

FLUORIDATION News

October 18, 1967

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Disease Control Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers.

More State Action. . .

Fluoridation of all Michigan water supplies serving more than 1,000 persons will be required under an administrative rule (copy attached) adopted by the State Health Director. The rule, issued by authority contained in existing State Statutes, has been filed with the Secretary of State and is subject to review by the Joint Administrative Rules Committee of the Legislature and the Legislature.

Under the Kentucky regulation, Newport, the only major unfluoridated city in Kentucky, has had the rating of its water system reduced from "approved" to "provisional" by the State Health Department.

Alabama has joined the ranks of states seeking a state fluoridation law and has introduced a bill to require fluoridation.

The Nebraska Public Health Association members recently unanimously endorsed mandatory statewide water fluoridation. It is anticipated that favorable action by local referendum in Omaha, and possibly Lincoln, in this state where local referenda are currently required on fluoridation, may be necessary before a statewide law can be enacted.

Recent state legislation cleared the way for fluoridation to be put on the ballot in Omaha, and a spring vote is expected.

The North Carolina Public Health Association members have also endorsed statewide action.

And Similar Action Abroad. . .

The Parliament of the State of Western Australia has passed an act requiring all water supplies to be fluoridated.

Following up on a report published in 1966 by the Sweden Health Department, which recommended fluoridation of all water supplies in Sweden, a consulting engineer from Stockholm recently visited the United States to study fluoridation projects.

Community Action Noted. . .

The citizens of Asheville, North Carolina, a city of over 60,000 people, turned out, on September 12, to vote 2-1 to retain fluoridation which they had installed as a result of referendum just two years earlier. The city clerk estimated the special referendum initiated by anti-fluoridationists, cost the city about \$6,500. The original petition had requested the removal of calgon and caustic soda, as well as fluoride, but it was determined that the city could not vote on the removal of calgon and caustic soda which were required by a State Health Department regulation.

Arkansas State Dental Director reports that they have had no set backs on fluoridation by either Council or referendum action since 1961. Five communities are now in the process of initiating fluoridation.

Columbia, South Carolina is proceeding with the fluoridation of its water supply after a favorable court decision. Encouraged by the action in Columbia, Florence included money for equipment in its budget.

Forced to a special election by anti-fluoridationists after a favorable Council action, the people of Fremont, Michigan supported their Council by a favorable vote for fluoridation.

The Council in Fairfield, California, has voted unanimously to have fluoridation equipment installed in the new Dixon Hill water plant.

Tennessee reports the greatest number of towns (19) fluoridated in any one year during the last fiscal year.

New "Starts". . .

South Bend, Indiana	Sonora, Texas
Kenton County, Kentucky	Asheboro, North Carolina
Ennis, Texas	Whitehaven, Tennessee
Garrett, Texas	Easley, South Carolina
Nederland, Texas	

November Referenda Coming Up. . .

Ohio: Barberton, Fostoria, Marysville, Mentor, Wellington
Virginia: Colonial Heights

Making Headlines. . .

A report in the Newsletter of the California Dental Service states that the average dental care costs for Head Start children in San Francisco and Vallejo, fluoridated communities, were \$26.35 and \$27.77 respectively. In Berkeley and San Joaquin, nonfluoridated communities, the costs were \$70.01 and \$85.85 respectively.

New Pamphlet from Massachusetts. . .

Massachusetts Citizens' Committee for Dental Health has offered the attached pamphlet for sale to interested organizations. The pamphlet is furnished with blank space on the back for printing the name of a local organization.

(Michigan Administrative Rule)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

FLUORIDATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

Filed with Secretary of State, _____

(By authority conferred on the department of public health by section 7 of Act No. 146 of the Public Acts of 1919, as amended, section 3 of Act No. 98 of the Public Acts of 1913, as amended, and section 427 of Act No. 380 of the Public Acts of 1965, being sections 325.7, 325.203 and 16.527 of the Compiled Laws of 1948).

R 325.1441. Fluorides added to public water supplies.

Rule 1. Fluoride in properly controlled amounts is necessary for a wholesome water supply, as determined by the state director of public health in a letter to the attorney general dated October 24, 1966, the final paragraph of which contains the following medical judgment:

It being the ultimate duty of this department to see that the public is provided a "wholesome" water in accordance with current scientific knowledge in the field of public health, it is my considered judgment as a physician and as Director of the Department of Public Health that fluoride in properly controlled amounts is a necessary component of wholesome water.

Pursuant to and implementing this determination, when the fluoride content of a public water supply serving 1,000 or more persons is less than 9/10 of a milligram of fluoride per liter of water, the city, village, township, county metropolitan district, other unit of government, corporation, association, partnership or individual engaged in furnishing such water to the public for household or drinking purposes shall add a measured amount of fluoride to the water to maintain a fluoride content of at least 9/10 and not more than 1 and 2/10 milligrams per liter subject to the control and supervision of the department of public health. Treatment to secure such content shall be started on or before October 1, 1968 for water supplies serving a population of more than 5,000, on or before July 1, 1969 for water supplies serving a population between 2,000 and 5,000, and on or before July 1, 1970 for water supplies serving a population between 1,000 and 2,000.

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SPEAKING OUT FOR STATEWIDE FLUORIDATION.....

The Oregon Public Health Association and the Oregon Health Council have passed resolutions asking for state legislation and have said they would help promote enactment of a law at the 1969 legislation.

Support in Hawaii came from Hawaii State Dental Association, Hawaii PTA, and The United Public Workers. The president-elect of the Dental Association indicated that passage of a fluoridation law now has an excellent chance.

The President of the Missouri Dental Association has expressed the hope that Missouri will institute fluoridation legislation.

The American Academy of Pedodontics has urged other states to follow the example set by Connecticut, Minnesota, and Illinois.

The feasibility of seeking state legislation in 1969 is being studied by the Ohio State Dental Association.

GAINING AT THE POLLS.....

Referenda in September, October, and November resulted in nine wins and five losses:

	<u>Won</u>	<u>Lost</u>
Atlantic, Iowa	X	
Holyoke, Mass.	X	
Newburyport, Mass.	X	
Freemont, Mich.	X	
Claremont, N.H.		X
Rochester, N.H.		X
No. Brunswick, N.J.		X
Asheville, N.C.	X	
Barberton, Ohio		X
Fostoria, Ohio		X
Mentor, Ohio	X	
Wellington, Ohio	X	
Bay City, Texas	X	
Colonial Heights, Va.	X	

While most of the votes were on the initiation of fluoridation, two-- Asheville and Rochester--determined whether fluoridation would continue. In addition, Yakima, Washington, defeated an attempt to change its charter to prohibit the addition of fluoride and other chemicals.

REPORTING PROGRESS.....

In Vermont, Montpelier, Barre, and Bellows Falls are set to implement fluoridation as soon as equipment is installed--probably in January. Middlebury expects to vote in March; Bethel is considering fluoridation; and St. Albans and Swanton plan a comparative study.

Delays in delivery and installation of equipment have slowed compliance with Connecticut law; yet, since the first of the year, approximately 900,000 persons have started to receive fluoridated water and others are expected to join the rolls before the end of the year.

Alabama reports Bynum, Huguley, and Isbell have started fluoridation.

Mountlake Terrace, Washington, hopes to start fluoridation this month. The authority of Council approval in 1964, which was challenged, has been upheld by both Superior Court and State Supreme Court in actions over the ensuing years.

To assure speedy implementation of fluoridation in Collinsville, Illinois, the Collinsville Junior Service Club is paying for the installation of equipment estimated at \$5,500.

Pennington, New Jersey, Board of Health has appointed a special commission to study the possibility of fluoridating the borough's water supply.

The Village Board of Highland Falls, New York, is considering fluoridation and the Junior Women's Club is ready to circulate a petition.

The initiation of fluoridation in October at two plants in Erie County, New York, brings its dental health benefit to citizens of the towns of Evans, Eden, Hamburg, West Seneca, Orchard Park, Cheektowga, Lancaster, Alden, Clarence, Amherst, Elma, Boston (N.Y.); the Villages of Sloan, Blasdell, Depen, Williamsville; and the City of Lackawanna.

Jaycees of Greenville, South Carolina, are again trying to secure fluoridation for their city where there have been three votes (1954, 1955, 1956). A general community interest survey in 1965 elicited favorable responses to the following questions:

Do you favor fluoridation of the city water supply as a means of reducing tooth decay? 69% Yes.

Do you think it is the responsibility of the City Council to act on health measures of this type? 65% Yes.

La Crosse, Wisconsin, where in 1954 a referendum reversed Council approval, is again considering fluoridation. A Chamber of Commerce membership poll, with over 50% responding, showed 81.3% in favor of fluoridation and 3 out of 5 indicating it should be implemented by Council action. A survey on a cross section of the city population, conducted by a sociology class at La Crosse University, gave additional support when it showed that 73.6% favored fluoridation.

In Hazelton, Pennsylvania, the Women's Auxiliary of the Hazelton Branch of the Luzerne County Medical Society is hard at work spearheading a drive to bring fluoridation to Hazelton.

The report of the Special Study Commission on Dental Health appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts is due this month.

A TIP OF THE HAT.....

A "Honolulu Advertiser" reporting team won second prize in the American Dental Association Science Writers Award Competition for a series promoting fluoridation of Honolulu's water supply.

WORTH A SPECIAL MENTION.....

A news clip indicates the Dental Service Corporation of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, suggests excellent results in fluoridated Pittsburg. The report states that cavities among children are estimated to diminish at an annual rate of 20% after two years of fluoridation. Dental examinations of 940 pre-school children from poverty areas turned up only one child in four as needing dental work.

FLUORIDATION News

January 10, 1968

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Disease Control Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers.

STATE HIGHLIGHTS.....

The Joint Committee on Administrative Rules of the Michigan Legislature suspended the statewide fluoridation rule issued by the Public Health Department. The Committee made clear that such suspension was based on the question of powers delegated to the Health Department and not on the merits of fluoridation. The suspension will last only to the end of the next legislative session unless the Legislature acts on the issue in the meantime.

A bill calling for statewide fluoridation will be introduced into the New Jersey Senate when it convenes in January 1968. This action follows the circulation of a petition by the New Jersey Dental Society asking the Legislature to institute statewide fluoridation.

At the request of the sponsoring Senator, the Pennsylvania statewide fluoridation bill has been recommitted to committee. The Senator indicated he was reluctant to do this, but felt it was not the proper time to pursue the bill in view of the fiscal problems which were confronting the Legislature. He was quoted by the press as saying "But you can bet all the tea in China that it will be coming out of committee sometime."

Introduction of legislation for statewide fluoridation in Ohio is a possibility as interest grows. The Ohio Health Commissioners Association recently endorsed fluoridation of public water supplies.

After a year of detailed and careful study of scientific data and expert testimony, the legislative blue ribbon Special Study Commission on Dental Health in Massachusetts has issued a report calling for fluoridation of community water supplies as a safe, effective way to reduce dental caries.

To aid the progress of fluoridation, the Commission is asking the Legislature to repeal the present compulsory referendum law. The report also calls for legislation to establish a program of matching state funds for installation of fluoridation equipment in communities under 20,000 population.

Wisconsin, where the majority of the larger communities are fluoridated, is questioning whether special incentives or a state law may be needed to bring the benefits of fluoridation to the communities with a population under 5,000.

South Dakota has organized a ten member committee from its five dental society districts to work on fluoridation.

AND WITH THE COMMUNITIES.....

Council approval for distribution of fluoride tablets instead of water fluoridation followed a "closed-door meeting" of the Council in Terre Haute, Indiana. The ordinance was subsequently vetoed by the mayor as inadequate because of lack of provisions for distribution methods and financing and lack of information on legal limitations and safe dosages.

The Greenville County Dental Society, South Carolina, is continuing its support of fluoridation of the community water supply in preference to a tablet method recently approved by the Council. In doing so, they are supporting the continuing efforts of the Jaycees to obtain fluoridation and have indicated that "We feel the best interests of the community will be served by our withholding participation."

Rochester, New Hampshire, by action of a second referendum, has just lost its fluoridation program which was instituted eight months ago.

Recent attempts to bring the fluoridation to Biwabik, Minnesota, and Flagstaff, Arizona, were defeated by referendum and Council action respectively.

The start of fluoridation has been reported by the following communities:

Dune Acres, Indiana	Buena Vista, New Mexico
Scottsburg, "	Greer, South Carolina
Underwood, "	Masontown, West Virginia
Vienna, "	Ronceverte, " "
Saginaw Township, Michigan	West Union, " "
Enderlin, North Dakota	

Arkansas continues its unbroken success record (since 1962) with approval of fluoridation by the City Council in Pine Bluff.

BEING QUOTED.....

The Director of the University of Alabama's Institute of Dental Research, Dr. Robert C. Caldwell, has been quoted as calling for a national fluoridation law.

Excerpt from speech delivered at Conference of Deans of Dental Schools, Miami Beach, Florida, October 10, 1967, by William H. Stewart, M.D., Surgeon General, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare "...the Public Health Service itself regards water fluoridation as one of those programs which deserves the highest possible priority in every community. It is demonstrably effective as a decay preventive. It is demonstrably simple to maintain; it is demonstrably safe and economical. We stand on record as urging every community in which water fluoridation is possible to adopt it, to make the protection it provides available to every child. Where community water fluoridation is not feasible, we urge the utilization of alternative methods such as the fluoridation of school water supplies and topical application."

As seen in Record-Herald, Wausau, Wisconsin, December 4, 1967, "According to a recently published folder of the State Division of Health, dental care totaled \$172.32 per child from birth through age 14 prior to fluoridation in Sheboygan. Now the average cost is \$46.39, which brings a cash saving of \$124.93 per child, or a return of \$55.77 for each \$1.00 invested."

"The folder puts Antigo statistics another way. During the 11-year period from 1949 to 1960 while Antigo was fluoridating its water, dentists found only 2.5 decayed teeth for each kindergarten child. Fluoridation was discontinued in 1960 and four years later, kindergarten children had 4.8 decayed teeth on the average--a startling 92 percent increase! Substantial increases were also noted among second and fourth graders."

Governor Raymond P. Shafer, as reported in the Standard-Speaker, Hazelton, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1967, "The states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey completed a joint ten year study in 1965. The water supply of Easton, Pennsylvania was fluoridated in 1952 and Phillipsburg, New Jersey was left untouched as a control city. Additional independent studies in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh revealed essentially the same findings of all other studies of up to a 65 percent rate of decay reduction. ...Fluoridation of Public water supplies is safe, economical and a proven preventive dental health measure."

FLUORIDATION News

April 1, 1968

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers.

TOWARD STATEWIDE FLUORIDATION.....

There is much activity in New Jersey . . . A new chapter authorizing statewide fluoridation which was recently written into the Sanitary Code by the New Jersey Public Health Council is scheduled for public hearings in May. And two bills have been introduced into the State legislature--one proposing statewide fluoridation, the other free fluoride tablets for school children.

The New Jersey section of the American Water Works Association has adopted a resolution opposing fluoridation of any public water supply unless a majority of the qualified voters approve of such action.

The Hygiene and Sanitation Committee has referred to subcommittee (and perhaps buried) a bill that would give the Georgia State Health Department power to fluoridate local water systems. The bill doesn't mention fluoridation of water. It would authorize the health department to "provide, direct, and promote measures for the early detection and prevention of diseases affecting the medical or dental health of citizens of Georgia."

Hawaii continues its efforts for fluoridation and has again introduced a bill in the State legislature that would provide statewide fluoridation.

In Delaware, House Bill 166 to extend fluoridation to all private and public community water systems in the State, passed overwhelmingly in the House, was reported out favorably by a Senate committee, and now awaits further action.

The editor of THE RECORDER in Greene, Iowa writes: "If State legislation is needed in Iowa to achieve maximum results from scientific fluoridation, is there any really substantial justification for further delay? Our youngsters are paying a heavy penalty for our procrastination."

