

## ***OTHER C-E RESOURCES AND EXPERTS....***

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Dr Wing has done considerable work on the Three Mile Island accident

### **Joseph J. Mangano, MPH MBA**

Radiation and Public Health Project  
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Has done Tooth Fairy and analysis of the effects of reactor shut-down on local public health.

### **Devra Lee Davis, PhD**

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The Heinz School of Carnegie Mellon Inst.  
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**Dick Clapp**, an epidemiologist at Boston University School of Pub Health ([reclapp@bu.edu](mailto:reclapp@bu.edu))

**Victoria Persky**, <[u41798@uicvm.uic.edu](mailto:u41798@uicvm.uic.edu)>. In Chicago, she has worked with community members on epidemiological studies.

### **Dr. Janette D. Sherman**

Internal Medicine and Toxicology  
Alexandria, VA  
<http://www.app.com/app/story/0,21625,1168333,00.html>

### **Tuler, S. (ed.) 2000. "Community Guide to Environmental Health Research Methods."**

Report prepared by the Childhood Cancer Research Institute, Worcester, MA as part of a subcontract with Clark University. 110 pgs.

### **Community-Based Participatory Research**

The national office of Community-Campus Partnerships for Health is located at UW Box 354809; Seattle, WA 98195-4809. For general inquiries, please call (206) 543-8178 or email [ccphuw@u.washington.edu](mailto:ccphuw@u.washington.edu).

**From Dr. Thomas Fasy of New York:** [Thomas.Fasy@msnyuhealth.org](mailto:Thomas.Fasy@msnyuhealth.org)

### **"Online Tutorial in Human Subject Protection":**

<http://cme.nci.nih.gov>

Under "Educational Materials" **click on:**

"Human Participant Protections Education for Research Teams"

Then, under Registration, **click on New User Registration** and fill in all the requested items.

(I'm not sure if this program will accept almost any entry for "Facility" but I know it accepts Mount Sinai School of Medicine.)

Then **click on "Continue"** and view the next 3 screens.

I recommend **printing the 3rd screen**, "Learner Objectives".

At the 4th screen, if you click on "Print the course content" (at the bottom), you will print the whole tutorial (all 73 pages!).

Alternatively, you may read all six chapters online; each of the six circles on the 4th screen represents a chapter. At the end of each chapter there is an exercise which you may complete Online by correctly answering the questions. You receive credit for each chapter when you answer the questions in the exercise at the end of that chapter.

When you have successfully completed all six exercises, that is, after you have answered all 24 questions, you may print out a certificate.

## **International Institute of Concern for Public Health**

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### **Our Mission**

The International Institute of Concern for Public Health is a Canadian-based nonprofit organization dedicated to helping communities assess and improve their environmental health status. The IICPH alerts and informs the public of the health hazards of pesticides, nuclear industries and other commercial, military, and industrial products. As well -- independent of government and industry -- the Institute provides the evidence and documentation needed by survivors of environmental disasters. This unique and essential service both supports and furthers the key principle on which the IICPH operates: that a safe environment is a fundamental human right.

IICPH works in cooperation with Native Peoples, professionals, grassroots organizations, and citizens groups in Canada, the United States, Russia, the Central Pacific, India, South America, Europe, South Africa, and many other countries.

Dr. Rosalie Bertell  
Rosalie Bertell, Ph.D., GNSH

Rosalie Bertell, Grey Nun of the Sacred Heart, received her Ph. D. degree in Biometrics with minors in Biology and Biochemistry from the Catholic University of America, in 1966. Since that time she has worked as a biometrician and environmental epidemiologist. By choice, Dr. Bertell works for the victims or potential victims of industrial, technological and military pollution with a particular emphasis on assisting the struggles of third world and indigenous people to preserve their Human Right to life and health. The major issues are the dangers associated with economic globalization, war and the proliferation of chemical and radioactive pollutants as the result of preparation for war and the toxic products and processes developed from weapons research and production.

The International Institute of Concern for Public Health (IICPH), of which she is Founder and Immediate Past President, opened its doors in 1984 in Toronto Canada and continues to serve as an institutional support for her work. She is also a founding member of the International Commission of Health Professionals, and the International Association of Humanitarian Medicine.

