

Mr. DIXON. Radiation is a generic term and we have, I believe, no explicit definition. We have a definition of harmful interference caused by emission of radiofrequency energy and it is this type of radiation that we are concerned with, only radio radiation which causes interference to communications, or broadcasting.

Mr. LEE. I think the Congressman is concerned about—I suppose everything interferes to a degree with everything else—I think he is concerned about at what point are we concerned.

Mr. DIXON. That is exactly correct.

Mr. LEE. Did you have a figure in decibels or whatever you have?

Mr. DIXON. The level of radiation is specified in various terms depending on the kind of device to which it refers.

Mr. MACDONALD. For example, my watch gives off radiation, is that correct?

Mr. DIXON. I understand if it has radioactive substance, yes. But this type of radiation—

Mr. MACDONALD. In your statement, is all I'm getting at. In your statement I was trying to find out what you were talking about when you keep talking about radiation.

Mr. DIXON. Oh, we mean—

Mr. MACDONALD. How it is going to be affected in this bill?

Mr. DIXON. We mean radiation in the radio frequency spectrum used for communications and broadcast. We do not mean "light radiation," radiation or atomic radiation or anything of that type. I can give you specific frequencies.

Mr. MACDONALD. For example, if you live in a neighborhood that I do, that has a ham operator, he certainly interferes. You have to make some adjustment on your TV. He was driving everyone in my house nuts with it. Every time he went on the air, the signal got fouled up.

Now, that, of course, do you define that as radiation?

Mr. DIXON. Yes, that would be interference caused by radio frequency.

Mr. MACDONALD. That is already in under whatever section you say in the present act.

Mr. DIXON. Yes.

Mr. MACDONALD. So when you are talking about radiation that this new bill, if passed, would regulate, what are you talking about? That is my simple question.

Mr. DIXON. Yes, sir; we are talking about radiation of the same kind, but perhaps a nonlicensed station, for instance, or a nonlicensed device such as a garage-door opener, the person operating it has no license. The amateur station does have a license and he is subject to some very specific rules and we know exactly where he is. But we have no license with regard to many devices.

Mr. LEE. In the example you gave, Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, we would find this amateur. He is causing interference. We have the authority now that he must do something about it, and in this particular field they have a voluntary organization and they do cooperate and they do something about it, as you have probably found out. If we found that that transmitter that he had was not within our specifications, we could go to the fellow who manufactured it under this bill. Now we go no further than the man who owns it.