ST. PETERSBURG TIMES, December 10, 1959
St. Petersburg, Florida

Plumber's REPORT ON FLUORIDATION

Because of laboratory reports, personal experiences and other information studied, the executive board of the ALLIED PLUMBING & HEATING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION OF PINELLAS COUNTY believes, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that fluorides have an adverse effect on pipes, valves, water systems, both public and private, and especially on hot water heaters and hot water storage tanks. Included in the studies were reports of damages to 6 and 10-inch public water mains after fluoridation. Knowing something about past troubles at our water plant and reading reports made by the City Manager for the need of a new transmission line and since the repairs to the new sewer system will doubtless cost the tax payers millions of dollars, and since the probable damage to the public and private water systems due to fluoridation was not considered by Council when the ordinance was passed, it is therefore felt by the executive committee that since the public will have to defray all cost of any damage done to their public water system as well as their own due to fluoridation, the above should be given careful consideration before and on December 15.

Published as a public service by

Allied Plumbing & Heating Contractors Assn.

Mack Golden, President.

Tooth Decay Disappearing In State

JACKSONVILLE—Slowly and without fanfare Florida's dentists are helping to eliminate from the state the most common disease known to man — tooth decay.

The lactobacillus test and diet program which shows startling results in reducing or controlling tooth decay is being conducted chiefly by the practicing dentists in the state with their young patients. The laboratory service for this program is provided by the Bureau of Dental Health and the Bureau of Laboratories of the Florida State Board of Health. The Florida State Dental Society has approved this program. The first pilot study in Florida on this procedure was conducted at Sunset Elementary School in Miami, with 120 of the 160 first graders participating. Their parents gained useful information on the prevention of dental decay through a controlled diet. A number of other areas are scheduled for similar action.

The procedure is simple. The patient collects a sample of his saliva in a sterile bottle. The speciman is cultured in the state laboratory in Jacksonville and a bacterial count for lactobacillus is made. Invariably, the patient with a high count has more dental caries, or cavities, than those with a low count. The high count subjects are advised, by their family dentist, to go on a diet very low in sugar and starch. The diet is moderated slowly as the weeks progress. When the subject's bacterial count is down to not more than ten thousand per cubic centimeter of saliva, and retains this count for a period of time as advised by the dentist, he is allowed to resume a normal diet. In practically all cases the count remains low and very few new cavities will develop.

This knowledge is not new. A generation ago dentists found that patients who indulged in sweetened soft drinks; candy, cookies, rich desserts and starch meals had more cavities than those who lived on a simple diet. They quickly learned that the lactobacillus, a microorganism found in the mouth, thrived on the sort of residue left by these foods. They also found that tooth pastes and mouth washes did not remove the residue for a period of time long enough to kill off the lactobacillus by starvation. They found, too, that public apathy and desire for the sweets and starches was stronger than the nebulous concept of a longer life time for sound teeth.

Now, says Dr. F. H. DeCamp, Director of the Bureau of Dental Health, public attitudes are changing, and cooperation with the program among both children and adults has been excellent. He says that there is no need for any interested person to wait for a public campaign. The state's dentists are fully aware of the program and will gladly assist any patient or family in carrying out the tests and instituting the diet.

The state's chief of preventive dentistry said a well-balanced diet with restrictions of excessive sweets and carbohydrates is, in his opinion, a small price to pay for good teeth.

DEC. 31, 1955, TOLEDO, OHIO, STARTED FLUORIDATION. OBVIOUSLY, IT HAS NOT ACCOMPLISHED WHAT WAS EXPECTED OF IT.

Ban School Sale Of Chocolate Milk

TOLEDO (UPI)—The Toledo Board of Education has voted to stop the sale of chocolate milk in the elementary schools on the grounds it contributes to tooth decay.

The board's unanimous decision ended a year-old effort by the Toledo Dental Society to abolish the sale of chocolate milk in the elementary schools.

