

BUILDING WEALTH IN CHANGING TIMES



The Solari Report

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A blue-toned background image of a circuit board with a house shape in the center.

Beware the Smart Grid
with Blake Levitt



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C. AUSTIN FITTS: It is my pleasure to introduce to you, someone you just heard last month. An amazing, amazing, all I can say is one of our heroes, Blake Levitt who is a science writer.

She has what I consider to be the premier book on electro-magnetic fields. That's what we talked about last month. I really encourage you to get her books. They're really a wonderful introduction and overview of phenomena which is relatively recent and is very invisible but is having a profound impact on our lives and health.

So Blake, did you manage to get with us.

BLAKE LEVITT: I am. I'm here.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well, I can't thank you enough for coming back. We ended up in our last discussion with a question on Smart Grids and there was just an incredible interest and energy so I'm very appreciative of your taking the time and coming back to join us.

So why don't we just dive right in. Could you explain to us, what is a Smart Grid?

BLAKE LEVITT: Okay. But first I'd like to say it's a pleasure being back with you Catherine. I enjoy your program.

So here I am. Smart Grids. Smart Grids are probably the dumbest thing I've seen in a very long time. It is a massive restructuring of our electro-utility grid for one, but it's an extreme complex of Federal proposals. It comes in three basic parts.

One part is a communications branch, called broadband over power



lines which are marrying a high frequency communications factor to our power line infrastructure creating a complicated multi-frequency field. And we can talk about why that's a problem a little later on.

Another component of smart grids is bringing entire new power line corridors to areas where they hope to, people hope to, developers hope to garner alternative energy sources like wind, or windy areas like off the coast of Maine, to solar farms in the desert, but usually in these areas we don't have power line corridors that go directly to them so there's that component.

And then there's this other component that's making people scratch their heads saying what were people thinking when they came up with this one. That has to do with what people are literally calling the smart grid, which has to do with a complex interaction, having to do with a metering system with interior appliances creating what are called mesh networks. They are two-way control communications systems between an electric utility and you, with your appliances.

Now, let me explain exactly how that system works and why there are problems with it. Eventually what will happen is that all of your interior appliances, whether that's your microwave oven, your regular oven, your washer, your dryer, your computer, your television, your coffee maker, your furnace, your air conditioners, whatever. Whatever uses electricity will have embedded antennae in it. A lot of the new appliances that are being manufactured right now are already coming that way. Those antennae's will communicate wirelessly to another meter, that's called a smart meter that is now being attached to millions of homes across the country. That meter will transmit at a slightly higher frequency, wirelessly, to a central hub that will gather that information and maintain it for billing purposes.

Now what happens with the smart meters is that you can get aggregate exposures from one meter being bounced from your neighbors meter to your meter to the next meter, etc. etc. So that at the end of that line, you could be having an aggregate exposure of 500 possibly even up to 1,000 other meters before the information actually gets sent on to the central



hub. It's kind of a Frankenstein design. This thing is so over designed that it's just amazing. Anybody that looks at it for the first time that understands what it is that they're looking at, scratches their head and goes what in heaven's name is going on with us.

This was all part of the Federal stimulus dollars under Obama, the smart grid proposals and the designs—which did actually start under the Bush Administration. So it goes back prior to this. It originally came out of the minds of Sam Palmisano who is the Chairman of the Board of IBM, came out of GE, came out of some of these large corporations who are looking to save money, thinking that they can do things like get rid of meter readers, which they can.

Hundreds of thousands of meter readers will be laid off. That's the friendly person that comes up and takes a look at your meter and figures out how much electricity that you've used. Many meter readers will be laid off. The rational for smart meters more ostensibly is to save energy and to create something called real time knowledge of your energy use on a day to day basis, sometimes on a minute to minute basis in your home.

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C. AUSTIN FITTS: It's not just real time data on your energy use, its real time data on an enormous amount of consumer behavior in goods.