COMMUNITIES IN ACTION.....

The Reading, Pennsylvania City Council enacted a resolution on February 21 which will bring fluoridation within an estimated 15 weeks.

In Massachusetts, fluoridation won in Weston, Somerset, Littleton, Swansea, and Orange, but lost in Wakefield, Greenfield, Bourne, and Georgetown.

In 1967, sixteen Wisconsin communities began enjoying the health benefits of a fluoridated water supply: Arlington, Dane, Fox Lake, Hollandale, Merrimac, Montfort, Mount Hope, Oconto Falls, Palmyra, Rewey, Rock Springs, St. Croix Falls, Stitzer, Strum, Washburn, and West Salem.

Only four major cities in Wisconsin are without the dental health protection afforded to citizens by a fluoridated public water supply. These are LaCrosse, Superior, Waukesha and Manitowoc. Manitowoc, however, will soon begin fluoridation as a result of a favorable 1967 referendum.

Aldermen in LaCrosse, Wisconsin rejected proposals to make fluoridation of city water illegal. The antifluoridation ordinance would have blocked any fluoridation referendum.

In Iowa, the City Council of Iowa Falls has approved an ordinance providing for the installation of fluoridation equipment.

Middlebury, Vermont approved fluoridation of its water supply at a recent town meeting, despite a literature campaign by opponents.

The commissioners in Pierre, South Dakota took action to purchase and install fluoridation equipment. The fluoridation issue passed in a city election last year.

FUNDS FOR FLUORIDATION.....

Congratulations are in order to the Louisiana State Health Officer, Dr. Andrew Hedmeg. The Louisiana State Department of Health has made \$18,600 of its dental funds available to local health departments, local dentists, and communities for development of community fluoridation programs. The money will be available on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis to purchase fluoridation equipment.

FLUORIDATED FLOW.....

Fluoridated water recently began flowing through water mains in:

- Cherokee, Alabama
- Cullman, Alabama
- Dadeville, Alabama
- Waterbury, Connecticut
- Chicago Heights, Illinois
- Rockville, Indiana
- Walkersville, Maryland
- Florence, South Carolina
- Bellows Falls, Vermont
- Mountlake Terrace, Washington
- Oakville, Washington
- Arcadia, Wisconsin

ON THE NOVEMBER BALLOT.....

Fluoridation for Pine Bluff, Arkansas will be on the ballot in the November 5 general election. An ordinance to fluoridate was passed in December 1967 by the City Council.

The City Council of Williamsport, Pennsylvania has approved the placing of an anti-fluoridation ordinance on the November general election ballot.

FLUORIDATION News

February 28, 1968

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Disease Control Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your programs.

WITH STATE LAWS IN MIND.....

Iowa State Dental Association is considering the sponsoring of legislation to require statewide fluoridation of all public water supplies.

Bergen County's Advisory Public Health Council has unanimously passed a resolution supporting fluoridation thus adding support to current state action for legislation in New Jersey.

The editor of the newly established Journal of the Hawaii State Dental Association is urging Hawaii's dentists to take a more active role in promoting fluoridation.

CONTINUING COMMUNITY EFFORTS.....

An attempt to have the Los Angeles, California, City Council establish a blue ribbon committee of scientists and academicians to study fluoridation was defeated in January.

Iowa Health Department has announced that it will help small towns finance the installation of fluoridation equipment by paying half the cost, up to a maximum state contribution of \$750.

In New Orleans, Louisiana, where the Dental Association has recommended fluoridation of the city's water supply, the Association president pointed out that the city couldn't have a sensible dental health program without fluoridation.

Fluoridation is back again in Hayward, California, where, after six years, it was necessary to suspend operation in 1964 while new facilities were being constructed.

Enid, Oklahoma and Montpelier, Vermont have reported that they now have their water supplies fluoridated.

The Peru (Indiana) City Council has approved fluoridation.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, where fluoridation was recently approved by Council action, is now slated for a referendum.

A number of communities are aiming for spring referenda including several in Massachusetts and Omaha, Nebraska where referenda are mandatory.

SEEING THE RESULTS.....

Evansville, Indiana, dentists report seeing healthier teeth after four years of fluoridation.

A notable decrease in the number of cavities present in patients 5-8 years old is reported by dentists in Decatur, Illinois where fluoridation was started in 1960.

Effectiveness of fluoridated water in combating tooth decay is being credited for differences seen in Headstart Programs in Wake County, North Carolina.

Significant decreases in DMF rates in all age groups were reported from Montesano, Washington. The age 5-8 group which has had the benefit of fluoridation since the start of the program in 1961 showed the greatest drop.

KEEPING POSTED.....

Updating of information for the 1967 Census has become a major time-consuming operation, and publication date is still many weeks away. Our thanks go to all of you who have worked so hard to help us make this Census more useful to you.

A UPI news release states that one out of every 600 homes uses bottled water for drinking. It further estimates that in Southern California the ratio increases to one out of seven.

The President's message for National Children's Dental Health Week again referred to fluoridation and stated "Fluoridation is established as a major health benefit." A copy of the message is attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

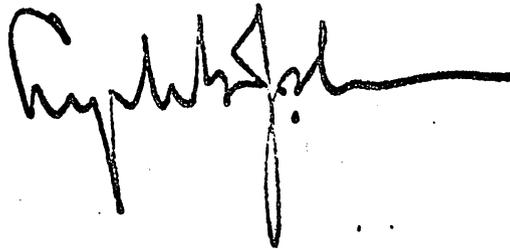
January 21, 1968

Every American can take particular pride in the observance of National Children's Dental Health Week this year.

Our newly enacted pilot dental health projects for children will bring dental care to many for whom it has never been available.

At the same time, progress through established programs for the prevention of dental disease -- such as water fluoridation -- continues to be impressive. The number of Americans drinking fluoridated water has increased by more than 20 million persons in the last five years; today, some 73 million people are protected in this manner. Fluoridation is established as a major health benefit.

This progress and the dental profession's enthusiastic support for the legislation behind it hold out the promise of greater and growing gains ahead.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Richard Nixon", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

FLUORIDATION News

May 15, 1968

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your programs.

FLASH!

The legislature of Delaware has passed a bill which will empower the State Board of Health to require all communities with public water supplies to begin fluoridation. The bill has gone to the Governor.

AMONG THE STATES.....

The New Jersey Section of the American Water Works Association has rescinded its resolution against statewide fluoridation and replaced it with a resolution supporting fluoridation similar to the one adopted by the national organization.

The Board of Trustees of the Idaho State Dental Association adopted a resolution supporting fluoridation of community water supplies by State legislation or regulation.

A bill has again been introduced in the California legislature to provide for statewide fluoridation of water.

The Council on Dental Health of the Iowa Dental Association has voted to submit to the Board of Trustees and the House of Delegates a resolution calling for a mandatory adjustment of the fluoride content of all public water supplies in Iowa.

Legislative action to fluoridate all municipal water supplies throughout the State of Washington to the optimum level was urged in a resolution

passed by the Local Health Officers Association at its meeting in Olympia, March 22, 1968.

FOE OF FLUORIDATION LOSES CASE, \$1,000.....

As a result of a jury trial, the Cudahy Jaycees are entitled to collect \$1,000 from James F. Quirk for proving that he misrepresented the facts in a handbill circulated in opposition to fluoridation. --From the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Journal.

A U.S. Court of Appeals has upheld the ruling of a federal district court dismissing a suit which challenges the legality of Detroit, Michigan's fluoridation ordinance.

IN THE COMMUNITIES.....

A group of women, Mothers for Fluoridation, have presented petitions to the City Council supporting fluoridation of Seattle, Washington's water. "The saving in dental bills would be between \$700,000 and \$1 million a year, based on State Health Department statistics," says a spokeswoman for the group.

Guilderland Town Board, New York, has adopted a resolution to fluoridate drinking water in the Westmere Water District, thus becoming the first district in Albany County to approve fluoridation.

The Board of Aldermen of Oxford, Mississippi, has passed a resolution to introduce fluoride into the city water system.

Shillington Borough Council in Pennsylvania voted to proceed with fluoridation of the borough water supply to coincide with the fluoridation date of the city of Reading. Anti-fluoridationists continue to oppose the Reading City Council's resolution of last February to fluoridate.

April referenda in Wisconsin resulted in 2 wins-- Wausaukee, Hartland-- and 1 loss-- Eagle. This was the second vote for both Eagle and Wausaukee.

Residents of Anderson, South Carolina voted overwhelmingly for, while in Peterborough and Jaffrey, New Hampshire voters opposed fluoridation in recent referenda.

In fluoridating Bellows Falls, the State of Vermont will pay one half of the cost, with the equipment remaining the property of the State for 10 years with an option of renewing the loan agreement every 10 years.

Fluoridation of the Shawnee, Oklahoma water supply, an issue for many years, was approved in an ordinance passed in April by the city commission 6-0.

The Albuquerque, New Mexico City Council on April 8 unanimously approved a fluoridation ordinance. It is expected the opponents will force a referendum on the issue.

Recent "starts" are reported in Wisconsin-- Verona, Prentice, Niagara and Arcadia; in West Virginia-- Petersburg and Washington; in Iowa-- Coon Rapids; in New York-- Hamburg; and in Ohio-- Mansfield.

A Major Victory For Fluoridation

Omaha, Nebraska, where a referendum is mandatory, approved fluoridation on May 14.

AND AROUND THE WORLD.....

The Sydney, Australia water supply has now been fluoridated. It serves nearly three million people and the fluoridation equipment is designed to cope with a maximum water usage of seven hundred million imperial gallons a day.

Fluoridation of water and topical application of fluorides to all children in India between the ages of 5 and 15 were urged by the Dental Council of India at a meeting recently in New Delhi.

FLUORIDATION News

June 17, 1968

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A FIRST.....

Florida Dental Association approved a resolution to ask the U.S. Congress to require that community water systems be fluoridated in localities receiving federal funds for health care programs.

RECAPPING STATE ACTION.....

On May 25, Delaware became the fourth state to enact a law providing statewide fluoridation, when the bill became law without the signature of the Governor. The Delaware law is an amendment to the health code and gives the State Board of Health the authority to require fluoridation of public water supplies. A copy of the amendment is attached.

The action of the Michigan Joint Administrative Rules Committee suspending the State Health Department regulation requiring fluoridation was previously reported. A Senate-passed bill which would prohibit the State Health Department from requiring fluoridation was subsequently amended in the House. The amendment would require fluoridation within three years unless a local community voted not to institute fluoridation. The amended bill is now under consideration in a Joint Senate-House Committee. Backers of the original bill indicated they were not opposed to fluoridation but did not wish the authority to be given to nonelective officials.

When public hearings were scheduled on a proposed regulation by the State Public Health Council requiring fluoridation, the New Jersey Assembly quickly passed and sent to the Governor a bill that would prohibit the State Public Health Council from adopting such a regulation.

Guam is reported as planning to implement fluoridation in July.

The bill to repeal the compulsory referendum requirement for fluoridation was acted on in the Massachusetts House. As passed, with an amendment, the bill would permit a local health department to require fluoridation but preserves the right of initiative petition to the community to oppose and rescind such action. A bill to establish a permanent Advisory Committee on Dental Health also passed. Both now go to the Senate for action.

The State Board of Health in North Carolina has endorsed a comprehensive statewide study on fluoridation to lead to recommendations for obtaining fluoridation for more of its citizens. A state Citizens' Committee for Dental Health has also been organized.

Both political parties in Hawaii were reported as considering platform planks endorsing fluoridation. Latest report indicates that the plank has been stricken from the draft of Republican party platform.

Colorado is making funds available to help local communities install fluoridation equipment.

ON THE LOCAL SCENE.....

Fluoridation recently won approval of governing officials in the following communities:

Alabama:	Enterprise, Abbeville, Clayton, Troy
Kentucky:	Bellefonte
Louisiana:	St. Charles Parish
Michigan:	Bridgman
New York:	Le Roy, Highland Falls
North Carolina:	Waynesville, Mockville
Ohio:	Millsbury
Wisconsin:	Chilton

In several instances, mayors and councilmen commented on the changed climate of public hearings and the lack of opposition.

Referenda showed fluoridation winning in Rolla, Missouri, and losing in Pierce, Nebraska, and Plainville, Connecticut. Plainville which has a population of under 20,000 is not subject to the state fluoridation law.

Fluoridated water is now available to the citizens of Lebanon, Kentucky, and Jamestown and Landis, North Carolina.

In Nevada where a referendum is mandatory, the Citizens' Committee for Dental Health is asking that fluoridation be placed on the November ballot in Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County.

At a public hearing in Hoquiam, Washington a pretty teenager, who had previously been successful in getting the YMCA Youth legislature to pass a fluoridation bill, was applauded for her effective handling of challenging questions from Councilmen. The issue may go to a fall referendum.

The people of Middlebury, Vermont showed their support of earlier action taken by their Selectmen to fluoridate the Middlebury water supply by a town meeting vote of 229-89.

The Seattle, Washington, Model City Advisory Council has recommended the City Council adopt an ordinance to fluoridate the public water supplies. In doing so, it commented on the high incidence of tooth decay in children residing in the Model City area where residents could least afford dental care.

POLLING THE PEOPLE.....

The Capitol Hill (Washington) Community Council reported the results of their survey showed 63% favored fluoridation of the Capitol City Water Supply.

In Akron Ohio, a Councilman reported on a poll conducted for him during his fall campaign which showed 59.6% favored fluoridation of Akron's water supply.

In Warren, Ohio, a late 1966 poll which reported 3-1 in favor of fluoridation was cited in the recent Council action approving fluoridation for Warren.

PREVUE.....

The Census has gone to the printers. Our thanks go to all of you who reviewed and brought up to date the pertinent records. The increase reported in 1967 is surpassed only by that reported in 1965, the year in which New York City fluoridated. Although a proportion of the increase is attributable to previous years, the addition of Detroit (3,500,000)

and the large cities in Connecticut (1,000,000) was a major factor in the increase. A few pertinent figures are given below:

Population On Public Water Supplies

	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	155,218,500	
Using Controlled Fluoridation.....	71,916,700	46.3
Using Natural Fluoridation.....	10,009,000	6.5
Using Natural and Controlled.....	81,925,700	52.8

Number of Communities

Total.....	20,593
Number Using Controlled Fluoridation.....	3,827
% of all Communities.....	18.6

Slightly over 50% of all communities with populations of 10,000 or over are fluoridated. The vast majority of unfluoridated communities have populations of under 5,000. The following report over three-fourths of their population on public water supplies now have access to fluoridated water:

Alaska	Kentucky	Rhode Island
Colorado	Maryland	Virginia
D.C.	Michigan	West Virginia
Illinois	Minnesota	Wisconsin
Indiana	New Mexico	Puerto Rico
Iowa	North Dakota	

HOUSE BILL NO. 166

AS AMENDED BY

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 122, TITLE 16, DELAWARE CODE, RELATING TO THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH BY ADDING THE RESPONSIBILITY TO REGULATE FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE:

Section 1. Subsection (3), subparagraph (C), of Section 122, title 16, Delaware Code, is hereby amended by striking the semicolon at the end of said subparagraph (C) of subsection (3) and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following additional language:

"and further provide for the fluoridation of all water supplies which are furnished to and used by the public, excepting, however, such water supplies sold by bottle or similar container."

FLUORIDATION News

July 30, 1968

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

"A MATTER OF LEGISLATION".....

As reported in Washington Post - July 29, 1968:

A proposal to create a Commission on Disease Prevention and Health Protection has been presented to the President by three key senators. The proposal has the support of a large group of physicians, medical educators, public and industrial health specialists, Secretary Cohen and other top HEW officials. The proposal, which called for more attention to preventive medicine and health protection, pointed to dental decay as a form of preventable chronic disease and indicated that two out of three children do not have the protection of fluoridation of the water supply which "is entirely a matter of legislation."