Among many projects she has headed, the most notable are: Director of the International Medical Commission Bhopal which investigated the aftermath of the Bhopal disaster in India, and organizer of the International Medical Commission Chernobyl to present testimony to the Permanent People's Tribunal. She assisted the people of the Philippines with problems stemming from toxic waste left by the U.S. Military on their abandoned Subic and Clark military bases. She has worked with the government of Ireland to hold Britain responsible for the radioactive pollution of the Irish Sea, and is assisting the Gulf War Veterans and the Iraqi citizens dealing with the illness called Gulf War Syndrome. She acted as Consultant to local, Provincial and Federal Governments, unions and citizen organizations.

She is the recipient of five honorary degrees. Among her many awards can be numbered the Alternative Nobel Prize, Right Livelihood Award; World Federalist Peace Award; Ontario Premier's Council on Health, Health Innovator Award; the United Nations Environment Programme Global 500 award and the Sean MacBride International Peace Prize. She has recently been selected to be one of the 1000 Peace Women nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, 2005. Rosalie has published numerous articles, reviewed articles for professional journals and was editor of the journal, "International Perspectives in Public Health". Her books, "No Immediate Danger: Prognosis for a Radioactive Earth" and "Planet Earth: The Latest Weapon of War" can be obtained from IICPH. "Handbook For Estimating Health Effects From Exposure To Ionizing Radiation" intended for the health Professionals, which she edited, is also obtainable from IICPH.

Contact Information: [info@iicph.org](mailto:info@iicph.org) or [www.iicph.org](http://www.iicph.org)

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Rosalie founded the IICPH. Please visit us.

## Risks From Nuclear Plant Radiation Well-Documented

By Dr. Janette D. Sherman  
Internal Medicine and Toxicology  
Alexandria, VA  
Asbury Park Press

1-10-05

The "baby teeth" project has demonstrated that when seven nuclear power plants closed, the health status of children improved in the areas surrounding the plants.

It is irresponsible that AmerGen Energy Co., owner of the Oyster Creek nuclear power plant in Lacey, made misleading statements about nuclear radiation in a recent mass mailing sent to residents.

What is quoted from the National Academy of Sciences is true: We do have a lot of information and that information, accumulated over decades, points to damage caused by nuclear radiation.

It is true as well that there are natural sources of radiation from the earth and outer space. What is important is the difference between "natural" radiation and that generated by nuclear power plants. Every plant, in the course of operation, continually gives off some 200-plus radioactive elements. Some of these have short half-lives, some long; they emit beta, gamma and alpha radiation of varying energies. They are taken up by living plants, animals and humans, and concentrate in various organs in the body.

For example, the radioactive forms of iodine (I-129 and I-131) concentrate in the thyroid gland. Both congenital hypothyroidism and thyroid cancer have increased in the population in proximity to nuclear power plants.

Radioactive strontium (Sr-90) acts like calcium and concentrates in the bones and teeth of the unborn and young children. Sr-90 never existed before the advent of the nuclear industry. Sr-90 is a powerful beta emitter, radiating the tissue in which it embedded. It decays to yttrium (Y90), which gives off a second beta particle, increasing the likelihood of damage to cellular structures and DNA. Increasing levels of Sr-90 are linked to increased fetal losses, neonatal deaths and cancer in children as well as adults living in proximity to nuclear power plants.

The AmerGen letter states: "Adverse health effects from low doses of radiation from a nuclear power plant .'. cannot be distinguished from health effects from other sources of low-level radiation." That is why the research by the Radiation and Public Health Project, collecting baby teeth and measuring levels of Sr-90, has been so important. That research has proved that Sr-90 is highest in proximity to nuclear plants, and has linked it to increasing incidence of cancers and other adverse health effects. Furthermore, the project has demonstrated that when seven nuclear power plants closed, the health status of children improved in the areas surrounding all seven plants.

Other radioactive elements interchange with nonradioactive elements in animals and plants, and result in damage. Carbon-14, with a half-life of some 5,000 years, accumulates in any portion of the body or plant as it displaces a nonradioactive carbon atom.

The European Committee on Radiation Risk has clearly demonstrated the adverse health effects of low-level nuclear radiation risk. High levels of nuclear radiation may kill a cell. Low levels damage the machinery of the cell, allowing for altered repair and the development of genetic and carcinogenic alterations.

Hundreds of research articles have been published, linking radioactive elements to damage to humans, animals and plants.

There are safer, less costly ways to generate electricity. These include solar, wind, natural gas and hydroelectric power. And lastly, conservation is important.

Some 15 to 20 percent of U.S. electrical power comes from nuclear plants. It is very likely that if the public understood the contribution of nuclear power to cancer in children and adults, and fetal and neonatal loss, most citizens would be more than willing to cut their use of electrical power by 20 percent to prevent the illnesses and losses that so many are bearing.

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