BLAKE LEVITT: Yes, exactly, exactly. As far as the individual user is concerned, it's presumed that if you know what it's costing you to do your laundry in the middle of the day, you'll put that off until midnight. That's the idea, is to shift energy use from high peak daytime hours to spread it out more evenly and all of that. What they're heading toward is tiered pricing, which many states don't have. In a lot of states now electricity uses are consumer controlled and the rates are set by the states. This is all part of deregulating the energy supply and so they're going for tiered pricing which is in the end now understood to probably penalize the elderly, or the unemployed, or the self-employed or anyone who stays home during the day or stay at home families with young children.



So, if this deregulation is allowed to go national, with tiered pricing the people that can least afford to be hit with higher bills will certainly be hit with higher bills.

So that's kind of it in a nutshell and what the rationale was for. The problem is, is that it was so easy to knock all of that down, that it's just kind of frightening. For one thing, smart grids really don't save energy. As a matter of fact, in Connecticut where I live, our Attorney General, George Jepsen has just asked our energy and technology committee in the legislature to not approve the smart grid bill out in Connecticut. There was a pilot program in Connecticut of something like 10,000 households, 10,000 meters and small businesses and private users back in 2010 to see if they actually save energy, and in fact they don't save energy.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Really? Why not?

BLAKE LEVITT: I think one of the reasons is that most people really don't have a choice as to when to use their energy. If you're doing your laundry at night, it's usually because you work during the day and you're not home. Everybody tends to cook dinner around the same time; we all tend to shower in the morning to get out to work, so the main amount of energy that's being used during the day is probably through business use. There's only so much that they can cut down as well.

But there's this other problem that goes along with this and it's called Vampire Energy. There's a fundamental flaw in turning all of our metering and monitoring into a wireless device and that's that in order to function properly both the meters and all of the interior appliances with their antennae's on, it means that there's this constant low level sapping of energy that's created by the system itself. It's sort of like when environmentalists have been telling people to turn their television sets off, their remote control devices, not just to turn them off but to unplug them because even in the off mode they're constantly on, otherwise they wouldn't be able to receive the signal to turn back on when they're called upon to do so. So, equipping all of our appliances with antennas and putting smart meters on the outsides of our houses that are always in a



transmit mode is actually using more energy than it's saving. So there are all of those kinds of things.

Also, real billing problems with these. People have seen their bills double and quadruple in some instances, and as a matter of fact in one smart grid billed out in Canada, in British Columbia, the utility companies are telling people to expect that their bills are going to at least double because it takes so much to actually build these systems out. So the upgrade is thought to be way beyond anything that anybody can actually recover. One of the reasons Attorney General Jepson in Connecticut asked that the smart grid not be billed out, is because it was estimated that it was going to be something like \$500 million dollars added to rate payers in order to accommodate the build out. So, there are problems like that.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: How many states have mandated that this proceed?

BLAKE LEVITT: California was the first out of the gate and they have an estimated 7 million smart meters have already been installed. But they are having real problems there. I swear all of California is in uproar over this and they've gone to congressional hearings, some of the legislature asked the Council of Science and Technology there to issue a special report on the exposures. One of the focuses is in California, aside from the empire energy, from security, from privacy issues, and we'll talk about liability and things along those lines. One of the main concerns has to do with the increase in radio frequency radiation from the smart meters and eventually from all the internal antennas that will be attached to appliances. The problem with the smart meters is that they're sending information many times a second. So in places where you've never had that kind of an exposure, or exposures that are discretionary, like with someone's wireless router, etc., etc. all of sudden you've got utility imposing an exposure on people who don't want it.

But the critical question, and this is something that was raised by Cindy Sage who was a consultant in California and she's also the co-editor of something called The Bio-Initiative Report. Cindy's a long-time expert when it comes to electromagnetic field issues and radio frequency



radiation exposures. But the one thing that she was right on top of is something called peak exposures, during what's called the duty cycle. The duty cycle is when the meter or your internal appliances fire out the information. When they fire it out initially for a fraction of a second, that fraction of a second transmission power output can actually exceed FCC standards.

Now let me explain a little bit for anyone who didn't hear our show the last time. The problem with the FCC standards, which is the Federal Communications Commission, the FCC has safety standards for exposures to human beings from radio frequency radiation which is known to heat tissue the way a microwave oven cooks food. But their standards are only what are called thermal effects, which is that heating effect. The problem with this area, the science, is the fact that something called non-thermal effects which are much more subtle but possibly devastating effects have been noticed in the literature and in the population for many, many decades now and there are no standards that take non-thermal effects into consideration.