MOVING WITH THE STATES.....

The Michigan bill (copy attached) was signed into law on July 19. It requires the fluoridation of all public water supplies within five years unless a local governing body, or a vote of the people, rejects fluoridation. This, in effect, would make it necessary for opponents of fluoridation to take action through local elected government or a vote to deny the citizens a public health measure which has been made available to them by state law.

On July 9 Governor Volpe of Massachusetts signed into law a fluoridation bill (copy attached) which removes the necessity for a referendum prior to instituting fluoridation. This should make it easier for Massachusetts communities to obtain fluoridation. Massachusetts had been one of five

states where a referendum on fluoridation was required. The new law authorize local boards of health to institute fluoridation. Right to negate such action by referendum is still reserved to the electorate. However, to secure a referendum, a petition containing signatures of 10% of the voters must be submitted within 90 days of the action by the local board of health.

Connecticut reports progress under the state law requiring fluoridation of water utilities serving 20,000 or more customers, as of May 1, 1968:

.....Over 40 towns have instituted fluoridation since January 1, 1967.

.....74.3% of the population on the public water supplies are drinking fluoridated water.

Confederation of Western Affiliates of the APHA, indicating that the Western States in general lag behind the rest of the Nation in adopting fluoridation, recently passed a resolution unequivocally endorsing fluoridation of community water supplies, urging its affiliates to give high priority to fluoridation in their states, and recommending that the APHA continue to give fluoridation maximum attention at the national level.

AND WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES.....

After Council approval, Albuquerque, New Mexico lost fluoridation on a close vote. Newspaper accounts indicate confusion on new voting procedures, long waiting lines, and the turning away of many waiting voters when polls closed, may have influenced the outcome.

Council approval of fluoridation in Seattle, Washington and Akron, Ohio of special interest for, in both communities, fluoridation has been the subject of much debate and previous votes over a period of years. Opponents in Seattle are circulating a petition to place fluoridation on the November ballot.

Fluoridation has won approval from elected officials in Waupaca, Wisconsin; Moberly, Missouri, and Highland Falls, New York.

Reports indicate fluoridation has recently started in the following areas:

- Ohio: Mentor and Sunbury
- Kentucky: Bowling Green
- Virginia: Chesterfield County and Salem
- Connecticut: New London

The Chamber of Commerce of Springfield, Missouri is collecting data to study the feasibility of fluoridating the city's water supply.

COURT ACTION.....

A U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that Detroit's fluoridation ordinance is legal when it upheld the federal district court ruling and dismissed a suit brought by two Detroit citizens.

PAYING OFF IN RESULTS.....

Studies continue to show the benefits of fluoridation.

Mississippi: Columbia, fluoridated since 1951, reports on a study of 12-16 year olds who had lived since birth with fluoridated water:

Age	DMF Rate	
	Fluoridated Columbus	Unfluoridated Miss. town
14	3.35	9.57
13	2.68	7.45
12	2.34	5.98
	Percent Free of Dental Caries	
14	36	1.4
13	46.7	4.8
12	45.9	3.2

Idaho: Coeur d'Alene was fluoridated for 3½ years (1952-1955).

The 1966 survey showed that children who resided in Coeur d'Alene when it was fluoridated and are now 13-16 years old still appear to have fewer cavities than those who didn't have the advantage of fluoridated water.

Figures quoted from their study indicated an average of four fewer decayed teeth per child as compared to youngsters in the pre and post fluoridated period.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE?.....

The results of the National Opinion Research Center Survey conducted this past spring show:

.....fewer people indicating they have ever heard

or read anything about fluoridating public water supplies:

<u>1959</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>
73%	82%	78%	71.8%

Among Those Who Do Know About Fluoridation in 1968

.....more people in favor of fluoridation, fewer people opposed, fewer people either unconcerned or with no opinion

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>
Very Desirable/Desirable	65%	72%	71%	76.7%
Very Undesirable/Undesirable	12%	14%	13%	10.7%
Unconcerned/Don't Know	23%	15%	15%	12.7%

.....the majority of people believe the decision to fluoridate the water supply should be made by health authority/department and fewer people believe it should be by special vote:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>
Elected Officials	15%	2.2%
Health Authority/Department (not incl. in 1966 survey)		55.5%
Special Vote	77%	39.9%

.....one-third of the people believe the decision should be made at state level:

State	34.2%
Local	61.9%
Don't know	3.9%

What Does This Mean?.....

Nationwide understanding of fluoridation is being achieved. Continuing extensive education on the value of fluoridation is needed to reach the 28.2% of the people who indicate they have not heard about fluoridation and the small percentage of those who have heard about fluoridation but remain uncommitted.

Designation of the health authorities as the preferred decision-makers by more than half the people suggests that people wish to have fluoridation treated as a health issue rather than a political issue.

MASSACHUSETTS FLUORIDATION LAW

H 4694, signed by the Governor on July 9, 1968, will take effect as of the second week in October 1968

SECTION 1. Chapter III of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding after section 5H the following section: -

Section 5I. The department in taking cognizance of dental health of the people in the commonwealth shall recommend such methods as in its opinion are advisable in reducing or limiting the prevalence of dental caries and other dental diseases and defects. If the commissioner determines that the fluoride content of the public water supply for domestic use in any city, town or district is not at optimum level for sound dental health, he shall so notify the local boards of health of his findings. Each such board of health, after making such inquiry and other use of the consulting services of the department or elsewhere as it chooses, shall, if it considers doing so in the best interests of the inhabitants of the city, town or district within its jurisdiction, order the upward adjustment of the fluoride content of the water supply available for domestic use in that city, town or district. No such order shall be effective until it has been published in a newspaper having a general circulation in such city or town.

The provisions of this section shall not apply in those situations where two or more cities or towns are supplied water from the same source and such supply to each city or town cannot be treated independently and if the majority of the boards of health representing such cities and towns have voted not to accept such recommendation, provided, however, that any such city or town desiring to adjust upward the fluoride content of the water consumed within its own jurisdiction may comply with the order by the installation of proper equipment that will comply therewith and not interfere with the water supply of the other cities or towns.

SECTION 1A. In any city, town or district where the board of health has ordered the upward adjustment of the fluoride content of the water supply under the provisions of this section, upon petition of ten percent of the registered voters of said city, town or district, filed in the office of the city or town clerk, as the case may be, within ninety days of the publication of such order, the following question shall be placed upon the official ballot to be used at the next regular municipal election or for the election of town officers at the next annual town meeting or meetings:- "Shall the fluoridation of the public water supply for domestic use in (this city) (this town) be continued?," or in such district the following question shall be placed before the next annual meeting of the inhabitants of the district: - "Shall the fluoridation of the public water supply for domestic use in this district be continued?." If the majority of votes in answer to said question is in the negative the fluoridation of the water supply of such city, town or district shall be discontinued.

SECTION 2. Sections forty-one B and forty-one C of chapter forty of the General Laws are hereby repealed.

MICHIGAN SENATE BILL NO. 859

A bill to prohibit a state department, board, commission or agency from authorizing the addition of fluoride to public drinking water; and to require fluoridation of public drinking water in certain cases.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ENACT:

Sec. 1. A state department, board, commission or agency shall not have the authority to order any county, city, township or village or any combination thereof supplying water to the public, which may be consumed by humans, to add fluoride.

Sec. 2. Every county, city, township or village or any combination thereof supplying water to the public, to which water fluoride is not presently added and which may be consumed by humans, shall add fluoride to such water, in a manner and amount to be prescribed by the department of public health, within 5 years after the effective date of this act, unless such addition of fluoride shall have been rejected by an ordinance of the local government body or of a majority of the electors of such county, city, township or village voting thereon. The question shall be submitted to such electors upon a petition filed with the clerk of the local government and signed by a number of the registered and qualified electors of the local government not less than 5% of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the last general election held for such purpose.

FLUORIDATION News

September 20, 1968

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

STATE HAPPENINGS

The House of Delegates of the Iowa Dental Association unanimously approved a resolution to support state legislation making it mandatory for communities with public water supplies to adjust the fluoride content to a level recommended by the Iowa State Department of Health.

Maryland State Dental Association has adopted a recommendation suggesting that the State of Maryland make an effort to become the first state in the nation to achieve fluoridation by local action rather than by a statewide fluoridation law. There are only two areas in the state which have non-fluoridated public water supplies. 94.5% of the people on public water supplies in Maryland already have access to fluoridated water supplies.

North Carolina Citizens' Committee for Dental Health has recommended that the 1969 General Assembly be asked to provide money to help install fluoridation equipment in municipal water supplies.

In Georgia, the State Board of Health has assigned a standing committee to look into ways the Board and State Health Department can stimulate community fluoridation.

The Director of Dental Health in Montana recommended that the Board of Health require the fluoridation of Montana's water supplies. The recommendation has the support of the Montana Dental Association. The Board of Health is seeking a legal opinion on whether it has the power to require fluoridation.

In Washington, the State Urban Affairs Council recommended statewide fluoridation of drinking water

Basic steps to fluoridate water supplies in a number of Massachusetts communities were started as soon as the mandatory referendum law was repealed. But efforts to bring the benefits of fluoridation to more people in Massachusetts may again be thwarted. The Massachusetts Secretary of State found that there was "just cause" to petition the state to hold a 1970 (statewide) referendum on the subject. Opponents are circulating petitions to obtain the necessary signatures (about 10,000 to suspend the recently enacted law and (about 40,000) to initiate action for a statewide referendum in 1970.

Unsuccessful in 1966, antifuoridationists continue to work toward the repeal of the Connecticut law in the 1969 session. In Wallingford, the Republican Town Committee was asked to adopt an anti-fluoridation plank. It was indicated that such a plank would assist the candidates in the local November elections.

The Illinois law is being challenged by the village of Pesotum (600 population). Among the charges alleged are that fluoridation is unconstitutional and dangerous and that it would present economic problems to the village.

Public hearings have been scheduled to implement the Delaware law. Proposed regulations would require all operators of public water supplies serving a permanent population of 1,000 or more to submit plans within 90 days. Fluoridation at this time would be optional for smaller communities.

AND ON THE LOCAL SCENE

The Moorestown, New Jersey, Improvement Association (a 64-year old civic organization) after a six months' study and a poll of its membership has urged the Council to fluoridate the water supply. The results of the study are being made available to the Council.

The Mayor's Fluoridation Committee of Savannah, Georgia, after study and public hearings has recommended that the city proceed with fluoridation "with all reasonable speed."

Fluoridation has been approved by governing officials in Canton, North Carolina, and Yreka, Oregon, and referendum in Albany, Oregon. This latter referendum upheld a previous Council ordinance calling for fluoridation.

In Williamsport, Pennsylvania, Judges of the local court ruled that fluoridation was a matter pertaining to public health and under the law not subject to a vote of the people. The city has appealed the decision.

Reading, Pennsylvania reports that although fluoridation has not yet started the water bureau continues to get complaints such as: "Take the fluorine out of the water. It's making me sick."

In Spartanburg, South Carolina, the Water Works Commission adopted a resolution authorizing the fluoridation of city water if and when injunctions (placed against the Commission in 1960) are dissolved.

More ReferendaNovember 5.....

California: San Diego
Maine: Portland, South Portland, Westbrook
Nebraska: Lincoln
Ohio: Akron, Sandusky, Warren
Washington: Bellingham, Seattle, Yakima, Spokane, Port Townsend,
Wisconsin: Steilacoom
La Crosse

In several cases, e.g. Akron, Seattle, and Sandusky, referenda action follows favorable Council action. In Bellingham the vote would be to repeal an ordinance prohibiting fluoridation. In LaCrosse, the health department has also been asked to complete a study by Oct. 1 on alternatives to fluoridation. A number of other cities have been considering November referenda.

In Tacoma, Washington, the Council adopted a resolution making a council policy the requirement of a public vote on fluoridation if and when a program of fluoridation is proposed.

A vote now seems highly probable in Crescent City, California where, in July, the Council adopted a resolution authorizing application for a permit to begin fluoridation about October. Fluoridation equipment was installed in the late 1950's but has never been used due to a 1960 vote.

Fluoridation recently reported in effect

Arkansas: Conway, Lake Village
Illinois: Since July 1, over 40 communities including Springfield,
and East St. Louis
Indiana: Warsaw, Brookville, Winona Lake
Iowa: Fairfax, Farley, Gladbrook, Graettinger, Iowa Falls, Lawrens,
Winthrop
New York: Gouverneur
Pennsylvania: Bellefonte and part of Center County
South Carolina: Greer
Wisconsin: Butler, Therese, South Wayne Sanitary District

WELL EARNED RECOGNITION

Wilmington, Delaware, Jaycees took first place at their national convention in the area of community development (in competition with 6000 chapters). Among the projects bringing them this honor was the sponsorship of the Delaware fluoridation law. And the Freemont, Michigan, Jaycees won top honors at their state convention when their fluoridation program was recognized as "the outstanding project of the year."

FROM AROUND THE WORLD

In Canada, nearly 31% of the total population and 43% of the population on piped water supplies now have fluoridated water. Among the major cities fluoridating are Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Ottawa, Hamilton, and Windsor. Nova Scotia and Ontario are now providing subsidies to help pay for installation costs. The Canadian Dental Association attributes the recent strides in fluoridation in these provinces to the system of subsidies.

After studying fluoridation for nearly two years, the Tasmanian Royal Commission is preparing its extensive report for publication. Its summary contains such statements as the following:

"Whether or not to fluoridate communal water supplies requires a decision on a major matter of public health and the decision should be made by ParliamentIt is not a suitable subject to be decided by popular referendum and in any case to entrust the decision of such a serious matter of public health to a referendum would be an abrogation of Parliamentary responsibility.

"As a public health measure no alternative means of adding a fluoride supplement to the communal diet is as efficacious as the fluoridation of water supplies. The issue of tablets is not a satisfactory substitute.

"Because of the disparity of public benefit no true balance can be struck between efficacy of water fluoridation and the cost of a fluoride tablet program, even if it be cheaper.

"Fluoridation does not infringe religious freedom.

"Fluoridation of communal water supplies has inescapable consequences for all members of the community. However, fluoridation is designed to benefit children. This is a factor of preponderating weight in any argument that seeks to deny the community's right to introduce it on the ground that it is an interference with personal freedom."

Press releases on the findings indicate the report comes out strongly for fluoridation. In fact following the press releases, the Government of South Australia announced that they would fluoridate the water supplies in that state.

When the work on fluoridating Sydney's water supply is completed during the next few months, it will mean that 72% of the total population (about 90% of those on piped water systems) in New South Wales will have access to fluoridated water.

FLUORIDATION News

November 15, 1968

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

CONTINUING STATE ACTION

Planning Ahead...

The Georgia Dental Association unanimously endorsed a resolution calling for a statewide fluoridation law.

Washington State Public Health Association has indicated they will ask the legislature to make fluoridation mandatory throughout the State.

Consideration of statewide fluoridation has been given top priority by the Comprehensive Health Planning Council of Idaho.

Ohio Dental Association plans to raise \$37,000 from its members for its Special Committee on Statewide Fluoridation. The committee has been organized "to obtain broad community support and guidance for efforts to fluoridate all municipal water supplies in the State of Ohio." The State Health Director has announced that a statewide law for fluoridation of public water supplies will probably be proposed to the 1969 General Assembly.

Missouri Dental Association adopted a resolution at its annual meeting affirming its intention to seek a State fluoridation law.

What's In A Law...

In May, the Supreme Court of Delaware, when asked whether the legislature had the power to confer on the State Board of Health the power to fluoridate local water supplies, ruled in the affirmative. A decision is now being sought from the attorney general of Delaware to clarify whether the recently enacted fluoridation law is permissive or mandatory. Some private water companies have indicated reluctance to fluoridate. One company polled its customers receiving a 17 percent response with two-thirds opposed to fluoridation. Another company ran an ad asking its customers to vote. It received only a 5 percent response with 70 percent opposed. Two communities have scheduled referenda.

