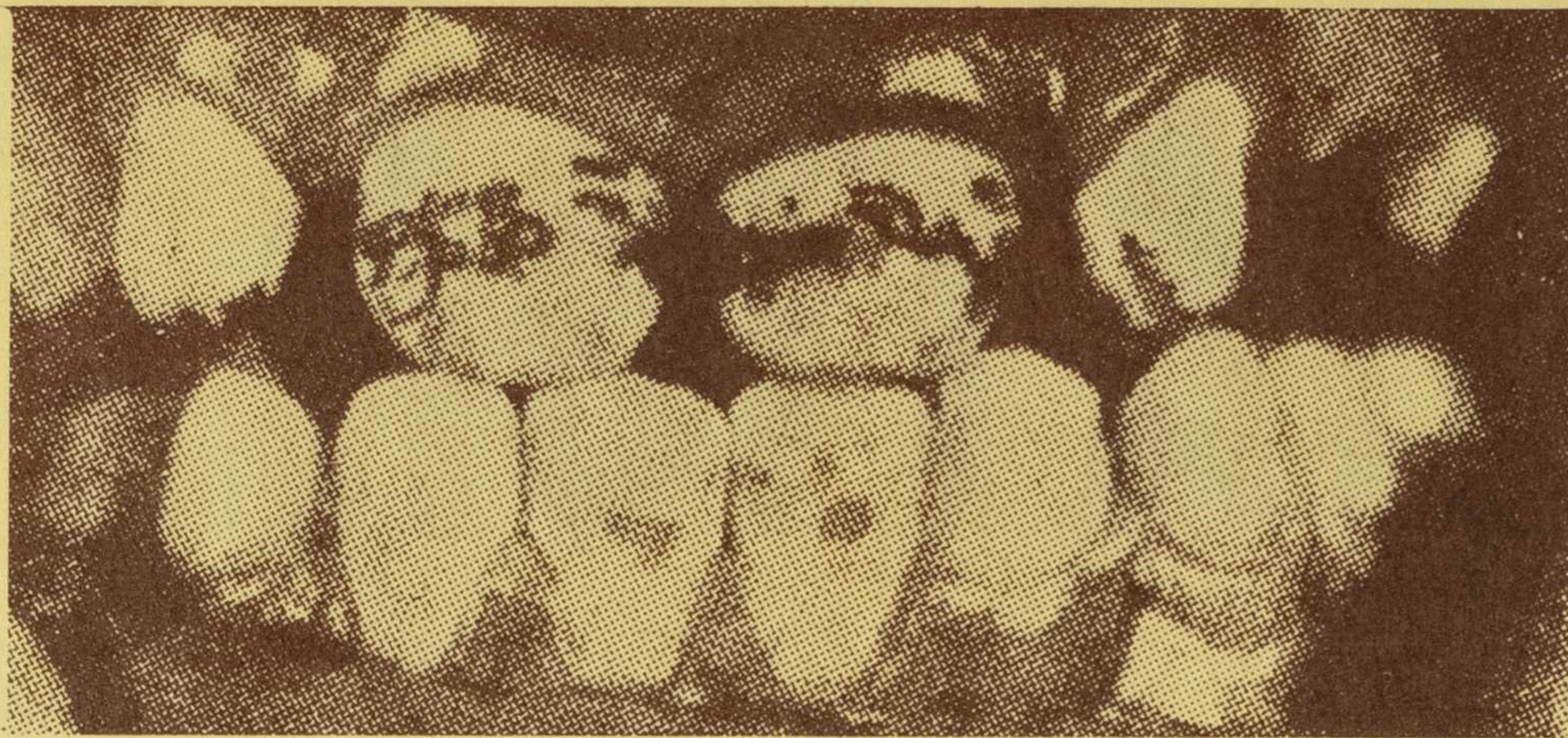


Advanced Moderate Dental Fluorosis



U.S. Public Health officials say that it would not be objectionable if 10 or 20% of the population got mottled teeth (Dental Fluorosis).

DR. CHARLES GORDON HEYD, PAST PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

said; "Pity the good looking talented young people who aspire to careers on T.V., the stage, as salesmen, teachers, receptionists or even marriage, whose plans will be blighted because their first smile reveals ugly repulsive looking mottled teeth.