* * *

CANTEEN SERVICE CO. of Toledo, which has operated dispensers for the milk, will be allowed to continue selling both white and chocolate milk in the high schools.

A spokesman for Canteen Service said about 82 per cent of its sales were of chocolate milk. He said that unless the youngsters use their nickels to buy white milk instead of pop, which he doubted, the company might withdraw its vending machines.

The milk sells for 5 cents per half pint with the Federal Government paying 2.7 cents to Canteen Service for each half pint sold.

Dr. Frank Duffy, head of the City Health Department's dental hygiene division, told the board that sugar in chocolate milk contributes to tooth decay.

School teachers had opposed the vending machines in the schools. They said the program was time consuming and that the children who needed the milk seldom had the money to buy it.

Sydney J. Harris

Are Doctors Afraid To Criticize AMA?

IT IS INTERESTING, and instructive, to see how the human animal responds to an attack on his beliefs and convictions. He does not try so much to rebut the arguments of the attacker as to impugn his motives.

Harris

This has happened again with the doctors, in response to my recent piece on the AMA and organized medicine. A few letters from physicians were clear, logical and factual; but most of them were incoherent and irrelevant to the charges I made.

These confused correspondents suggested that I have had disappointing experiences with the medical profession; that I have been overcharged or ill-treated; that, therefore, I am permitting my own personal grievances to color my view of the entire medical profession.

EVEN IF this were true, it would have nothing to do with the validity of my argument. But it is not true. My family and I have always had fine medical care—from our internist, our obstetrician, our pediatrician. They are splendid men, and I have never had a personal grievance.

These individual doctors, however, are not really represented by the AMA, which is a tight little political clique of bureaucrats, who lead, (and mislead) doctors who are too busy or too indifferent to care about the official stands and pronouncements of their association.

It is significant that the letters I received from doctors who agreed with my position all proscribed me from using their names, or quoting them. "I would get into trouble with my local medical society if it were known that I agree with you," each said, in effect. "But please be assured that many of of us do not care for the AMA any more than you do."

OBVIOUSLY, something is seriously wrong with a professional organization when respectable and reputable members of it are afraid to express their views publicly, for fear of reprisal of one kind or another. And, of course, the AMA and local medical societies have tremendous power over the professional status of doctors; not too long ago, physicians practicing "group medicine" were stigmatized as "socialistic" and found it heavy going for their survival.

All one has to do is to leaf through a magazine like Medical Economics to see how the practice of medicine in America has steadily become more of a business than a profession. As I said in my previous column, even a committee of the AMA, at its recent convention, was forced to warn medical societies that they must do a better job of policing their members.

The doctors may fool themselves, but the public is not fooled. I received not a single letter from a layman disagreeing with me. The patience of American's patients is wearing thin, and the AMA is the last to know it.

San Francisco's Watermain Break

San Francisco, Calif., 11/29/60: An 8 ft. break in a 16" high pressure water main snapped at 2755 34th Avenue, San Francisco, at 4 p.m. It produced a 6-foot high geyser and turned a block-long section of the Lakeshore District into a churning river. Sidewalks and lawns were washed away; a 200-ft. portion of the street 50-ft. wide collapsed. At some points the depression in the pavement was 10-ft. deep. Small gas leaks were detected simultanously with the water break. Crumbling pavement caused a power failure in electrical lines on the east side of the street. Basements of 6 homes were flooded.

Sludge taken from ⅜" lines leading to the homes in San Francisco, analyzed by Griffen-Hasson Laboratories, Chemists and Bacteriologists, Los Angeles, 2-23-61, showed a fluoride content of 2,500 ppm. Residue taken from concrete lining of burst cast iron water mains contained a fluoride concentration of 6,000 ppm.

In the Saturday Evening Post, 4-17-61, a two-page color picture of this break was labelled "One Street Is Missing." The Post article stated "The city immediately promised to pick up the tab (an estimated $30,000), for repairing and cleaning up the damaged private property." J. H. Turner, water dept.'s general manager assured owners: "The city will take care of everything."