Now, with peak exposures possibly exceeding the FCC standards, that means that you are getting a burst of very intense radio frequency radiation, admittedly only for a fraction of a second. But this entire system is considered within the FCC guidelines because the way the FCC sets up its guidelines is to time average exposures over a 30 minute period. So peak exposure that's averaged over a 30 minute period with much lower exposures would tend to make that peak exposure completely disappear. But that does not mean that it's not a critical, biological metric in terms of what can cause damage. One of the analogies that people have been using is that it's like firing a bullet into an internal organ and then saying, well just because it sat in there for 30 minutes doesn't mean it's done any damage, which is a nice graphic image of what a peak expose actually is.

So, there is this raging debate going on in California about peak exposure. Cindy Sage put out a very good report that was then challenged by the Electric Power Research Institute that just said a bunch of things that everybody already knew. The California Council on



Science and Technology put out a report after asking very diverse experts for their comments and then appeared not to take those comments into consideration. They put out a report that then everyone needed to challenge and try to bring up to date. Essentially what they said was that the meters met FCC standards. Well, it's not hard to meet the FCC standards. That's not the argument. The argument is that the standards themselves are unsafe and these peak power exposures are unsafe and they're also involuntary exposures. So now in California with this mass revolt that is going on out there. We're talking people going to jail; we're talking grandmothers stopping utility trucks in neighborhoods and not allowing them to drive down streets. We're talking executives for Pacific Gas and Electric who have tapped into the email networks of some of the activists pretending that he's someone else—he's been fired. We're talking dirty tricks, all kinds of problems going on out there now. People are adamant. They do not want this.

There's also been a call for what's called "an opt out provision" so that those who don't want the meters don't have to have them. And in a true corporate frame of mind, PG&E is saying something along the lines of, "well people can opt out, but we're just going to have to charge much higher prices for their electricity use because we're going to have to pay special meter readers to come out and read the old meters." So, the consumer is kind of getting it both ways. People in California are up in arms. And in true industry response they have put together a forum in Santa Rosa in the beginning of May that looks like its going to try to address the consumer health and safety issues with smart meters. But, it's really just a question of trying to decide, in their parlance, of how to "work around citizen objection," which I think is pretty obnoxious but that's what's happening there.

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C. AUSTIN FITTS: One of the questions we got for you was: has Blake reported a review to (inaudible) that has any EMF issues that are



significant? It may be a way to get off the smart grid. I think its all part of the question of; does it make sense to become energy efficient just to avoid this?

BLAKE LEVITT: You're talking about somebody creating their own electricity? Becoming their own little mini grid? Is that the nature of the question?

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes.

BLAKE LEVITT: Well, yes. That would be a lovely thing. It's often not possible for people to do that.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right. Well, what I've been told, and I've never researched this independently, but what I've been told around the country is the regulation has been set up that if you do opt out by creating your own system, you still get charged for not using a local system. I've had subscribers and clients opt out of both the water system and the energy system and had the municipality coming back around trying to charge them anyway.

BLAKE LEVITT: It's not just the electric companies that are trying to go with smart meters. Gas companies, water companies, anybody that has a metering system is trying to go in this direction. There are also problems where you get multi banks of meters, for instance, near apartment buildings, or businesses, or congregate housing of any kind. Those can be very, very intense radio frequency radiation environments at this point with smart meters.

Oh, the other thing I wanted to say is that smart readers are not the same thing as, what I call the first generation of RF meter. Connecticut, for instance, replaced almost all of its meters going back maybe 5 to 8 years or so with a radio frequency radiation meter that sat on the side of the house and a van would drive through the neighborhood and call for the information and that meter would transmit maybe once a month. It was not something that was on all the time but the smart meter system, as currently designed, is like that system on steroids. It does away with the meter reader altogether, it transmits constantly.



The industry says they only transmit maybe once or twice a day but they've been measured in California and elsewhere firing several times a minute, many times a minute.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Oh my God!