Should they not be entitled to sue the city whose artificially fluoridated water is the sole cause of their mottled teeth (Dental Fluorosis), and collect a substantial amount of money to repay them for their blighted careers?

**SHOULD NOT THE CITY BE FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE?
THINK IT OVER."**

A SURVEY BY SMITH AND SMITH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

reported in 'FLUORINE AND DENTAL HEALTH', published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, stated that in naturally fluoridated St. David, Arizona, 50% of all individuals over the age of 26 had lost all their teeth and are now wearing dental plates.

'Fluoridation as a Public Health Measure' published by the American Ass'n. for the Advancement of Science in 1954 states at the bottom of page 38, 'Houser and Knox' (7) found an incidence of what they called 'mottled enamel' of approximately 20% in Ohio communities where the fluorine content of the water supply did not exceed 0.4 ppm., 10% in the range 0.5 to 0.9 ppm., and a return to 20% in the next range of 1.0 to 1.4 ppm., and continuing higher in the range above 1.5 ppm. up to 100%.

Dr. Nicholas Leone of the United States Public Health Dental Research laboratory at Bethesda, said "The only way to beautify mottled teeth is to conceal them with porcelain crowns, and a complete set of porcelain crowns installed cost \$2000.00".

Excerpts from an article in the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La.,
July 28, 1955.

OCHSNER ADVISES AGAINST FLUORIDATION

Dr. Alton Ochsner, president of Ochsner Foundation Hospital and head of the Department of Surgery of the Tulane University Medical School, advised against fluoridating the water supply of the city of New Orleans. Conceding that fluoridation of drinking water does reduce the incidence of dental caries among children, Dr. Ochsner told the city's fluoridation committee, of which he is a member, that he has received information indicating that fluoridation causes damage to the teeth of adults.

The information came from Dr. C. C. Bass, dean emeritus of the Tulane Medical School, who for the past 15 years since his retirement has pursued extensive research and study pertaining to the teeth. Dr. Bass' studies have caused him to arrive at the conclusion that fluoridation of water, although it causes a 50% reduction in the incidence of caries, causes an increase in the incidence of periodontoclasia, which destroys the teeth of adults. One form of periodontoclasia is pyorrhea.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASS'N.

carried an 11 page article Feb. 1952, entitled 'Relation of Endemic Dental Fluorosis to Malnutrition' by Maury Massler, D.D.S., M.S., and Isaac Schour, D.D.S., Ph.D., Chicago. Their most emphasized statement was.. 'Low levels of fluoride ingestion which are generally considered to be safe for the general population may not be safe for malnourished infants and children. Therefore, the nutritional status must be carefully assessed and guarded in areas with endemic fluorosis. Nutritional studies should be included in any comprehensive program of fluoridation of water with special attention to chronically ailing infants and children.'

In conclusion they stated.. 'The nutritional status of the population, especially the calcium intake, affects the prevalence and degree of mottling caused by the fluorine concentration in the water supply. The poorer the nutritional status and the lower the calcium intake, the more prevalent and more severe the mottling.'

Thus it is easy to understand why informed students of fluoride are so disgusted, when they go to a P.T.A. or Council meeting and hear a dentist moan about, 'The wicked opponents of fluoridation who are depriving the poor little children on the other side of the railroad tracks of this wonderful method of preventing tooth decay', when they know very well, if they have been reading their own literature, that the undernourished children are the ones who would be harmed the most by fluoridation.

Dentists are inhibited from opposing fluoridation by the 20th rule in their code of ethics which prevents them from openly opposing a measure that has been adopted by their local, state, or national association. We have the names of dentists who have been suspended from their dental society for making speeches against fluoridation.

There are more dentists in most fluoride areas than in non-fluoride areas, because according to George W. Heard, D.D.S., Hereford, Texas, (the town supposedly without a toothache) "It (fluorine) even makes the teeth so brittle and crumbly they can be treated only with difficulty, if at all."

In Grand Rapids, Michigan, the yellow pages of their telephone book listed 100 dentists before fluoridation in 1945; but after 12 years of fluoridation in 1957 they listed 171 dentists. The population had only increased 8½%.

If fluoridation prevents tooth decay, why do they need so many more dentists now than they did before fluoridation?