

# Abstracts

## Electromagnetic Fields and the Life Environment (Book Reviews)

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C. Susskind. *"Electromagnetic Fields and the Life Environment (Book Reviews)." 1971 Transactions on Microwave Theory and Techniques 19.2 (Feb. 1971 [T-MTT] (Special Issue on Biological Effects of Microwaves))*: 248-248.

At the USPHS-sponsored Symposium on the Biological Effects and Health Implications of Microwave Radiation held in Richmond, Va., in 1969, the paper that created the greatest interest was given by Karel Marha, Chief of the High-Frequency Department of the Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases in Prague, who dealt with the maximum values of nonionizing radiation permissible in Czechoslovakia, a country that has tried to bridge the gap between the 10-mW/cm<sup>2</sup> U.S. standard and the much stricter Soviet standard. The Czechoslovak standards are stated in terms of the maximum permissible daily dose, given as the product specifically concerned with microwaves or radio waves and still less of field intensity (in volts/meter) and time (in hours) below 300 MHz, and as the product of power density (in microwatt per square centimeter) and time (in hours) above 300 MHz. (The values: above 300 MHz CW, 200 for personnel and 60 for the public; average pulsed, 80 for personnel and 24 for the public; below 300 MHz, 80 for personnel and 24 for the public; and below 30 MHz, 400 for personnel and 120 for the public.)

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