BLAKE LEVITT: Many times a minute. And that's not even if you're the one at the end of the line with all of the signals getting bounced from meter to meter to meter to meter. It's really a Frankenstein over-designed system. It's quite frightening actually, if you start to think about it.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: I was very struck by one of the questions we got last time. You basically have someone in their own home and this thing is making them very ill and they don't have the power to just stop it in their own home.

BLAKE LEVITT: Yes, that's the problem.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Right. That's very, very frightening.

BLAKE LEVITT: Well it is. One of the other problems is that with the smart meter that's firing continuously it puts that signal on your domestic wiring that travels throughout your house, not just a wireless component. It's actually following the lines inside your house. So you're getting a constant pulsing of radio frequency radiation that comes along with it.

There's also a host of safety problems with these. Out in California they discovered that the meters that Pacific Gas & Electric were installing were not even UL certified. They've been known to start fires. There was another whistle blower for PG&E who came out and said that PG&E was not training its meter installers. They were being installed incorrectly, and they're complicated to install because there's a kind of a step up capacity when you go from a lower frequency to a higher frequency. It's not like plugging something simply into your wall. It does take a lot of skill, so they're getting fires.



As a matter of fact a huge county in New Zealand outlawed smart meters altogether because they started like something over 500 fires in a year and a half.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Oh my word!

BLAKE LEVITT: People are also having circuit boards burned out after smart meters have been installed. Ceiling fans will act erratically. They'll turn on in the middle of the night. They'll run backwards and do all kinds of crazy things. So there really are safety concerns with the systems themselves. There are also safety issues with implantable devices with something called radio frequency interference. There are concerns for implantable devices for deep brain stimulators for Parkinson's patients for instance, insulin pumps for diabetics, electric wheelchairs, and electric beds, there are considerable problems when you get that kind of RF pulsing that has the ability to interfere with other electronics, including personal medical electronics.

And then you've got the privacy issues. It's not that difficult for someone to figure out when you're home with a smart meter system if you're energy use is being reported in real time like that. It's very easy to have someone know when you're home, also to know exactly what you're using, when you're using. There are no laws having to do with profiling you for your energy use to see how to sell you different appliances for whatever.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: It's kind of the ultimate in household spy chips.

BLAKE LEVITT: Yes, exactly. That's exactly what it's like. There are also civil rights issues. There's nothing to stop the police from partnering with the utility company, you know snooping on you and heaven knows in what ways.

There are also liability issues. With this radio frequency interference component or possibility, someone with a cell phone passing by your house or the electric utility themselves could turn your oven on when you're not home, turn your furnace off when you're not home, freeze your pipes in the dead of winter, burn your house down, do any number of things.



C. AUSTIN FITTS: Yes, the dirty tricks possibilities are endless.

BLAKE LEVITT: And, try to fight that one out with you insurance company. Try and figure what's going on with that. But, as if all these things aren't enough, it turns out that smart grids are actually going to make the national grid much more unstable. As a matter of fact, there was a report that was issued yesterday by one of the major national security companies that was saying that smart grids are going to make us much more vulnerable to cyber attack and it's been demonstrated that it's very easy to insert a worm into any particular smart meter that can affect entire regions. So there are really serious issues like that. As a matter of fact one of the security agencies in the UK said that this is the equivalent of a nuclear catastrophe and it's very, very tempting because they're really easy to hack into.

“Smart grids are actually going to make the national grid much

C. AUSTIN FITTS: One of the concerns I have, I spent time working in the Federal government, as a government official and then my company was a contractor doing financial advisory work. What I came to realize is you have these different government agencies and you think they are separate agencies but in reality you have a handful of defense contractors who are organizing and managing all the databases. What was incredible was I used to have wars because these big defense contractors would not give the data to the government officials. So, you couldn't get it from them and it was clear to me that they were integrating their data from different government agencies into databases for a variety of private parties as well as the intelligent agencies. The reality is they were creating these monster databases. When the latest census came around, we had several Solari Reports, special write ups on the census and the lead contractor for the census was IBM. So when you said IBM was the lead on the smart grids, I just said Oh my Lord! The tax payers just paid to build the ultimate database for IBM.