\$ \$ \$ \$...

The Montana State Board of Health has voted to ask the legislature for \$20,000 for the next biennium to aid cities and towns in implementing fluoridation of public water supplies.

Middlebury, Vermont, has received matching funds from the State to assist in the fluoridation of its water system.

Under the Appalachian Regional Development Act, as part of the Southeastern Kentucky Regional Health Demonstration Project, over a two-year period, fluoridation units will be purchased for qualified water districts to assist such districts in initiating fluoridation.

Not so...

Many Massachusetts newspapers carried the story of a presumed successful anti-fluoridation effort to suspend the recently enacted Massachusetts law (which had repealed the requirement for a referendum on fluoridation). The action would have forced fluoridation to a statewide referendum in 1970. The report was premature. The petition filed with the Secretary of State did not have enough valid signatures. The law permitting local Boards of Health to require fluoridation went into effect on October 7. The State Health Commissioner has asked local health authorities to prepare to act on water fluoridation under the law.

An indication of another hurdle to be surmounted came out of Worcester where six out of nine city councillors said they would refuse to appropriate funds for the implementation of the law.

State Action Needed...

A spokesman for the White Deer Mountain Water Company, Pennsylvania, a subsidiary of the American Water Works, Inc. (Not to be confused with the professional organization, American Water Works Association), indicated that the company had adopted a policy not to install fluoridation equipment and service without a mandate from the State Department of Health.

Coordinated Approach...

In Maine where a fluoridation referendum is mandatory, the comprehensive health plan included an educational campaign to attack the problem of tooth decay. To take advantage of statewide media coverage being provided by TV spot ads, a "task force" (pretty dental hygienists and college student interns) sought interested citizens to disseminate information on fluoridation and encourage placing the subject on the November ballot in local communities. Thirteen communities voted on fluoridation, resulting in seven wins and six losses. Adverse publicity in the greater Portland area surrounding comments by a TV station which appeared to interpret the action as use of public funds to influence a local vote, may have contributed to the losses in the three communities in that area.

CONTINUING LOCAL ACTION

Giant Strides on November Five...

Across the nation, people are talking about successes chalked up in some major cities. On referenda, voters spoke up for their children and approved fluoridation in the following cities:

Washington:	Seattle; and Chehalis which approved keeping fluoridation
Georgia :	Atlanta (Fulton County)
Ohio :	Akron, Sandusky, Warren
Nebraska :	Lincoln
Arkansas :	Pine Bluff
Wisconsin :	Loyal, Grafton
Maine :	Auburn, Bath, Calais, Ellsworth, Lewiston, Rockland, Old Orchard Beach

Less fortunate were the children in the following communities where fluoridation lost:

Washington: Steilacoom, Yakima, Bellingham
Nebraska : Hastings
Arkansas : Rogers
Wisconsin : LaCrosse
Maine : Gardiner, Portland, South Portland, Westbrook,
Biddeford, Hollowell
Nevada : Reno (Washoe County)
California: San Diego

Fluoridation appears to be losing in Spokane, Washington, but the outcome will not be definitely known until absentee ballots are counted. The count is close, and absentee ballots can determine the results.

Fluoridation won in Hoquiam and lost in Port Townsend, Washington, on September referenda. Absentee ballots turned a presumed loss into a win in Hoquiam. This was the second vote in Hoquiam; in 1958 fluoridation lost 2,214 to 785.

One Step Backward...

Commissioners in Covington, Kentucky, after more than a year of protest from anti-fluoridationists passed a resolution instructing the waterworks superintendent to discontinue fluoridation.

Forging Ahead...

Council Approvals:

Mississippi : Natchez
Ohio : Tipp City
Pennsylvania: Manheim
Wisconsin : Hortonville

New Starts:

Colorado	:	Broomfield
Connecticut	:	Meriden
Iowa	:	Allerton, Allison, Armstrong, Arnolds Park, Bedford, Eldridge, Ireton, Jessup, Milford, Sanborn, Spirit Lake, Stanwood, Victor
Minnesota	:	Blooming Prairie, Hamburg, Milaca, Renville, Spring Grove, Winthrop
Missouri	:	Mansfield
Montana	:	Browning, Busby
North Carolina:		Marshville
Pennsylvania	:	Chester, Reading, Schyskill Haven
South Carolina:		Spartanburg

School Fluoridation...

School fluoridators are being considered for the water system of Enosburg, Vermont, Elementary School which is not served by a central community water supply.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Quotable...

Extracted from The Wall Street Journal, Monday, October 28, 1968:

The new dietary recommendations being made by a committee of the National Research Council, an arm of the National Academy of Science, for the first time, declare fluorine an essential dietary ingredient and urge fluoridation of public water supplies where needed.

Resolved...

By the House of Delegates of the American Dental Association in Miami Beach: "Resolved that ADA urge the Congress of the United States to consider the establishment of priorities favoring State and local communities having communal water supplies adjusted to the optimum fluoride level when authorizing federal funds for dental services in comprehensive health care programs."

As Reported Out of California...

Administrators of health funds urged support of fluoridation by both Labor and Management as a means to keep rising costs under control. The comments followed fringe benefit negotiations by the International Association of Machinists and the United Auto Workers after looking at fluoridation statistics.

The Better To Hear With...

Dr. Olympio Pinto of the University of Brazil reports that many people who lose their teeth also get a bit deaf, and he believes there is a relationship. In speaking at the University of Southern California, he indicated hearing organs can be affected by abnormal mechanical strains on the jaw caused by upper and lower teeth that do not meet properly.

FLUORIDATION News

January 10, 1969

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

LAWS.....AND ROADBLOCKS.....

Considerable legislative activity on State laws for fluoridation is expected during 1969 as at least a dozen States have indicated they are considering introducing bills.

The Georgia State Board of Health voted unanimously to urge the introduction of a bill in the 1970 legislature which would require cities with populations of more than 5,000 to fluoridate their water supplies.

Members of the Ohio Dental Association have voted to raise money through a personal assessment to promote Statewide fluoridation.

The Oregon Board of Health has indicated its support for a bill that would require fluoridation of all public water supplies.

The Governor's Advisory Council on Comprehensive Health Planning in Idaho approved a recommendation that a bill to require fluoridation be considered in the next legislative session.

Opponents of fluoridation in New York are introducing a bill "to establish an interdepartmental committee to make a comprehensive study and analysis of the effect of adding a fluoride compound or compounds to public water supplies and the incidence of and concentration of fluoride compounds in the atmosphere." It would prohibit further institution of fluoridation pending the final report of the committee.

In Delaware, the State law, challenged by some communities and water suppliers, has been upheld as mandatory. Regulations are being prepared to require the fluoridation of all water supplies.

The law suit brought by opponents of fluoridation, following the passage of a State fluoridation law in Illinois, has been dismissed. Communities which may have been "complying slowly," awaiting the outcome of the court case, are now expected to move ahead more rapidly to comply with the law.

In Nebraska, where a State law requires a referendum on fluoridation, Omaha and Lincoln, the two largest cities, recently won their fluoridation referenda. Opponents have instituted a law suit to halt fluoridation. The petition further contends that the State law permitting fluoridation (only after a vote of the people) violates constitutional rights of due process of law, religious freedom, equal rights, free election, and rights of property.

A leader of the opponents of fluoridation in Connecticut has announced their initial strategy to again attempt to repeal the State law. They propose to concentrate on "fluorosis" as their basis for attacking the law. Much of their activity receives continuing publicity through letters to the editors of various newspapers throughout the State. Included in the body of such letters are the contents of letters sent to others such as health officials.

MOVING FORWARD.....

Based on reports now available fluoridation gained at the polls in 1968, winning 55% of the 69 referenda. In addition to results previously reported, fluoridation won in Pennington, New Jersey; Eastport, and Sanford, Maine; Spokane, Washington (on the absentee ballots); and Longview, Texas (where a dog leash law which shared the election engendered more citizen interest). It lost in Saco, Maine.

The campaign in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, the only Wisconsin city over 20,000 still unfluoridated, had some interesting sidelights. A pre-election straw vote by Aquinas High School social studies students showed them favoring fluoridation almost 3-1. Pollsters from LaCrosse State University, going into all except one precinct, found 64% of those contacted said they would vote for fluoridation. An additional 4% was undecided. In the actual vote, the number opposing fluoridation remained almost the same as in the 1954 vote, while those approving fluoridation increased almost four-fold.

The tally as compared in the newspapers was:

	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
1954	2356	10523
1968	8161	10737

The newspaper attributed the loss to "scare tactics."

Atlanta, Georgia, has cleared another hurdle on its long road to bring fluoridation to its people. The city aldermen have voted unanimously to start fluoridation as soon as possible. Savannah, by Council action, has also voted to fluoridate as soon as financing can be arranged.

Following referendum win by a close vote in Spokane, Washington, the city Council, despite opponent threats of a court challenge and another referendum passed an ordinance to proceed with fluoridation.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Maine is seeking to have fluoridation equipment installed in new water systems being built on two reservations. Penobscott Indian children who have fluoridation show marked improvement over the Passamaquoddy children whose supply is unfluoridated.

Council approval of fluoridation in Rittman and Chillecothe, Ohio, was followed by circulation of petitions by opponents to force the health measure to a referendum. If sufficient signatures are filed within thirty days after an ordinance is passed, fluoridation would be held in abeyance until voted on in November 1969. The petition filed in Rittman was ruled invalid. While still another petition can be circulated to place the question on the ballot next November, the community can proceed immediately with its plans to fluoridate.

Prior to the issuance of the ordinance in Chillecothe, opponents asked the Council to delay the third reading of the fluoridation ordinance to give them more time to secure signatures on a petition. Fluoridation will go to referendum in Chillecothe.

In 1965 Crescent City, California, Council authorized fluoridation. Opponent activity resulted in the appointment of the Crescent City Committee on Fluoridation to report on medical facts. After a long period of study, the Committee voted unanimously to support fluoridation.. This spawned petitions by one group to get fluoridation started and by another to keep fluoridation from starting. The Council voted unanimously to proceed with fluoridation as planned. Opponents are continuing to work toward a city election and possibly a court case. During this period, fluoridation equipment previously purchased and installed, has remained idle.

Coal Valley, Illinois, found another way to resolve the fluoridation issue. Tests revealed that the fluoride content of their current water supply is high enough so that no adjustment will be necessary under the law.

The Boards of Health in at least eight Massachusetts communities have ordered fluoridation under the new Massachusetts law. Opponents have ninety days after the issuance of such orders in which to file a petition for a referendum.

Sandusky, Ohio, city commissioners have approved plans to proceed with fluoridation following a favorable November advisory referendum.

After learning of the successful referendum in Akron, Ohio, the city editor of the Charlotte, North Carolina "Observer" sent friendly advice to his sister paper, the Akron "Beacon Journal." He pointed out that although the start of fluoridation was announced in Charlotte, fluoride was not added to the water until ten days later. During that ten-day period numerous phone calls were received blaming fluoride for a myriad of happenings. The frequent phone calls stopped when a news conference was called to announce that the water had not yet been fluoridated.

In Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, while obtaining a majority vote in a recent referendum, fluoridation lost because to win it must carry 60 percent of the votes. The referendum followed a campaign that included a public meeting, organized by an anti-fluoridationist, to debate the fluoridation plebiscite. In the meeting fistcuffs were exchanged and no one was allowed to speak in favor of fluoridation unless he had a written guarantee that fluoridation is harmless.

Councils have approved fluoridation in Salina, Kansas, and Gas City, Indiana.

In Vermont matching funds have been made available for school fluoridation where community water supplies do not exist.

FLUORIDATION NEWS

May 20, 1969

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division Staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

CATCHING UP WITH THE STATE ACTION.

South Dakota has joined the ranks of States with laws providing fluoridation (copy attached). The law, which provides for the fluoridation of all communities of over 500 population, will bring fluoridation to 200,000 persons in 63 communities. The Governor, in signing the bill, indicated he would recommend that the next legislature amend the bill to allow communities to exempt themselves by a vote ("local option out").

In Massachusetts, much action has followed the repeal of the mandatory referendum law. None of the six bills that would have weakened the new law passed in the recent legislative session. Health departments in about thirty communities have now issued orders to fluoridate in accordance with the law. Five of these communities, Reading, North Reading, Pembroke, Fall River, and Weston, have passed the 90-day period allowed for initiative petition to institute a referendum and have had money made available to proceed with fluoridation.

Connecticut's General Assembly Public Health and Safety Committee disapproved numerous antifluoridation bills. A favorable report, however, was given to a bill that would allow an individual to be examined by the Health Department for alleged fluoride poisoning. The bill has been referred to the Appropriations Committee for funding consideration. In Connecticut, 86 percent of the population on public water supplies now has access to fluoridated water. Only one community with a population over 20,000 is unfluoridated, and it has purchased the necessary equipment and will start fluoridating shortly.

Division of Dental Health

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE - PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HB 57, which would have required fluoridation of public water supplies serving over 500 persons in Wyoming, was still in committee when the legislature adjourned.

A bill to provide statewide fluoridation for Utah, introduced by a physician Senator, was defeated in the Senate. Although a poll recorded support for passage of the bill at nearly 3-1 in the Senator's home town, some members of the community threatened the Senator with a petition for "recall" for introducing the bill. A cost estimate of \$750,000 to fluoridate Salt Lake City, made by the City Commissioner, was credited as contributing to the defeat of the bill.

Attempts to pass fluoridation laws have been stopped in the Georgia Senate by a vote of 32-21 and in the Iowa Special Service Committee of the House by a tie vote.

The Oregon bill to provide statewide fluoridation was reported out of the Senate Health and Welfare Committee as the "Michigan plan" which would require fluoridation within five years unless prohibited by local ordinance or initiative petition. It now rests in the Joint Ways and Means Committee.

The Delaware State Board of Health extended by two years (to January 1, 1973) the deadline for compliance with the fluoridation law. Despite the mandatory law, two communities have held referenda. The results showed fluoridation disapproved in Dover and approved in Milford.

Plans for a bill to provide fluoridation statewide, as recommended by the Governor's Committee on Comprehensive Statewide Health Planning, in Idaho were sidetracked when it was reported that the Governor was adamant in opposing it and had promised to veto the bill if it passed the legislature.

Attempts to weaken the Minnesota law have been unsuccessful so far. Minnesota reports they are finding they can install a fluoridation program in any community with one well serving up to 10,000 people for a cost of \$900. They now have over 170 communities fluoridated serving more than 2,000,000 people.

Considerable publicity and attention is being given to the Ohio bill which would require fluoridation of all communities over 5,000 by January 1, 1972. Antifluoridationists active nationally were brought from out of State to testify against the bill before the Senate Committee. A voting machine at the Sports Vacation and Travel Show in Columbus registered an overwhelming majority (72 percent) in favor of the State law. On May 14 the Senate Education, Health and Welfare Committee recommended that the bill as written be sent to the Senate for passage.

The Governor of New Jersey allowed an antifluoridation bill which was passed last fall to die without his signature. The Senate promptly introduced and narrowly passed a duplicate bill which has been referred to the State Assembly where no action has been taken. The bill would prohibit

the State Public Health Council from passing resolutions ordering fluoridation. In a long veto message, Governor Hughes stated that an effective decision could be reached only on a statewide basis. The issue then is which is the most appropriate State decision-making body. He indicated he felt this was the Public Health Council. He is reported as favoring the requirement of fluoridation unless a comprehensive study showed the disadvantages outweighed the advantages.

A bill introduced in New York which would have stopped further fluoridation pending a special study relating the consumption of fluoridated water to fluorides inhaled from the air appears to have died in this legislative session but is expected to be reintroduced in January.

Two bills have been under consideration in the Hawaii legislature. One would require a referendum in each county during the 1970 election; the other would require the boards of water supply in each county to fluoridate but would let each county ask for exemption until it "becomes financially able to do so."

