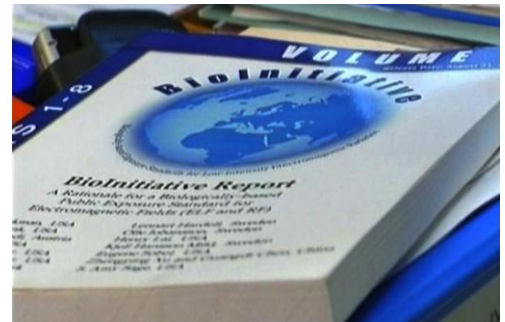
14' 59" Dr Emilie van Deventer WHO :

"Yes, that's so."

15' 01" Journalist :

So it's clear that here things are going round in circles. We're left not any the wiser, and intrigued by this BioInitiative report.

It's true that scientists from all over the world have taken part in this work. We have a meeting at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, in the department of neuroscience to be precise, with Professor Olle Johansson, one of the authors of the BioInitiative report, and its conclusions are beyond question.



15' 28" Professor Olle Johansson:

"We could clearly see that today's exposure limits are much too high, and we suggest that they should be reduced by a factor of at least 1000, if not by 10,000."

15' 42" Journalist:

He is concerned about the worldwide invasion of this radiation:

15' 46" Professor Olle Johansson:

"In all countries people are exposed round the clock, like you, like me, we've been exposed even while we are sitting here."



The exposure affects our whole body, we are bombarded continuously and we can't get away from it. And the question is, is our body equipped to face this sort of radiation? Has evolution provided us with a shell that can protect us from this radiation coming from all sides? And obviously the answer is no, we don't have that kind of protection, so we are left to pray and to hope that it isn't dangerous, but it's an empty hope."

16' 22" Journalist:

Is there any connection between electromagnetic fields and health? The Interphone study is supposed to enlighten us. It's the most wide-ranging study ever undertaken in this field. For 8 years scientists from 13 different countries went over with a toothcomb the details of GSM phone use by 14,000 patients who had brain cancer.

Only problem, the results promised in 2006 have still not been published because the scientists are not on the same wavelength when it comes to interpreting the results.

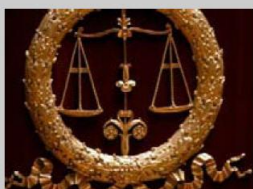
16' 50" Journalist:

Meanwhile it is ICNIRP, an international organization based in Munich, that has the final word on matters of safety standards. For a start the WHO has relied on their calculations to establish their recommendations. It goes without saying that Dr Bernhardt, the former president of ICNIRP, is someone whose opinion has carried weight.

17' 07" Dr Jürgen H. Bernhardt:
 "There may be biological effects but in order to set safety limits it's important to know if these effects are relevant for human health."
 17' 20" Journalist:
 "And in your opinion, are they relevant?"
 17' 24" Dr Jürgen H. Bernhardt:
 "At the moment there is no need to change the limits."
 17' 30" Journalist:
 "So for you, there are no problems for human health?"
 17' 33" Dr Jürgen H. Bernhardt:
 "I see no problem for the moment, maybe because the safety factors were calculated with a wide margin."



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Crown Court of Nanterre
 JUDGEMENT

Crown Court of Nanterre (TGI) - France : Citizens living near phone masts vs. Bouygues Telecom.

Extract from the Judgement given on 18 September 2008 [\[Judgement PDF page 4\]](#):

"Reason for the decision: the health risk.

"To expose one's neighbour against his will to a certain risk, and not a hypothetical one as the defence has claimed, constitutes in itself a public nuisance. Its egregious character is due to the fact that it has a bearing on human health.

"If this risk were to materialise in significant health problems, this would constitute a different type of offence deserving a more severe sentence, in accordance with the gravity of the problems."

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