BLAKE LEVITT: Right. Well let me tell you what this started out as. It started out as a \$3 billion appropriations through the department of energy under Steven Chu, this is under the Obama Administration. Before the



Obama Administration even took office, Carol Browner, who used to be Clinton's Director of the Environmental Protection Agency, and is now Obama's Coordinator For Climate and Energy Policy, she met with Sam Palmisano from IBM. This is before Obama was even in, this is when she was his Transition Coordinator. IBM was already working prior to all of this under the Bush Administration with something called the information technology and innovation, which is a think tank in DC. And IBM was developing three specific focus areas. One was increased broadband access, which we talked about, broadband over power lines. The other one is digitized medical records, which is a radio frequency way of storing all of your medical data, and smart grids. Palmisano told Browner that he needed a \$10 billion investment just to jump start smart grids. And he also told her that at the time it would create 239,000 new jobs, half of that would result in start-up businesses but in reality it worked out to be just the exact opposite. The smart grid technologies have really created almost no jobs and are actually costing jobs at this point in time. The smart grid appropriations through the Department of Energy and various other agencies now, are at \$10 billion through 2011. It's interesting because the Tea Party has focused on this; Rand Paul has come out and said, "this is crazy. This is just an example of big government gone crazy." I wouldn't normally agree with those people but boy I sure agree with them on that.

Let me give you an idea of who's actually involved in this. I wrote up a list. General Electric, for instance is the largest manufacturer of smart meters. IBM puts together all of the various components of computer parts that make the whole thing function. Siemen's is involved, Intel, Texas Instruments, Verizon, AT&T and Motorola. Google is involved, and they are beginning to deploy some of the smart grid over the 4G network, which was supposed to be used to bring wireless connectivity to world areas but its now being used for smart grid deployment.

The other thing I also wanted to mention in terms of energy storage, in terms of energy usage, when they say that smart grids will save energy, they did not factor in the amount of energy required to swap out the meters or to dispose of the old ones, to build the new ones, or to store all of this data. Data storage has gotten to be a real energy hog, and if we're



redesigning the entire grid to store our electricity use in real time, that just is not an intelligent thing to be doing.

The other problem is, the environmentalists have embraced this with a frenzy. They really bought into the idea that this was going to save energy. As a matter of fact, smart grids are the cornerstone of many environmental policies. Some of our best know and beloved environmentalists are very supportive of smart grids. That would include Al Gore, President Clinton, that now includes the Natural Resources Defense Council, it includes people like Robert Kennedy Jr., most of the environmentalists these days, and there are large forums and conferences that are going on with a lot of young environmentalists who are gung-ho for the development of alternative energy. But in every single case, smart grid technologies are considered the cornerstone of progressive environmentalism. But that's because nobody's taking a looking at the bigger issues and they're certainly not paying attention to how these systems actually function.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Well when you think about it, under the law and the common law one of the principles in our culture is that a person's home is their castle and within those boundaries, we are the dictator of our own home. What this is saying is that a utility or a private corporation has a right to, in essence, in the worst case, completely destroy the value of your home.

BLAKE LEVITT: That's right.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: And give a variety of private parties the ability to play all sorts of games and dirty tricks inside your home whenever they want in a way that is both invisible and you could never prove it and it would be very difficult to stop. So it's basically saying that you give an option to a group of private parties to destroy the economic value of your home.

BLAKE LEVITT: Yes. Yes.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: And to me, that is insane.



BLAKE LEVITT: Yes, like I said, you take a look at this and it looks really crazy. If you really take a look at it, all the component parts looks very crazy.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: So let's say I'm listening to this report, Blake, and I'm thinking the last thing I want is one of these on my home. What do I do, how do I avoid this, how do I stop this?