During 1968 Pennsylvania added nearly 300,000 people in about 40 communities to the fluoridation roll.

In Florida a bill to require a referendum before fluoridation can be instituted has been introduced.

Two bills have been introduced into the California Assembly. One provides for statewide fluoridation but includes a local option provision which would permit a community to reject fluoridation by majority vote. The other bill calls for a special statewide election in June 1970 on an advisory question asking whether legislation should be enacted to require fluoridation.

Two identical bills, entered by different sponsors, which would provide fluoridated water for communities of 20,000 or more are still in Committee in Pennsylvania.

In Maine a bill has been introduced which would eliminate the mandatory referendum provision and require fluoridation of public water supplies.

North Carolina and New Mexico are among the states moving forward with school fluoridation in areas where no community water supplies are available.

LOCAL PROGRESS.

Atlanta, Georgia, wasted no time in implementing its 2-1 November victory and fluoridated water started to flow there in February.

Akron, Ohio, where fluoridation equipment has stood idle for years, has started fluoridation again after its successful November referendum.

After a successful advisory referendum in November, Spokane, Washington, issued an ordinance to institute fluoridation. The action has been blocked by antifuoridationists who have forced another referendum on fluoridation.

A temporary injunction was granted at Camden, Maine, against fluoridation based on a claim that the vote was not by a majority of "inhabitants" present at the town meeting. Other Maine statutes refer to "voters" or "registered voters" rather than inhabitants. A permanent injunction was not issued, and Camden may now proceed to fluoridate.

It's still necessary to read the fine print. In Chillicothe, Ohio, a petition against fluoridation was invalidated when a number of signers, who thought they were registering their support of fluoridation, arranged for the removal of their names.

The implementation of fluoridation in Omaha, Nebraska, and the planned institution of fluoridation in Lincoln will jump the percentage of people on fluoridated public water supplies from 12 percent to 50 percent in Nebraska.

And in Onondaga County, New York, action by the county health commissioner will make fluoridated water available to 85 percent of the people in the county.

The city commission and city water board in Columbus, Georgia, have approved \$192,000 to modernize their water system with a network of pipes which would bring all water through one central area for fluoridation.

Recent approvals: O'Neill, Nebraska; Maybrook, New York; Goshen, Indiana; Clair, Michigan; Browntown, Wisconsin; Steubenville, Ohio; Jackson, Mississippi; Memphis and Gate City, Tennessee, Annapolis, Manchester, and Port Orchard, Washington; Stuttgart, Arkansas; Bethel, Bucksport, Camden, Clinton, Fort Kent, Newcastle, Rangeley, and Thomaston, Maine.

And disapprovals: Ralston, Millard, and Tekamah, Nebraska; Republic, Michigan; La Crosse, Wisconsin; Renton, Washington; Newton, Kansas; Green River, Wyoming; Boothbay Harbor, Canton, Damariscotta, Dover-Foxcroft, Livermore Falls, Madison, Oxford, Rockport, Standish, Wiscasset, and York, Maine.

Just a few of the recent starts: Shillington, Red Lion, and Mount Morris, Pennsylvania; Pageland, South Carolina; Ogdenburg, New York; Biron, Manitowoc, Hortonville, Wisconsin; Newton, New Jersey; Waynesville, North Carolina; Moberly, Missouri; Atlantic, Corydon, Whiting, Kalona, Ft. Madison, Iowa; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Chillicothe, Ohio; Whitesburg, Kentucky; Montana State Training School, Twin Bridges, Children's Center, Darby, Montana.

FROM OUR INTERNATIONAL NEIGHBORS.

Excerpt from the New Zealand Embassy, March 1968, Department of Health Report: "It is evident that in areas where fluoridation has been in operation for some years a school dental nurse can maintain the dental fitness of at least 700 children compared with 450 previously."

In 1957 the State of Rio Grande de Sul in Brazil required the fluoridation of its water supplies. Studies on the effects over a ten year period in the community of Taquara showed a 62.1 percent reduction in the incidence of dental caries in children between the ages of 7-10 years and a 60.6 percent reduction in children ages 11-31 years. There was an increase of almost 20 percent in those who were almost completely caries-free.

Under a Canadian Department of National Defence order, all military bases throughout Canada will have their water supplies fluoridated.

The Australian State of Tasmania has approved a statewide fluoridation law. The action resulted from recommendations made by the Royal Commission after nearly two years of studying the safety and efficiency of fluoridation.

Ireland reports that 44 water supplies serving 1,180,000 persons have been fluoridated under their law. Major urban areas of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Galway, Dudalk, and Drogheda are included. Within a few months they expect to have fluoridated water available to more than 2/3 of persons on public water supplies.

COURT SUPPORT.

Pennsylvania State Supreme Court has ruled that it is not legal to vote on fluoridation in Pennsylvania because it is a public health measure which is not subject to a vote in the State.

Kentucky Court of Appeals dissolved a two-year old permanent injunction issued by the Pulaski Circuit Judge against fluoridation in Somerset and thus upheld the fluoridation of public water supplies. In finding the ruling of the trial court erroneous, the appellate judge made the following statement: "Any endeavor of such magnitude may encounter some imperfections due to human or mechanical error but the benefits so far outweigh the disadvantages that the endeavor (to prevent tooth decay) is justified..." "Nearly every great medical and scientific discovery has fought the battle of trial and error and has been opposed by the skeptics and the incredulous. But progress demands that research persist unhampered by the courts."

BITS AND PIECES.

Costs: Wisconsin reports costs of dentistry studies in Wisconsin have shown that before fluoridation, the child's dental bill ran about \$172 from birth through age 14. Following fluoridation the cost per child was about \$46.

Education: If you think people have been given enough information on fluoridation, check the results of the following survey conducted by the Jaycees in Setauket, Stony Brook, Centereach, and Port Jefferson, New York.

<u>All Areas</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Information Available	30.43%	56.52%
In Favor of Fluoridation	55.43%	16.30%

Anti Propaganda: The Marquette Michigan Mining Journal in an editorial took exception to a statement in an article appearing in Prevention which had been attributed to the Mining Journal. The statement which the Journal indicated was "an absolute falsehood" referred to bad teeth in children after 17 years of fluoridation in Marquette. The statement has been used by antifluoridationists in at least one fluoridation campaign and possibly others. It has been necessary for the City Manager to reply to numerous letters advising the writers that the statement regarding Marquette was utterly without foundation.

Reward Offer Becomes Uncollectible Wager: The Jaycees in Milwaukee challenged James Quirk, an opponent of fluoridation who was working "as or through the Greater Milwaukee Committee Against Fluoridation." He had offered the Jaycees \$1000 if they could find the matters misrepresented in a paper that was being distributed. The County Court found misrepresentation and awarded the \$1000 to the Jaycees. On appeal, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin reversed the judgment, stating that the offer "was a wager unenforceable against public policy and was not an enforceable contract."

Diabetes: At a recent meeting, the Board of Directors of the American Diabetes Association approved the following statement: "Insofar as we know, there is no evidence to suggest that the drinking of fluoridated water has any ill effects specifically as regards diabetes. However, any conclusion which is reached would seem to apply equally well to diabetic as to nondiabetic persons."

Forty-Fourth Session, Legislative Assembly, State of South Dakota

SENATE BILL NO. 29

(with dates as amended was signed into law
by the Governor on March 25, 1969)

Introduced by Committee on Health and Welfare

A B I L L

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act relating to Public Health, requiring Fluoridation of South Dakota Municipal Water Supplies; prescribing the powers and duties of the South Dakota State Department of Health in relation thereto.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota:

For the purpose of promoting Public Health through prevention of tooth decay any person, firm, corporation or municipality having jurisdiction over a municipal water supply, whether publicly or privately owned or operated, shall control the quantities of fluoride in the water so as to maintain a minimum fluoride content prescribed by the South Dakota State Department of Health. The South Dakota State Department of Health shall promulgate rules and regulations relating to the fluoridation of public water supplies which shall include, but not be limited to the following: (1) the means by which fluoride is controlled; (2) the methods of testing the fluoride content; and (3) the records to be kept relating to fluoridation. The State Department of Health shall enforce the provisions of the section. In so doing it shall require the fluoridation of water in all municipal water supplies serving a population of 3,000 or more by July 1, 1970, serving a population of 1,000 to 3,000 by July 1, 1971 and serving a population of 500 to 1,000 by July 1, 1972. The State Department of Health shall not require the fluoridation of water in any municipal water supply where such water supply in the state of nature contains sufficient fluorides to conform with the rules and regulations of such Department.

FLUORIDATION News

August 26, 1969

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division Staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

HOW GO THE STATES ???????????

Ohio became the seventh State to enact a law providing statewide fluoridation when the Governor signed the bill on August 18. The bill as originally passed by the Senate was mandatory, but in its final form, after action by the House, includes a "local option out" provision which permits opponents to petition for a referendum within 120 days after the law goes into effect. The law becomes effective 90 days after it is signed by the Governor and applies to all communities of 5,000 or more. (copy enclosed)

Since Massachusetts repealed its mandatory referendum law, nine communities have ordered fluoridation, passed the ninety-day period allowed for filing petitions for referendum action, and made available the money necessary to implement fluoridation. About a dozen other communities which ordered fluoridation are slated for fall or spring referenda.

The California proposed State fluoridation law failed to obtain the necessary votes to be passed by the Assembly Health and Welfare Committee.

Maine, by Senate vote, lost its bill to repeal its mandatory referendum law on fluoridation.

Attempts by opponents of fluoridation to repeal the Minnesota State law were defeated in the Senate Public Welfare Committee.

Alabama's proposed fluoridation law is still pending in committee.

Reports from Iowa indicate that twenty-five communities have taken advantage of financial aid offered by the State for the purchase of fluoridation equipment. Towns with populations of 2,000 or less are offered up to \$750 on a matching funds basis. The State Dental Director has estimated that the total cost of most fluoridation installation for towns of this size is \$1,500.

In New Jersey, the Governor upheld the authority of the Public Health Council to order fluoridation when he refused to sign an antifluoridation bill which attempted to take such authority from the Council. Following are excerpts from the Governor's statement explaining his decision:

First of all, as a practical matter, an effective decision on this subject can be reached only on a statewide basis. The number of different communities served by each of the major public water supply systems in the State makes it unrealistic to expect that unanimity among the municipalities served by a system will ever be achieved. And the vehemence with which some opponents of fluoridation press their viewpoint is sufficient to insure that no water system management is likely to venture into this whirlpool of controversy on its own initiative.

To remove this subject (fluoridation) from the jurisdiction of the agency best qualified to provide expert judgment simply does not make sense.

If the functions of a specially qualified administrative body are to be curtailed whenever vehement and articulate opposition is organized against a proposed decision, then the very fabric of modern government is in danger of coming unwoven. The dangers are especially acute in the critical area of public health.

This is essentially a medical and scientific question--which the Public Health Council is best qualified to determine for New Jersey.

If we continue to lag behind and not to fluoridate, then it ought to be for one reason and one reason only--that qualified persons have carefully reviewed the evidence and determined that the disadvantages exceed the advantages.

The antifuoridation suit against the Illinois mandatory fluoridation law was dismissed by the Third Judicial Circuit Court in Illinois. Nearly 500 communities in Illinois have adjusted the fluoride content of their water systems; 198 others have sufficient naturally occurring fluoridation; and plans for the fluoridation of 343 other water supplies have been approved.

LEGAL UPS AND DOWNS

Water fluoridation has been resumed in the Somerset area of Kentucky following the reversal by the Kentucky Court of Appeals of a circuit judge's judgment which resulted in an injunction to halt fluoridation.

And Jackson, Mississippi, has resumed fluoridation after a suit seeking to block fluoridation was dismissed by the Court.

Despite a State supreme court decision that fluoridation was not a matter for public vote in Pennsylvania, Williamsport conducted a "post-card poll." Since the majority of the cards returned were against fluoridation, attempts are being made to have fluoridation halted.

Andover, Massachusetts, temporarily restrained from fluoridating by court order obtained by opponents, started fluoridation when a subsequent court hearing upheld the action of the Board of Health. One faucet located at one of the wells provides unfluoridated water for townspeople who wish to obtain it there. Andover still faces a referendum in the spring.

MORE NOTES FROM THE LOCAL LEVEL

Both Spokane and Hoquiam, Washington, which won fluoridation on referenda last fall will vote again this fall. One of the councilmen in Hoquiam suggested the possibility of abiding by "two out of three or the best of seven."

In Columbus, Georgia, the West District Dental Society committee on fluoridation personally contacted every doctor and dentist in the phone book to determine whether they favored fluoridation of the city's water supply. The results:

For	133
Against	4
No Comment	10

The Board of Directors of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce unanimously endorsed fluoridation after hearing the recommendations of its medical affairs committee.

Springfield, Missouri lost a fluoridation referendum. A prior survey of some 2,250 households by the Jaycees had shown 67.3% in favor of fluoridation, 23.3% opposed and 9.4% no comment.

FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

The British Government again is urging communities to take immediate action to fluoridate their water supplies. The recently issued report of an eleven-year study of children's teeth in England, Scotland, and Wales reaffirms the safety and efficacy of fluoridation in reducing dental decay. And did you know that a year ago the Minister of Health removed the time limit on the indemnity against proceedings on the grounds of injury to health? The Government circular stated that "although opponents of fluoridation continue to make misleading statements alleging that it (fluoridation) has harmful effects the further evidence that has been obtained has in fact served only to confirm the safety of this valuable preventive health measure."

At its July meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, the World Health Assembly adopted a resolution recommending the fluoridation of community water supplies wherever practicable. Full text of the resolution is enclosed.

OHIO STATEWIDE FLUORIDATION ACT

1969

Am. S. B. 137

SUBSTANTIVE LANGUAGE

"IF THE NATURAL FLUORIDE CONTENT OF SUPPLIED WATER OF A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY AND WATERWORKS SYSTEM IS LESS THAN EIGHT-TENTHS MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OF WATER, FLUORIDE SHALL BE ADDED TO SUCH WATER TO MAINTAIN A FLUORIDE CONTENT OF NOT LESS THAN EIGHT-TENTHS MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OF WATER NOR MORE THAN ONE AND THREE-TENTHS MILLIGRAMS PER LITER OF WATER BEGINNING:

(A) ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1971, FOR A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY AND WATERWORKS SYSTEM SUPPLYING WATER TO TWENTY THOUSAND OR MORE PERSONS.

(B) ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1972, FOR A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY AND WATERWORKS SYSTEM SUPPLYING WATER TO FIVE THOUSAND OR MORE PERSONS, BUT LESS THAN TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS."

"A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MAY REQUEST THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF THE ACTUAL COST OF ACQUIRING AND INSTALLING EQUIPMENT, EXCLUDING CHEMICALS ADDED TO THE WATER SUPPLY, NECESSARY FOR COMPLIANCE WITH DIVISION (A) OR (B) OF THIS SECTION. THE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH, UPON DETERMINATION OF THE NECESSITY OF THIS COST FOR THIS PURPOSE, SHALL ORDER THE REIMBURSEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR SUCH COSTS, FROM FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE DEPARTMENT."

"WITHIN ONE HUNDRED TWENTY DAYS AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THIS SECTION A PETITION MAY BE FILED WITH THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF A COUNTY CONTAINING A POLITICAL SUBDIVISION SERVED BY A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY TO WHICH FLUORIDE MUST BE ADDED UNDER THIS SECTION AND WHERE FLUORIDE WAS NOT REGULARLY ADDED TO SUCH WATER SUPPLY PRIOR TO THE FILING OF SUCH PETITION, REQUESTING THAT THE ISSUE OF ADDING FLUORIDE TO THIS WATER SUPPLY BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT AT A SPECIAL ELECTION IN THE POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY OR ADJOINING COUNTIES SERVED BY THE WATER SUPPLY, TO BE HELD ON A DATE SPECIFIED IN THE PETITION, NOT LESS THAN NINETY NOR MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED TWENTY DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF FILING THE PETITION.

