

1 Lake Cedar Group testified against that bill and it did not go forward. Lake
2 Cedar Group said no research is needed. I have a video and I need help on
3 how to play this. You will be hearing from Dr. Ross Wilkins an orthopedic
4 oncologist. Then you will be hearing from Dr. Goldsmith, an epidemiologist and
5 then you will be hearing from Dr. Litovitz. Dr. Litovitz testified with me in a
6 congressional staff briefing two summers ago on a bill sponsored by
7 Representative Tancredo and the Vermont delegation against preemption. As
8 you recall Lake Cedar Group tried to preempt Jefferson County's previous
9 decision. And he explained in detail and we will leave the complete videotape
10 with you as to why this kind of radiation is a hazard. You ready?

11 UNKNOWN: Yes.

12 CARNEY: Okay. And it will be blanks for all the narrating. I
13 guess this is one of those blanks. TAPE - We can divide electromagnetic
14 radiation into four categories. One category is radiation that is athermal
15 meaning it does not heat the body but is ionizing meaning it can damage cells.
16 An example would be x-rays. Another category is radiation that both heats the
17 body and damages cells. An example would be extensive exposure to x-rays.
18 All ionizing radiation is strictly regulated. A third category is non-ionizing
19 radiation at a high enough intensity to heat the body. Very intense exposure to
20 radio and TV signals are examples of this type of radiation. These categories
21 have been studied extensively and standards have been set to limit human
22 exposure to such radiation. What Lookout Mountain residents are concerned
23 about is the fourth category, non-ionizing radiation that is not intense enough to

1 heat the body. Relatively little research has been conducted on the biological
2 effects of chronic exposure to this type of radiation. The FCC safety standard
3 for broadcast antennas in the United States depends on frequency and is at
4 least 200 microwatts per square centimeter. This standard is based on the
5 belief that there is no harmful effect at levels too low to cause a thermal effect.
6 But other governments have much more stringent standards and some
7 scientists now believe they can show cell damage even when there is short term
8 exposure at levels well below the current FCC standards. Dr. Ross Wilkins is an
9 orthopedic oncologist and president of the Musculoskeletal Tumor Society. In
10 my early days as an orthopedist I was involved in a lot of hemophiliac kids and
11 they would receive blood products just to prevent them from bleeding to death. I
12 mean it was an essential thing. Well we started seeing very unusual infections
13 in these young children, these hemophiliacs. And it was very unusual, never
14 seen before. And we went to the epidemiologist and we said what's going on?
15 There's something wrong. Help us figure this out and they looked at things of
16 course. This was early and they said don't worry. We can't find anything wrong.
17 These are just sporadic cases, these are inaudible and all of the jargon that they
18 use. And said don't worry about it. It's fine. Well as it turns out in point of fact
19 all of those kids had aids and you cannot assume that no harm will be done
20 unless you have the facts. And it takes time and to put the population of
21 Lookout Mountain and that area under an experimental status saying well let's
22 put the towers up and see what happens. Well it's just ridiculous and it should
23 not be done.