BLAKE LEVITT: You're going to have to raise an absolute ruckus the way they have in California. The governor of Maine recently came out and said that citizens should be allowed to opt out, and now the argument is over whether they can opt out without having to pay a small fortune. People are not going to be allowed to read their own meters. Someone's going to have to come and do it for you. It's just a question of putting up a big fuss. I mean, it's dangerous. You can't go out and rip it off yourself. There's really not very much that you can do. And with the new appliances that are being sold, you can't disable the internal antenna without voiding the warranty, and it could possibly be illegal to do something like that because you could be charged with energy theft. It's a rolling nightmare. What people have to do is contact their legislatures, especially Federally, especially contact the Environment Committee, Energy & Environment Committee's, and the House and the Senate and tell them that you do not want the continuation of the smart grid, as it's designed. And that's a really important point. Because there is a way, for instance, for \$11 billion dollars we could have brought fiber optic cable to every single house in the country, which would have allowed for communications, for high speed internet, for real time electricity knowledge, if anybody still thinks that that's something that they want to do, with essentially no RF component to it, it could be made safe, there would be no vampire energy associated with it. It would be safer in every possible way. It's just that these big players wanted to go wireless because it's much cheaper to do that.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: But I also think it creates all sort of control possibilities.

BLAKE LEVITT: Let me tell where I think they're headed and there are already a couple of models that exist for this. I think they want to get away from



paper billing altogether. I think that they are going towards pre-paid meters. There was a thing that happened in South Africa probably 4 or 5 years ago in which they discovered that they couldn't do paper billing to some of these very remote villages when they tried to electrify them because the people didn't even have addresses. So what they did was they devised pre-paid meters that they would sell people. They would go home, attach them to their houses and they would be activated remotely. They also discovered that if they went to a complete pre-paid meter system that they could do automatic shut-offs, so there would be nobody using the electricity if they weren't paying their bill. In other words, if you don't pay your bill your electricity would be turned off. They wanted to be able to remotely control your energy usage from that perspective too. So that's where I think they're going. And if the utility companies would not go the way of deregulation — not completely go the way of deregulation, many of them already have — and not be beholden to stock holders, then they wouldn't have to be making these kinds of profits. But that's where they're going. They want to go to pre-paid meters that are remotely controlled. There's also good possibility that they might, because there's nothing to stop them from doing this either, once they understand when you're really using electricity, they could set a special tiered price just for you. There's nothing to stop them from doing that. Say you work the nightshift and you use more electricity at night when electricity is lowest for everybody else, for you it might actually be higher. There's nothing to stop them from doing that either.

“They also discovered that if they went to a complete pre-paid meter system that they could do automatic shut-offs, so there would be nobody using the electricity if they weren't paying their

C. AUSTIN FITTS: And they would do that in a second. It's pricing optimization. I can tell you all about it. They would do it in a second.

One more question. Metal homes grid. I presume a metal shelled or sheath home would cause significant problems with a smart grid installed. The shipping container homes, campers, trailer homes and



such might cause the frequencies to bound around more?

BLAKE LEVITT: Yes, they could bound around more. Both on the interior and the exterior. But that kind of a situation if you get some sort of abnormal signaling characteristics, that's the kind of thing that could force bills to jump. In fact I was reading somebody had a \$200 bill and the following month after a smart reader was put in, she had a \$2,000 bill.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Ah! Oh my word! That kind of one of those iPhone horror stories!

BLAKE LEVITT: Yes, \$2,000.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Did they make her pay it?

BLAKE LEVITT: Well, they are still in some kind of dispute, but one of the things that PG&E said was that about 25,000 of their meters might have been defected but it didn't cause the billing. One of the other things that they're saying is that these are accurate utility use all along. The old meters were giving people a break. It's all over the place. But, in reality the systems are not to be trusted. They're very buggy. They're just really buggy. People can fool around with them in any capacity. It's not that difficult for instance, to use jamming devices to black out entire neighborhoods. It's just inviting an awful lot of trouble. It's too tempting. Everybody from cyber attackers to high school kids are going to want to fool around with this.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: Let's talk about "Let's go to the Movies," our documentary, Full Signal. This is really a remarkable documentary, and one of the reasons I liked it so much is the producer is ...

BLAKE LEVITT: He's Palestinian. He's Palestinian-American who lives in Israel.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: It's much more global. You're seeing the full challenge of this in Europe and in the Middle East and in America. There's much



more context to it. I really liked that. Why don't you introduce it because you're certainly one of the people in it, and maybe if you could just give us two minutes of what this is and why we should watch it?