According to Kenneth Boyd, water department spokesman: "The break came in a feeder water main that transports the water from the Sunset reservoir to an area south of Sloat boulevard. IT'S A COMPARATIVELY NEW MAIN," San Francisco Chronicle, 11-30-60, quoted him as saying.

Two additional breaks in a smaller 8-inch parallel water main was a contributing cause on Nov. 30, the San Francisco Examiner explained. Unofficial damage estimates to homes ranged around $2,000 each.

"Boyd declined to even speculate the cause! 'I'm puzzled because this line is no more than 10 years old,'" the Examiner reported.

Editor's Note: No chemical in San Francisco's water other than fluoride could have been responsible; of all chemicals in San Francisco's water, none is as violently reactive or as likely to cause corrosion as fluoride.

Regardless of the final explanation, it is a fact that corrosion material containing as high as 6,000 ppm was found in the water main.

If even minimal particles are loosened and find their way into food or drink of San Francisco citizens, they are bound to cause subacute poisoning; namely, vomiting, serious gastro-intestinal spasm, diarrhea, neuromuscular and bladder disturbances, even convulsions, particularly in children.

Physicians in San Francisco are not aware of this possibility because Health Commissioner Dr. Ellis Sox constantly assures them and newspaper editors that fluoridated water cannot cause harm.

Therefore, if and when citizens complain, their illness is likely to be attributed to spoiled food, intestinal flu, virus infection or similiar catch-all categories.

Tape recordings in opposition to fluoridation are available from: L. S. Stevens,
72 N. Main St.
Akron 8, Ohio, U.S.A.

Miami Water Heaters Leak Since Fluoridation Started

"We have replaced approximately five thousand water heaters in the Dade County area since 1951 because the tanks were leaking. The four years before 1951 that we were in business, we replaced approximately one hundred tanks.

"The steel companies say that the steel is the same as before 1951. Therefore, there must be a water condition in this area which is causing the tanks to leak.

Seven local manufacturers of electric water heaters have gone out of business due to the fact that their tanks were leaking under warranty.

Also, many out-of-town water heater manufacturers have discontinued shipping heaters into this area because so many of their tanks were leaking under their warranty.

From a Miami, Fla. Water Heater Co.
(Name omitted to protect the Company from slander and boycott)

FLUORIDATION

Started in Cleveland July 1956

The Cleveland Plain Dealer Carried the Following 5-11-61:

"Action Urged to Meet City's Dental Problem

By JOSEPHINE ROBERTSON

"Cleveland has an enormous dental problem requiring attention, Dr. Henry E. Kelly told the Welfare Federation's Health Council at a meeting in Halle Bros. Co. lounge yesterday noon.

"Dr. Kelly represents the Cleveland Dental Society in the Council. He said 20,000 children in Cleveland elementary schools needed dental work but school dental clinics working at full capacity could take care of only 2,000 children a year." . . .

"He referred to a recent report to the Council by Dr. Paul Boyle, dean of the School of Dentistry, Western Reserve University. The report said that in Chicago only one among 14 indigents received needed dentistry." . . .

" 'Cleveland may be worse off than Chicago,' Dr. Kelly said. . . .

"Dr. Boyle's report said more than 50% of this country's population over the age of 55 had lost all of their teeth . . ."

What Dr. Boyle did not say was, that Chicago citizens who do not believe that fluoridation has helped their children's teeth, and who think it is harmful to their health, have been spending thousands of dollars on their lawsuit to stop the contamination of their city water with fluoride (a toxic, cumulative poison).

According to an article by Dr. M. C. Smith and Professor H. V. Smith, of the University of Arizona, that appeared in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, Sept., 1940: In naturally fluoridated St. David, Arizona, 50% of those between 24 and 26 years of age, who were born and raised there, had lost all of their teeth.

WHY FLUORIDATION?

L. S. Stevens, Ch. The Ohio Pure Water Ass'n., 72 N. Main St., Akron ,O.