THE PETITION SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 3501.38 OF THE REVISED CODE AND, IN ADDITION, SHALL DESIGNATE THE POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS IN THE COUNTY AND ADJOINING COUNTIES SERVED BY THE WATER SUPPLY AND SHALL BE SIGNED BY NOT LESS THAN TEN PERCENT OF THE NUMBER OF ELECTORS SERVED BY THE WATER SUPPLY OF EACH POLITICAL SUBDIVISION WHO VOTED FOR GOVERNOR AT THE LAST PRECEDING GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION. THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS SHALL PLACE THE ISSUE ON THE BALLOT AT THE SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD IN THE POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS SERVED BY THE WATER SUPPLY.

IF A WATER SUPPLY EXTENDS INTO MORE THAN ONE COUNTY, THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS OF THE COUNTY WHERE THE PETITIONS ARE FILED SHALL, WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER SUCH FILING, SEND NOTICE OF SUCH FILING TO ALL OTHER BOARDS OF ELECTIONS OF COUNTIES SERVED BY THE WATER SUPPLY AND SHALL FURNISH ALL BALLOTS FOR THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

IN POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS WHERE ONLY A PART OF THE ELECTORS ARE SERVED BY THE WATER SUPPLY, ONLY THOSE ELECTORS SHALL BE ALLOWED TO VOTE ON THE ISSUE WHO SIGN FORMS PROVIDED BY THE BOARD OF ELECTIONS STATING THAT THEY ARE SERVED BY THE WATER SUPPLY. THE QUESTION OF ADDING FLUORIDE TO THE WATER SUPPLY SHALL BE DETERMINED, AT THIS ELECTION, BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THOSE VOTING ON THE ISSUE."

SIGNED BY GOVERNOR: August 18, 1969

TWENTY-SECOND WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Resolution On

FLUORIDATION AND DENTAL HEALTH

Approved: July, 1969, Boston, Massachusetts

Having considered the report of the Director-General¹ on the fluoridation of water supplies presented in accordance with resolution EB43.R10;

Bearing in mind that dental caries is a widespread disease in many populations, and is becoming increasingly prevalent in many others;

Recalling that studies in several countries have consistently shown the prevalence of this disease to be markedly low whenever an optimal concentration of fluoride occurs naturally in water supplies;

Accepting the reports now coming from countries with experience of the procedure indicating that the adjustment of the fluoride content of water supplies to an optimal level is a practicable, safe and efficient public health measure;

Noting that other equally effective means are not available for conferring on whole populations the beneficial effects of fluoride on dental health;

Emphasizing that in the extensive scientific literature on the subject no valid evidence has been forthcoming of any ill effects on human health from the use of water supplies with an optimal concentration of fluoride;

Recognizing that several authoritative and independent enquiries conducted in a number of countries have all reached similar conclusions to the above; and

Recognizing further that for many populations the provision of potable water supplies is a first consideration,

1. THANKS the Director-General for his report;
2. RECOMMENDS Member States to examine the possibility of introducing and where practicable to introduce fluoridation of those community water supplies where the fluoride intake from water and other sources for the given population is below optimal levels, as a proven public health measure; and where fluoridation of community water supplies is not practicable to study other methods of using fluorides for the protection of dental health;
3. REQUESTS the Director-General to continue to encourage research into the etiology of dental caries, the fluoride content of diets, the mechanism of action of fluoride at optimal concentrations in drinking water and into the effects of greatly excessive intake of fluoride from natural sources and to report thereon to the World Health Assembly, and
4. REQUESTS the Director-General to bring this resolution to the attention of all Member States.

1 Document A22/P&B/7.

FLUORIDATION News

January 29, 1970

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division Staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

SO WHAT'S NEW?????

Opponents of fluoridation continue to repeat court actions, introduce miscellaneous anti-fluoridation bills, and attempt to obtain Statewide referenda.

In Massachusetts, efforts to secure sufficient signatures to force a Statewide referendum designed to ban fluoridation of public water supplies were unsuccessful. Numerous anti bills are being introduced into the current legislative session.

While only three towns were represented at a public hearing on proposed regulations to implement the South Dakota fluoridation law, opponents gathered enough signatures on a petition to initiate action for a Statewide referendum designed to repeal the law.

The Illinois law is still the subject of attacks by antifluoridationists who, after two dismissals of their suit, have reopened the case for the third time.

Action, challenging the law on constitutional grounds, has been filed in the Ohio Supreme Court in an attempt to stop implementation of the Ohio fluoridation law.

The Attorney General of Minnesota, where fluoridation is required by State law, has been asked to make a determination as to whether City Council members could be prosecuted under the misconduct statute if they refuse to fluoridate the city's water supply.

Related to attacks on the Connecticut law, a much publicized special examination of information on fluoridation by a special committee of the Fairfield County Medical Association resulted in a majority report, submitted in October 1969, supporting fluoridation. The following are extracts from the report: "On the basis of present scientific evidence and knowledge, the committee concludes that there is no reason for concern about adverse effects from the use of fluoridated water supplies." "Bone structure in persons of all ages seem to derive benefit from fluoridated water."

Bills for State fluoridation laws have been entered in the 1970 legislative sessions in Kansas and Pennsylvania.

"MODEL CITY" ACTS

In Savannah, Georgia, where the Council approved fluoridation, the Metropolitan Planning Commission suggested that funds for fluoridation be sought through the Model Cities program.

Plans for a Model City fluoridation project in Helena, Montana, have been the subject of attacks by opponents of fluoridation.

OPPONENT TACTICS?????

The following questionnaire was reported as sent out by one member of the Mayor's fluoridation study committee in Columbus, Georgia.

"Dear Doctor: So that our Mayor's Study Group can better evaluate all aspects of the fluoridation issue, please let us have your professional opinion on the following.

"Circle one

"I (do) (do not) guarantee that fluoridating the Columbus water system will help everyone's teeth, that it will keep them permanently, and that absolutely no harm will come to anyone drinking the fluoridated water of the Columbus Water System."

Below the space for the doctor's signature appeared the following notation: "NO ANSWER WILL ASSUME YOU CANNOT GUARANTEE THE ABOVE." The subsequent report of the Mayor's study committee, recently completed, supported fluoridation. The Board of Directors of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce also voted, unanimously, to support fluoridation, based on the recommendation of its medical affairs committee.

SORTING OUT THE RIGHT TO ACT

Birmingham, Alabama, through legislative action, clarified the procedure for permitting fluoridation to be considered in that city.

A suit attempting to halt fluoridation in Wellesley, Massachusetts, and a \$100,000 countersuit by the town asking damages for "disparaging" statements against the Board of Public Health were dismissed. Continuation of fluoridation will be the subject of a March referendum.

MAKING NEWS

The Nutrition Foundation--reported as saying that it is becoming evident that older people, who have had enough fluoride in their systems, throughout life, are less likely to suffer from the hip fractures and disabling bone diseases which plague many oldsters.

A quotation from the National Conference on Medicine and Health in Ghettos: "It (fluoridation) benefits rich and poor equally, and can probably do more for improved personal and public health, for less money, than any other single health procedure."

Comments from Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine, where millions of mice are raised for research laboratories, which indicate that since the water was fluoridated, six years ago, more infant mice (representing more than eighteen generations of mice) have survived to maturity and a decrease in mammary tumors has occurred.

Latest WHO report and endorsement appearing in the November 1969 issue of WHO Chronicle from which the following are being quoted: "Scientific literature on the subject has revealed no valid evidence of any ill effect on human health from the use of fluoridized water." "...arguments that it is unsafe have for the most part been based on unique conditions, incomplete medical histories, or ambiguous descriptions of findings and erroneous analysis and interpretation of data."

The Administration's five year Federal health program which includes emphasis on the need for widespread fluoridation of community water supplies.

And a November speech by Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, HEW, in which he stated that dentistry must emphasize preventive care in order to cut the dental problem down to one which could be handled and mentioned the benefits of fluoridation.

ENDORSEMENT

The National Health Council, a federation of some seventy National professional and voluntary health organizations and health-oriented groups, is the latest in a long list of National organizations to publicly announce its support of fluoridation. The resolution was adopted by its Board of Directors, December 10, 1969. (Enclosure)

YOUTH LEADERSHIP WHY NOT?????

From a Spokane Washington editorial, where fluoridation won in 1968 and lost in a "repeat" referendum in 1969, comes the following suggestion: "Or perhaps new leadership might stem from the ranks of young people, those who have more recently missed their own personal chance at lessened tooth decay." "Certainly youth is interested, as are many of those organizations which deal with youth."

AND WHAT IS BEING DONE IN YOUR STATE AND REGION IN THIS, THE 25TH
ANNIVERSARY YEAR HOW DOES YOUR AREA STAND AFTER A QUARTER
CENTURY?????

NATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL

RESOLUTION ON FLUORIDATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

Whereas, fluoridation of public water supply marks its 25th anniversary as a successful dental health measure in the United States in 1970; and

Whereas, the research underlying the safety and efficacy of the measure in improving dental health is now supported by the experience of some 75 million persons in about 4,000 communities including New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Miami; and

Whereas, seven states have enacted legislation mandating fluoridation of water supplies; and

Whereas, the universality of fluoridation's effectiveness and safety throughout the world is indicated by its approval by the World Health Organization in 1969; and

Whereas, reductions in dentist time and treatment needs for children in fluoridated communities have resulted in lower costs for Head Start and other publicly funded care programs as well as for parents; and

Whereas, the anticipated shortage of dental personnel will increasingly require full utilization of all preventive measures to reduce the buildup of dental needs; and

Whereas, fluoridation has been approved by all major qualified health and scientific organizations in this nation including many of the members of the National Health Council; and

Whereas, despite all of the foregoing developments approximately 120 million Americans continue to be deprived of the benefits of fluoridation of public water supplies and this continued deprivation is a public health issue that should not be condoned by any organization concerned with the Nation's health;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the NHC endorses fluoridation of public water supplies as an effective preventive measure against dental disease and urges its application to all sources of public water supplies where the natural fluoride content of the water is not sufficient to assure proper protection against dental disease.

FLUORIDATION News

April 27, 1970

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division Staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

STATING IT BROADLY

A proposed State law did not get out of Committee in Kansas. The State Board of Health has adopted a resolution endorsing the principle of mandatory fluoridation, and it is expected efforts to bring Statewide fluoridation to Kansas will be renewed in the next legislative session.

Attempts are being made to change the Delaware law to provide for local option. A House vote which was one short of passing resulted in the roll call being tabled. A week later enough votes had been mustered to pass the bill. The bill is now in Senate Committee.

In Georgia a Statewide fluoridation bill was reported out of the House committee with a "do pass." Although the House vote for passage was 89-57, this was nine votes short of the required 98. An amendment to provide local option was shouted down by a voice vote. The sponsor of the amendment agreed that the amendment would just retain the current situation.

A bill in the Florida House would direct the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to set acceptable levels of fluoridation and require those in charge of public water supplies to meet those standards.

For the third time New Jersey is faced with a bill which would deny the State Public Health Council its power to require municipalities to fluoridate their water supplies. The first bill was not signed by the Governor. A second such bill did not pass in a subsequent legislative session.

The Montana Board of Health has received a ruling from the Attorney General indicating that under existing State laws the Board does not possess the legal power to require fluoridation of municipal water supplies. The Board plans to back Statewide legislation in the 1971 session.

In Nebraska the State Board of Health has given its legislative study committee the "go ahead" to study the possibility of enacting a law to require all communities to fluoridate their water supplies.

Bills "to permit the public to vote on fluoridation" have been introduced in various States such as Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. There have been some attempts to specify voting by other than normal voting constituency. Since water systems often do not follow corporate lines, a community vote may have no meaning for various geographic segments of the community.

South Dakota legislature has approved a bill calling for a Statewide referendum in November on their fluoridation law. The Attorney General issued an opinion that under the existing State laws the legislature had no choice but to pass this measure resulting from initiative petitions. Meanwhile South Dakota communities are moving ahead to comply with deadlines under the current State law.

Approximately thirty communities in Ohio will be voting on fluoridation in the next few months. This is in compliance with deadlines established in the law for submitting petitions and holding referenda. A petition attacking the constitutionality of the law has been submitted to the Ohio Supreme Court.

TO AND FRO

Since the enactment of the Massachusetts law, which eliminated the mandatory referendum, fourteen communities have ordered fluoridation, fulfilled the legal requirements, and secured the money to initiate fluoridation. Spring referenda saw 7 communities win and 9 lose. The total population in the communities winning was more than double that in the communities which lost.

Individuals in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, continue to fight fluoridation despite opinions by the State Department of Agriculture and the Attorney General that fluoridation in no way violates the provision of the Pure Food Law.

Council approval of fluoridation has been reported in:

Walhalla, South Carolina
Hanover, Pennsylvania
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Kings Mountain, North Carolina
Long Beach, California

Fluoridation started in Memphis, Tennessee, in February. Newspaper reports indicate the city is considering a proposal to install a defluoridation unit at one water outlet in the City Park. Such a unit is reported as costing \$15 per month rental fee plus 8¢ a gallon.

Seattle, Washington, has started fluoridating after opponent attempts to obtain an injunction to prevent fluoridation failed. The delay in the announced starting date resulted in a string of telephone calls attributing deaths of goldfish, withering of household plants, and mouth sores to the fluoride that wasn't there.

Helena, Montana, is preparing for a June vote. It had been reported that people had been led to sign a petition to place fluoridation on the ballot by being misinformed that only in that way could they get fluoridation. The newspaper suggested that those who signed on the basis of misinformation could withdraw their names by one of three ways:

Draw up a counter-petition to withdraw their names

Find the original petition they signed, scratch their names and initial the scratch

Write to the city clerk and request that their names be withdrawn.

The Compton (California) City Council voted to support the principle of Statewide fluoridation with the hope that "some time in the future Federal or State assistance can be found so that cities can participate in this program."

And Rockland, New York, wants to wait for a State law rather than campaign locally.

WHAT NEXT?

A syndicated column and newspaper editorial resulted in the establishment of a fluoridation study committee in Lynchburg, Virginia. Representatives of the Lynchburg Academy of Medicine, Dental Society, and Health Department

were on the committee. After study, the committee reported fluoridation safe and effective in promoting dental health. Their action received a "Well Done" from the newspaper.

The Eastern Connecticut Committee of the National Committee Against Fluoridation is reported to have issued a news release stating they were expecting President Nixon "to help in opening channels of cooperation to circumvent the illegitimate activity of PHS in forcing fluoridation down our throats." Opponents of fluoridation were urged to write direct to the President.

MEANINGFUL STATISTICS

After ten years of fluoridation, in Hartford, Connecticut, a dental survey shows an overall reduction in dental decay of 53%; for primary teeth 64%; and for permanent teeth 51%. The percentage of children having no decayed teeth rose dramatically:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Percent Cavity Free</u>	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
5	17	41
7	23	53
9	7	24
11	3	13

Sheboygan, Wisconsin, reports substantial differences in dental care costs after twenty-five years of fluoridation. Before fluoridation, the average cost for dental care for a child from birth through age fourteen was \$172.32; now it is \$46.39--a saving of almost \$125.

ANYONE FOR HAZARD PAY?

One community reported fluoridation temporarily halted when a bullet destroyed the fluoridation unit at the town pumphouse.

SPEAKING OUT AFTER A QUARTER CENTURY

In this, the 25th anniversary year of fluoridation, a number of articles and editorials have appeared. Considerable coverage was given to fluoridation in the April issue of The Journal of the American Dental Association and the January issue of the Journal of the American Water Works Association. One article on the "Legal Status of Fluoridation" which appeared in the Journal of the American Medical Association has been reprinted and is enclosed for your information.