BLAKE LEVITT: It's a visual and documentary exploration of just exactly how much wireless exposure we're getting these days and Tulall interviewed many people, myself being one of them, but he also interviewed David Carpenter who is the other co-editor of the Bio-Initiative Report and world class epidemiologist in New York. He interviewed Lewis Lesson, who is the Publisher and Editor of Microwave News. Lewis has been covering the subject for well over 30 years. He interviewed several activists in America, and throughout Europe. He interviewed some people who are electrically hyper sensitive, which is a disability, it's considered a functional disability in Sweden but not elsewhere. It's essentially a form of electronic allergy in which people become disabled by wireless devices in particular, and have to be careful of what they do. So he interviewed people like that. He also showed footage of villages in Israel, that were a combination of Palestinians and Arabs and Coptic Christians who were united against cell antennas being installed on roof tops. So it's a fascinating global picture of what's going on out there.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: It's a very good interview. He found amazing people. Very thoughtful, very knowledgeable. But the story I wanted to highlight tonight was this village in Northern Israel where you had a pattern of people getting cancer and after an investigation what they realized was the cancers were happening right next to where there were antennas.

BLAKE LEVITT: There was a study that was done by Wolf and Wolf, if anybody wants to try and find the study that traced incidents of cancer, episodes near where the antenna installations were also. There was actually an epidemiology study that tracked that to Israel.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: The thing that I thought was so remarkable about their organizing and effort to outlaw the antennas was coming up with this sort of declaration that this technology was a violation of the sacred. And then spreading that and getting a consensus on that before then saying, okay, now what are we going to do. And once you build a consensus that



power grid. Is it just at this house or is it at other places?” And I said, “No, we’ve measured it in several states.” And he said, “Oh that’s really weird. I invented that wave form.”

He had actually invented the wave form to help control the behavior of dolphins in 1958-59 for the National Institute of Health Project, under contract with the U.S. Navy. Basically they were implanting dolphin’s brains and discovered that if they used just a pure sign wave that dolphins would go into epileptic seizures because they weren’t giving their brains time to fully respond and integrate the information carried on that wave. So the pause, what we call response vector pause in the wave, and he said, “Oh my God, this is on the power grid! They are using my wave which I discovered, and I abandoned the program because I didn’t like what we were doing to dolphins because I love dolphins.” He was really having a hard time getting his head around the fact that this wave that he discovered was now being used through the power grid on everybody who uses utility power.

We found this in state after state after state and it’s a very sophisticated form of entrainment. It’s electromagnetic and it’s coming through the harnesses of your house right now. I wish everybody could have isolation transformers and just edit it out.

I’m mentioning this relative to HAARP because we found this same wave form being broadcast by HAARP, but what we found was being broadcast by HAARP was much, much more sophisticated. In 1994 a colleague of mine, David Farnsworth, called me up one day in a very excited state. He said you got to come here right away and see what I just discovered. After setting up the antennae myself because he wanted to make sure I trusted this information, and he wanted to make sure that I had a great level of confidence in it because as a scientist we just don’t

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good websites available or who are certainly as knowledgeable about this as I am, there's a woman named Sandi Maurer and she runs something called the EMF Safety Network in California. There is a pile of information there. Cindy Sage, Google Cindy Sage Consultants, she's got a wealth of information. Another woman named Marybeth Brangan at Ecological Options Network (EON), which is a health website. She's got some very good information. And a radio interviewer named Layna Berman, who is one of the co-hosts for something called Your Health and Fitness, which is on Pacifica radio. She has interviewed me many times, and Cindy Sage is on and she has some very good shows that have been archived on the subject. There's a lot of good information out there.

C. AUSTIN FITTS: There really is. Blake, it's always a pleasure. Thank you so much for joining us on The Solari Report. You have a wonderful evening.

BLAKE LEVITT: Thank you too. Thank you for all your work Catherine.

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Nothing on The Solari Report should be taken as individual investment advice. Anyone seeking investment advice for his or her personal financial situation is advised to seek out a qualified advisor or advisors and provide as much information as possible to the advisor in order that such advisor can take into account all relevant circumstances, objectives, and risks before rendering an opinion as to the appropriate investment strategy.