



Mobile Communication in “good” company with tobacco and dioxins



Today, tobacco or dioxins are clearly considered carcinogenic. But it took two decades for the WHO to recognize this as well.

What about high-frequency mobile radiation? Will it take decades to confirm what evidently has long been known?

In 1992 the era of mobile communications was initiated. In 1999 Nokia brought the first mass-distributable mobile phone to the market and in 2007 came Apple's first smartphone. Until 2013, more smartphones than conventional mobile phones were sold.

Since then, the use of mobile communications has increased even more rapidly.

According to the Federal Network Agency, in 2018 Germany had already been covered by 74,280 mobile broadcasting stations; which according to the Federal Office for Radiation Protection have a transmission power of 20 to 50 watts each.

The introduction of the new 5G standard would require up to 800,000 new base stations with a high transmission power, placed in short distances of about 100 – 200 meters, especially in cities.

This results in an exceedance of the currently valid threshold values by up to a hundred times. In addition, thousands of satellites in low earth orbits are to transmit with high transmission power.

In recent years, a number of scientific studies investigated a possible carcinogenic effect caused by mobile phone radiation.

Already in 2002, the authors Dr. G. Carlo and M. Schram in their book pointed to the danger of mobile communication causing cell damage and which – with a high probability – could lead to cancer.

Since 2011 even the WHO rates high-frequency radiation from 2G, 3G and 4G networks to “possibly be carcinogenic”, category 2B.

In 2012, an Italian court recognized a brain tumor, which had resulted from the use of mobile communication, as an occupational disease.

In 2017 one Swedish study caused a great sensation by revealing the relationship between mobile phone usage and the risk of becoming ill through a brain tumor. It documents the fact that high frequency radiation exposure over more than 10 years is carcinogenic to humans.

Especially those people who started using mobile phones at an age under 20 have a higher risk of developing cancer.

In addition to this, in this study by the Swedish oncologist Lennart Hardell, an insightful comparison to previously recognized carcinogenic substances is drawn, namely: “None of the today's established carcinogens, including tobacco, could have been firmly identified as increasing risk in the first 10 years or so since first exposure.”

And indeed, the interaction between smoking and cancer had only been scientifically confirmed after two decades.

Particularly interesting however is that Hardell, already in the 80s, proved that dioxin, a group of toxic chemicals, was carcinogenic in humans. However, the classification of dioxins as carcinogenic was recognized by the WHO only in 1997.

In Germany, Prof. Dr. Franz Adlkofer undertook a scientific examination of the official recommendation regarding radiation protection for the population. Amongst others, in a presentation on this subject in 2014 he concluded that the limits of high frequency radiation had been at odds with scientific standards since their inception.

“They do not protect people exposed to the radiation; they rather protect the interests of industry and politics. The processes at their introduction, safeguarding and defense meet all criteria of institutional corruption.”

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