Enclosure

FLUORIDATION News

August 17, 1970

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

ON THE STATE LINE

In Florida, the Public Health and Welfare Committee of the House approved and reported out two bills; one requiring statewide fluoridation and one requiring a referendum before fluoridation could be implemented. Neither bill was acted on by the House.

The New Jersey Senate Majority leader, having twice previously introduced a bill to prevent the Public Health Council from requiring fluoridation, introduced a resolution to create a commission to study the merits of fluoridation. The Senate has passed the resolution, and the Assembly is expected to consider it in September.

The Illinois Circuit Court has, for the third time, dismissed the suit involving the Illinois fluoridation law. Since January 1, 1970, nearly 200 Illinois communities have started fluoridation; and in the past year fluoridation has been brought to more than one-half million people in Illinois.

In Ohio, a number of communities which did not petition for referenda have sought to exempt themselves from the fluoridation law under "home rule" provisions. The Ohio Supreme Court unanimously rejected a petition, brought by a taxpayer of Canton, claiming that the state law violated home rule and the provisions of the State Constitution. The Court ruled that the city would be merely administering the state law when it fluoridates the water and that the citizens had adequate remedy through referendum.

Opponents of fluoridation asked the South Dakota Supreme Court for a temporary injunction and to declare the 1969 fluoridation law unconstitutional. The Court refused a restraining order. Cities must fluoridate in accordance with the specified time-table. Rapid City has announced it expects to start fluoridation on August 17th. The law will be the subject of a statewide referendum in November.

By voice vote, the Massachusetts House killed various bills that would have repealed the law which permits fluoridation; made local governments liable for damages resulting from fluoridation; allowed distribution of fluoride tablets by local health departments; and required that non-fluoridated water be available for those who requested it. The House referred to the Ways and Means Committee another bill which had been reported out by the Committee on Social Welfare. This bill would benefit anti-fluoridationists by reducing the number of signatures required on a fluoridation petition from 10% to 5%, and prohibiting the Board of Health from reordering fluoridation unless first authorized by a majority of the voters.

Nevada is considering school fluoridation and has surveyed the fluoride contents of about 80 school systems and rural communities. The 1967 law which required a referendum was amended in 1969 to provide that it did not apply to communities of less than 500 users.

A bill passed by the Delaware House would have watered down the existing Delaware law by permitting incorporated municipalities to reject fluoridation at a special election. The bill remained in Senate Committee at the close of the legislative session. In opposing the referendum bill, the Wilmington News commented, "The fact is, however, that the results of referendums on scientific matters often bear no relation to the scientific truths at stake. In enacting the law that some legislators would now neutralize, the General Assembly wisely depended on top-notch dental and medical guidance rather than public emotions too easily influenced in such matters."

CALIFORNIA ON THE MOVE

Fluoridation has been approved by Council action in the following communities: Rio Vista, Fountain Valley, Eureka, Huntington Beach and Beverly Hills. And the voters of Crescent City supported prior Council action when they voted 5-2 to keep fluoridation.

OHIO ACTION

Rushed into referenda following passage of the state fluoridation law, about 30 Ohio communities voted against fluoridation. Among the communities circulating petitions, holding a special election and voting against fluoridation was Wapokoneta, where the news item reported the inhabitants had been drinking fluoridated water "even before white man came to chase Shawnee Indians from their reservations." The natural fluoride content at Wapokoneta is reported as 1.1 - 1.3! Vandalia, Norwalk and Fairfield approved fluoridation.

OTHER YESES AND NOES

Whiting, Indiana	Sisseton, South Dakota
Bradford, Vermont	Springfield, Vermont
Morrisville, Vermont	Yarmouth, Maine
Stuart, W. Virginia	Wiscasset, Maine
Owensville, Missouri	Coldwater, Michigan
Pottstown, Penn.	Syracuse, Kansas
Freehold Township, N.J.	Helena, Montana

HERE AND THERE WITH COMMUNITY ACTION

Voters in Monmouth, Oregon, approved fluoridation and within a week some residents were complaining about the bad taste of the water, allegedly caused by fluorides which were nowhere in sight.

Albuquerque, New Mexico, is gearing up for another vote.

Renewed interest in bringing fluoridation to the Big Island, Hawaii, was evidenced by the formation of a Citizens' Committee on fluoridation.

County O.E.O. representatives have asked for fluoridation of city water supplies in Beaumont, Texas. Their spokesman indicated that well water which contains sufficient fluoride is available, but it is piped to the "more affluent" neighborhoods.

In Markesan, Wisconsin, the mayor vetoed a Council-approved (4-1) fluoridation ordinance. A referendum is expected to be scheduled, probably in November.

Holyoke, Massachusetts, started fluoridation after opponents made a last-minute attempt to get the aldermen to stop its implementation, although fluoridation had been approved by referendum.

In Huntsville, Alabama, fluoridated for eleven years, members of the Alabama Conservative Party announced plans to ask the City Council to stop fluoridation.

FLUORIDATION AND NUTRITION

The 1969 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health urged fluoridation in its recently published report. The pertinent excerpt is enclosed.

Enclosure

1969 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FOOD, NUTRITION AND HEALTH URGES FLUORIDATION

Excerpt from 1969 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health Final Report published in 1970.

Dental Health and Diet

"Dental health of adults is determined to a large extent by the nutrients ingested, personal oral hygiene, and preventive dental services experienced during infancy and childhood. For example, if a child is provided a balanced diet, devoid of excess sugar but containing fluoride in optimal amounts, dental caries experienced in a lifetime will be minimal.

"The fluoridation of public water supplies with 0.7 to 1.2 ppm of fluoride has been the most effective and economical means yet developed to prevent dental decay in masses of people. It has been shown to be completely safe. Yet opposition by antifluoridationists has deprived about 75 million people who are served by central water supplies of these benefits.

The Panel recommends:

1. That the Federal Government and all relevant State and local agencies, as well as professional groups, continue to give highest priority in supporting and promoting fluoridation of commercial water supplies. Further, in order to expedite the implementation of fluoridation in small communities that may be financially hard pressed, there be established a Federal grant-in-aid program to provide funds for the installation, initial operation, and maintenance of fluoride dispensing equipment.
2. That in areas lacking central water supplies, which applies to more than 40 million people, school water supplies, ingested on a 25-hour weekly basis, should be fluoridated with higher levels of fluoride, for example 3 to 5 ppm. This is equivalent to 1 ppm of fluoride in the central water supply. There is no evidence that such a practice will result in mottled tooth enamel.
3. That a feasibility study be made on the practicality and effectiveness of providing fluoride in some other vehicle, such as lozenges or tablets, to children where neither fluoridation of central or school water supplies can practically be accomplished."

FLUORIDATION News

November 12, 1970

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Community Programs Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division Staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

POLLING THE PEOPLE

The big news comes from South Dakota. The vote, as reported to date, on the statewide referendum shows South Dakota voters supporting the action of their legislators and upholding the mandatory fluoridation law. Although the official count will not be known until December, the media report a win for fluoridation.

The voters in the Alameda County Water District, supplying the towns of Fremont, Union City, and Newark, California, gave fluoridation a win by a 60% favorable vote. Fountain Valley, Huntington Beach, and Beverly Hills have approved fluoridation by Council action.

Two years of activity by a Citizens' Committee, following a defeat at the polls in 1968, culminated in a victory for fluoridation on November 3 in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In Macon, Georgia, fluoridation lost 14,000 to 9,000. But another 7,000 persons who went to the polls didn't bother to vote on fluoridation. Other votes saw fluoridation losing in Kittery, Maine (October) and Menomonie and Markesan, Wisconsin.

In Memphis, Tennessee, fluoridated by Council action since February, anti-fluoridationists tried a new tack. The procedure was to elect a charter commission of seven whose purpose would be to propose an amendment to the city charter "to rid the city water of fluoride." Both

"antis" and "pros" fielded a slate of seven candidates. A majority of pro-fluoridationists were elected, so Memphis will continue to fluoridate.

STATE ACTION LOOKING UP

Montana's Board of Health has decided to ask the 1971 legislature for a state law to require fluoridation of municipalities having at least 1000 population. The announcement immediately evoked a resolution in opposition from the Montana Chiropractic Association.

And in New York a Citizens' Committee setting out to achieve statewide fluoridation has held its first meeting.

NOTES OF INTEREST HERE AND THERE

The Somerville Water Company which serves the communities of Branchburg, Raritan, Somerville, and Bridgewater, New Jersey, has received resolutions from all four communities requesting that the water be fluoridated. The Water Company has agreed to start fluoridation within a few months.

The Merrimack Valley Health Planning Council in Massachusetts voted to make fluoridation a major goal for the 24 municipalities it serves.

Marion City Council, North Carolina, voted to apply for funds through an Appalachian grant to fluoridate its water supply.

In Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the minority anti-fluoridation group on the Water Authority took advantage of the absence of pro-fluoridationists from a meeting to vote to halt fluoridation. Subsequent action initiated by supporters of fluoridation saw the County Court issuing a temporary injunction to keep fluoridation in force pending a hearing for a permanent injunction in December.

And in Pennsylvania another 75,000 persons joined the fluoridation roles when Shenango Valley Water Company recently started fluoridating. Other recent "starts" were reported in Bloomington, Indiana; Holliston, Massachusetts, and Beaumont, Texas.

Havre De Grace, Maryland, has announced plans for a referendum in May, 1971.

ON THE NATIONAL SCENE

Exhibits and consultation on fluoridation have been provided at national meetings of Parent Teacher Association in New Orleans, Louisiana, General Federation of Women's Clubs in San Antonio, Texas, Jaycees in St. Louis, Missouri, American Water Works Association, Washington, D.C., and American Public Health Association, Houston, Texas. Additional exhibits are currently scheduled for the Scientific Assembly of the American Medical Association in Boston, Massachusetts, and The White House Conference on Children, Washington, D.C.

A compilation of three statements on the relationship of fluoridation to nutrition, as enclosed, was prepared for inclusion in the PTA program on nutrition.

Thanks to all who sent in comments on the current status and directions for implementing fluoridation. Dental Directors once more pointed to apathy, uninformed public, and lack of funds in smaller communities as the major obstacles to implementation of fluoridation. The need for more information and general education, citizens' committees, greater emphasis on fluoridation by dentists and health authorities, funds for small communities, special attention to the training and education of water treatment personnel, and political "know how" were stressed.

Enclosure

FLUORIDATION AND NUTRITION

I. FLUORIDATION IMPROVES DENTAL HEALTH BY IMPROVING NUTRITION

The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of members present at the annual meeting of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION April 15, 1966:

"Whereas, the addition of appropriate amounts of fluoride, to those municipal water supplies which are deficient in fluoride, has been shown to improve the durability of dental enamel and to decrease the rate of dental decay, and

"Whereas, this well-tested public health measure has the support of the U. S. Public Health Service, the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, and many other science-oriented groups, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED that the American Institute of Nutrition at its annual meeting April 15, 1966 recognizes fluoridation as a safe, effective and low-cost means of improving dental health by improving nutrition."

II. FLUORIDE: AN ESSENTIAL NUTRIENT

Excerpt from Recommended Dietary Allowances, a report of the Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council, Publication 1694, National Academy of Sciences, 1968:

"Fluoride is present in small but widely varying amounts in practically all soils, water supplies, plants, and animals and thus is a normal constituent of all diets. Highest concentrations in mammals are found in bones and teeth. Fluoride is incorporated in the structure of teeth and is necessary for maximal resistance to dental caries.^{1,2} For these reasons, it is considered to be an essential nutrient. Its protective role is particularly evident during infancy and early childhood and persists through adult life.³ Some studies have suggested a possible function of fluoride in the maintenance of bone structure,⁴ but further investigation is required. The value of fluoride in the treatment of osteoporosis and Paget's disease is still under investigation.^{2,3,5-7}

"Standardization of water supplies by addition of fluoride to bring the concentration to 1 ppm has proved to be a safe, economical, and efficient way to reduce the incidence of tooth decay--a very important nutritional public health measure in areas where natural water supplies do not contain this amount.^{4,8,9}

"Concentration of fluoride in public water supplies should be varied slightly to accommodate for differences in water consumption with seasonal temperature changes. The range of safety in fluoride intake is wide enough for safe accommodation of normal fluctuations in the fluoride content of foods without risk of inducing the first identifiable indication of an excess--slight mottling of the enamel.^{9,10} Extensive medical and public health studies have clearly demonstrated the safety and nutritional advantages that result from fluoridation of the water supply. In communities where fluoridation has been introduced, the incidence of tooth decay in children has been decreased up to 50 percent or more. The Food and Nutrition Board recommends fluoridation of public water supplies where it is needed because of low fluoride concentration."

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1. C. A. Elvehjem, "The Biological Significance of Copper and Its Relation to Iron Metabolism," *Physiol. Rev.*, 15, 471 (1935).
 2. G. E. Cartwright and M. M. Wintrobe, "The Question of Copper Deficiency in Man," *Amer. J. Clin. Nutr.*, 15, 94 (1964).
 3. H. R. Marston, "Cobalt, Copper and Molybdenum in the Nutrition of Animals and Plants," *Physiol. Rev.*, 32, 66 (1952).
 4. E. J. Underwood, *Trace Elements in Human and Animal Nutrition*, 2nd ed., Academic Press, New York (1962).
 5. S. J. Adelstein and B. L. Vallee, "Copper Metabolism in Man," *N. Engl. J. Med.*, 265, 892 (1961).
 6. E. Frieden, S. Osaki, and H. Koayashi, "Copper Proteins and Oxygen. Correlations between Structure and Function of the Copper Oxidases," *J. Gen. Physiol.*, 49, Suppl., 213 (1965).
 7. I. H. Scheinberg and I. Sternlieb, "Copper Metabolism," *Pharmacol. Rev.*, 12, 355 (1960).
 8. A. Cordano, J. M. Baertl, and G. G. Graham, "Copper Deficiency in Infancy," *Pediatrics*, 34, 324 (1964); "Hypocupremia and Neutropenia in Copper Deficiency," *Blood*, 28, 280 (1966).
 9. G. E. Cartwright, "Copper Metabolism in Human Subjects," in *Copper Metabolism*, W. D. McElroy and B. Glass (eds.), Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland (1950), p. 274.
 10. G. E. Cartwright and M. M. Wintrobe, "Copper Metabolism in Normal Subjects," *Amer. J. Clin. Nutr.*, 14, 224 (1964).

III. 1969 WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON FOOD, NUTRITION AND HEALTH URGES FLUORIDATION

Excerpt from 1969 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health Final Report published in 1970.

Dental Health and Diet

"Dental health of adults is determined to a large extent by the nutrients ingested, personal oral hygiene, and preventive dental services experienced during infancy and childhood. For example, if a child is provided a balanced diet, devoid of excess sugar but containing fluoride in optimal amounts, dental caries experienced in a lifetime will be minimal.

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The Panel recommends:

1. That the Federal Government and all relevant State and local agencies, as well as professional groups, continue to give highest priority in supporting and promoting fluoridation of commercial water supplies. Further, in order to expedite the implementation of fluoridation in small communities that may be financially hard pressed, there be established a Federal grant-in-aid program to provide funds for the installation, initial operation, and maintenance of fluoride dispensing equipment.
2. That in areas lacking central water supplies, which applies to more than 40 million people, school water supplies, ingested on a 25-hour weekly basis, should be fluoridated with higher levels of fluoride, for example 3 to 5 ppm. This is equivalent to 1 ppm of fluoride in the central water supply. There is no evidence that such a practice will result in mottled tooth enamel.

3. That a feasibility study be made on the practicality and effectiveness of providing fluoride in some other vehicle, such as lozenges or tablets, to children where neither fluoridation of central or school water supplies can practically be accomplished."

Division of Dental Health
Community Programs Branch
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

7:70

FLUORIDATION News

March 1, 1971

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Preventive Practices Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division Staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

SIGHTING STATE ACTION

The Community Health Planning Commission of Alabama has endorsed and encouraged the passage of a state law to provide statewide fluoridation.

Georgia has again introduced a bill to require fluoridation of all cities with population of more than 5,000. It passed the House by a 119-56 vote and now must be acted on by the Senate.

In Kentucky, a Legislative Research Commission report recommended that Kentucky enact a law to require the fluoridation of drinking water in the State. This report was the result of a special study requested by the 1970 Senate.

Oregon Senate Bill No. 1 which would provide statewide fluoridation is again under consideration.

Montana has reintroduced a bill to require fluoridation in all communities of over 1,000 population. It has passed the Senate and is awaiting action by the House.

The Dental Society of the State of New York reaffirmed its support for a State fluoridation law and allocated \$1500 for the use of the newly formed Statewide Citizens Committee and \$1000 for professional promotional services incidental to the Committee's work.

Court action is delaying implementation of fluoridation in Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, and Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. The question to be decided: "Does a home rule charter afford a municipality a license to nullify an act of the General Assembly?"

The Colorado Health Planning Council resolved to work for the establishment of water fluoridation in a substantial number of communities having a population of less than 1,000, in addition to several larger communities. They further indicated that the state would pay for the equipment if the local government was unable to do so.

The South Carolina Advisory Council for Comprehensive Health Planning is recommending that the General Assembly pass a law to provide for the fluoridation of all community water supplies.

Awaiting Governor's signature in New Jersey is a resolution to appoint a nine member commission to study fluoridation and report before the 1971 legislative session ends.

The Utah Association of Sanitarians unanimously endorsed fluoridation of water supplies.

Members of Hawaii State American Association of University Women recently passed a resolution supporting statewide fluoridation.

CONTINUING WITH COMMUNITIES

In El Dorado, Arkansas, a concerted effort by a women's group, Mothers United for Fluoride, won a Council decision for an early referendum. A light voter turn-out resulted in the defeat of fluoridation. El Dorado had previously defeated fluoridation in 1956.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, Board of Directors unanimously approved fluoridation. Petitions were immediately started to institute a referendum which will probably be held in March.

Orange County Grand Jury, California, recommended fluoridation of all publicly-owned drinking water.

Voters of Fremont, Newark, and Union City, California, approved fluoridation on the November 4 ballot.

Sanford, Maine, town meeting vote for fluoridation in December 1968 is now being challenged by an opponent contending that the state law requires a referendum.

Kingston, New York, Common Council rejected fluoridation; so it continues to be that city to which Newburgh can be compared after 25 years.

The Orange County, New York, Medical Society unanimously endorsed fluoridation recently. This item is of particular interest since the meeting was attended by all physicians practicing in Newburgh, none of whom had ever encountered any adverse effects on their patients as a consequence of 25 years of fluoridation.

The Metropolitan District Commission, Boston, Massachusetts, has requested a \$200,000 appropriation to fluoridate the water supply serving 32 cities and towns including Boston. Boards of Health of 26 communities served by the MDC have endorsed the plan. The cost of fluoridating the entire MDC is reported to be about 1/10 the cost of fluoridating each community separately.

Markesan and Menomonie, Wisconsin, and Shelton, Washington, defeated fluoridation referenda. Elected officials have approved fluoridation in Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Lapwai, Idaho; and Bennington, Vermont.

Rutland, Vermont won an advisory referendum on fluoridation and immediately was hit by a petition to force another referendum. Results of neither referendum will be binding since the Aldermen have the power to act.

DEFLUORIDATION

Gila Bend, Arizona, where the water is eight times the maximum recommended Public Health Service standards, has been ordered to submit plans for defluoridation.

Sierra Madre, California, is exploring the possibility of reducing the high natural fluoride content of their water to optimum level.

New Orleans, Louisiana, is installing a water main into the Venetian Isles subdivision to replace their current source of water which has an excessive fluoride content.

FLUORIDATION CENSUS

Thanks to all for reviewing current status of fluoridation in your state. Although this is the "off" year for full publication of the biennial Fluoridation Census, information on population by state, number of communities, and state standings will be made available to you as soon as processed. We ask your continuing cooperation in submitting Census cards as soon as action has been taken to institute or stop fluoridation and whenever a vote is held by referendum or town meeting.

FLUORIDATION News

May 25, 1971

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Preventive Practices Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division Staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

PROGRESS CLEARLY SEEN

At the time Massachusetts repealed its mandatory referendum law in 1968, fluoridated water had been made available to less than 400,000 persons. In less than 3 years, since the repeal of this law which required a referendum, 16 communities have started fluoridation (310,272 persons); in 9 others the board of health has ordered fluoridation, and all legal requirements and financial steps have been accomplished to bring fluoridation to another 304,746; and in another 29 communities, embracing some 1,730,936 persons, only funding is needed to bring about fluoridation.

In 1967, Minnesota passed a state fluoridation law. Now 97.4% of the population on water supplies have fluoridation and an additional 1.5% are in communities whose plans have been approved.

Since passage of the Illinois state fluoridation law in 1967, the number of persons on fluoridated water has increased from six to ten million.

North Carolina, where a large percentage of the population does not have access to community water supplies, has been a leader in school fluoridation. Plans now call for the early introduction of systems in 15 more schools. A bill has been introduced into the legislature to provide \$77,706 to fluoridate the water supplies of an additional 40 rural schools.

Nationwide, 92,000,000 persons now have access to the dental health benefits of fluoridation. 83,725,771 are on adjusted water supplies and another 8½ million are on supplies naturally fluoridated.

VIEWING LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

Georgia's bill for statewide fluoridation which previously passed the House was tabled by a Senate vote of 24-20. Although this means the bill could be voted back to the floor in the 1972 regular session, the bill's main sponsor indicated it might be better to introduce an entirely new bill because of unfavorable amendments which had been added to it in the Senate.

A bill to require fluoridation of all communities with more than 500 persons has been introduced into the Kansas legislature.

The bill to bring statewide fluoridation to Maine was defeated in the House. A water fountain with fluoridated water was set up in the Capitol rotunda next to a cooler with unfluoridated water to show there was no difference in taste between the two. Grimaces on the faces of the drinkers of fluoridated water led to the discovery that it had been sabotaged by the addition of salt.

The bill for statewide fluoridation in Oregon reported to the Senate favorably by the Senate Human Resources Committee was returned to committee when it appeared likely that the Senate would not pass it. Subsequently brought to the floor, it was defeated by a "tie vote." A vote for reconsideration sent the bill back to the Committee "to be watered down." (no pun intended)

A bill requiring a vote before any community can fluoridate its water has been introduced in California.

The Montana bill to provide statewide fluoridation which had passed the Senate was defeated in the House. A bill to appropriate \$260,000 for topical applications for first, second and third grade children was introduced.

Bills which would in effect amend the mandatory fluoridation laws to provide local option have been introduced in Illinois and Minnesota.

MEANWHILE, BACK HOME

A statewide citizens committee for dental health has been formed in New Jersey. It will promote the use of preventive and therapeutic techniques, including fluoridation, as a means of achieving better dental health.

Manatee, Florida, County Comprehensive Health Planning Council has recommended that the city and county water supplies be fluoridated.

Fluoridation of Texarkana was deleted from the Model Cities Comprehensive Dental Care Project, but media support has suggested that it be resubmitted in the next year's proposal.

In Sergeantville, New Jersey, a dentist has offered to buy the fluoridation unit and donate it to the utilities authority which provides water for about 75 families, if the village will fluoridate. The equipment supplier has in turn offered to maintain the unit free of charge for the first two years.

The Council in Columbus, Georgia, is again considering fluoridation. The Muscogee County Medical Society presented the Council with a petition signed by 122 of its 128 member physicians recommending fluoridation of the city's water supply.

In Worcester, Massachusetts, the City Manager's Youth Advisory Committee voted to oppose fluoridation primarily "because of cost" but subsequently suggested that the citizens should decide the matter by referendum.

In Albuquerque, New Mexico, where voters approved fluoridation by a 6,000 vote margin, a lawsuit brought by opponents was dismissed. The suit had attempted to claim irregularities in the voting.

SPRING VOTING REPORTED

Massachusetts: Won (4) - Lincoln, Randolph, Ipswich, Lynnfield;
Lost (2) - Holbrook, Easton

Maine: Won (10) - Castine, Eagle Lake, Fryeburg, Guilford, Lubec,
Newport, Skowhegan, West Paris, Winterport,
Winthrop;
Lost (10) - Bingham, Bowdoinham, Dexter, Farmington, King-
field, Madison, Oakland, Sangerville, Wilton,
York

Maryland: Won (1) - Havre de Grace

Texas: Won (1) - Austin

Vermont: Lost (2) - Rutland, Bennington; this was Rutland's second
vote within the year. They had previously
approved fluoridation.

California: Won (1) - Eureka

MEN OF COURAGE

Some candidates for City Council in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, have issued position statements in support of fluoridation. These statements refer to the circulation of "gross, uninformed, misstatements," and the violence done to a community "by causing unjustified and unnecessary fear and alarm."

FOR CHILDREN EVERYWHERE

Health advisers to the U.N. Children's Fund "recognized that fluoridation of water supplies is the most valuable and economic way of attacking the problem of dental health." They have recommended consideration of assistance, such as equipment, supplies, and training, for developing countries that have some form of community water supply.

FLUORIDATION News

September 30, 1971

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Preventive Practices Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division Staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

STATE STATUS

A number of states, among them Alabama, New York, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and Florida, continue to work for state fluoridation laws. And in those states where laws have been passed, the usual anti activity to repeal the law, make referenda mandatory, or outlaw fluoridation continues.

In Illinois a bill to repeal the fluoridation law is pending before the General Assembly. Newspaper accounts suggest "logrolling" and indicate "children's teeth are being sacrificed for partisan political gain."

Some water suppliers in Delaware, disregarding the state law, say they will not fluoridate. The law contains no penalties for noncompliance.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, the Judge of the Hamilton County Common Pleas Court found the statewide fluoridation law in violation of the Ohio Constitution. The Court ruled that the referendum provision was a violation of that section of the Ohio Constitution which provides that "all laws of a general nature, shall have uniform operation throughout the state."

DETERMINATION AND DEDICATION

The Columbus, Georgia, Council approved an ordinance directing the Columbus Board of Water Commissioners to fluoridate the water supply. Fluoridation was first proposed there over twenty years ago.

In Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where fluoridation was approved by Council action, all incumbent Councilmen easily survived a primary election despite an avowed attempt by anti-fluoridationists to defeat them.

The Texarkana, Arkansas, Model Cities Health Subcommittee has voted for the third time to include fluoridation of the city water supply in the Model Cities Dental Care Project. The project, while approved by the Arkansas Board of Directors, has been rejected in the past by the Texas-side which is the operating entity in the project.

From California comes information that dentists are declining to volunteer for the free dental clinic in Santa Fe Springs until the city agrees to fluoridate the water to prevent dental decay.

The Inter-Club group in Romney, West Virginia, in 1970 rated fluoridation as the number one priority project for the community. Approval for fluoridation was obtained from the Town Council with the understanding that the Inter-Club provide the funds. And they did! So Romney is now fluoridated.

In Hurlock, Maryland, a special committee of the Lions Club set up to study fluoridation submitted a favorable report to the Town Board and urged fluoridation.

Long Beach, California, with 385,000 residents, has become the first southern California community to fluoridate.

LINGERING LEGALITIES

The Maine Supreme Court has ruled that a vote by a representative town meeting complies with the referendum requirement of the Maine Law and Sanford can now proceed with its plans to fluoridate.

Opponents of fluoridation are appealing the decision of the New Jersey State Superior Court that local boards of health have the authority to institute fluoridation.

VOTER WORTH OR WASTE

City voters of Austin, Texas, endorsed fluoridation by a near 3-1 majority non-binding "straw vote" in April. Responding to continuing pressure from opponents, the council has ordered another vote on fluoridation which will be binding. The second vote is estimated to cost the tax payers \$15,000.

Alameda County, California, which recently won a fluoridation referendum will vote again in November. (This ballot also includes a vote on a \$9,750,000 bond issue for capital improvements.) Opponents of fluoridation sought the second vote because of alleged new methods of preventing tooth decay.

THE FACTS

In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, physicians denounced an anti fluoridation ad as "little more than an assortment of misleading and inaccurate statements." In investigating case histories of alleged adverse effects of fluoridation submitted by the Committee Against Fluoridation, the Medical Society found "a gross distortion of facts and countless inaccuracies in information offered as 'evidence' by the committee. In fact, none of the physicians questioned regarding these cases in any way substantiated the claims put forth by the committee."

HAVE YOU SEEN?

The Statement by the European Organization for Caries Research (ORCA) adopted at its general assembly in July 1970, Debrecen, Hungary --

"has concluded in the light of evidence from well conducted studies throughout the world that drinking water containing the optimum concentration of fluoride (about one part in a million in most countries) is the most practicable and most effective method of inhibiting tooth decay. If such water is drunk continuously, the effects last throughout life and are the same whether the fluoride is present naturally or is added to the water"

FLUORIDATION News

February 24, 1972

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. . . BITS AND PIECES OF THE ACTION . . .

ALABAMA

The Council in Eufaula, Alabama, approved fluoridation.

The state bill which would make fluoridation available statewide cleared Committees of both Houses but was not acted upon by the legislative body in this session.

ARKANSAS

Three more cities in Arkansas have fluoridated -- Paris, Hamburg and Brinkley. Now 120 of the 264 water supplies provide fluoridated water to 890,000 of 1,923,295 people in Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

Fremont citizens have twice approved fluoridation by referendum within one year. Huntington Beach is slated for special election the first week of June; and San Clemente will vote in April.

The La Mirada City Council okayed fluoridation and asked surrounding communities served by the same water companies to study the feasibility of fluoridation.

Under a recently passed state law, California schools will offer annual brush-ins of fluoride applications to all elementary and high school students who wish to participate.

FLORIDA

Hollywood, a community of over 100,000 population, voted overwhelmingly for fluoridation. The vote is not binding on city officials to implement fluoridation; however, health authorities and city leaders hailed the vote as a "milestone victory."

GEORGIA

A Columbus, Georgia, Superior Court Judge signed an order validating \$7.5 million in water revenue bonds after overruling an attempt of a fluoridation opponent to halt the validation. Part of the money will be used to install fluoridation equipment.

IDAHO

The Governor's Advisory Council on Comprehensive Health Planning endorsed statewide water fluoridation. A bill for statewide fluoridation was introduced. It has been revised to provide for a vote on fluoridation if a petition is submitted containing signatures equal to 15% of the vote cast in the governmental units last election. If no petition is submitted fluoridation of water supplies would be required by 1975.

Hailey, Idaho, defeated fluoridation 184-51.

ILLINOIS

Ninety-six percent of the people in Illinois are drinking water from public water supplies which are fluoridated. The Department of Health is now following up on some 214 small communities (about 100,000 people) which have yet to fluoridate.

KANSAS

Wichita City Council has defeated fluoridation on a 3-2 vote.

NEW JERSEY

In New Jersey a local water supplier asked by the community to fluoridate stated they would fluoridate only when formally ordered to do so by the State Board of Health. This has statewide implications since authority to fluoridate has been considered to rest with local rather than state Boards of Health.

With the naming of members to the Legislative Fluoridation Commission to study fluoridation, it is expected that hearings will be held soon.

NEW YORK

Highland Falls has started fluoridation.

Montrose water consumers have received a questionnaire with their water bills requesting their stand on fluoridation.

A water company which supplies 500,000 residents of southeastern Queens and 100,000 others in Hempstead and North Hempstead was given a state order to submit a feasible plan for fluoridation.

NORTH CAROLINA

Pinebrook, Shady Grove, and William R. Davie Schools now have school fluoridators, bringing the state total to 10, which is the highest in the nation. The Robeson County Board of Education has approved a program to fluoridate the water supplies of the schools at Magnolia, Fairgrove, and Prospect.

North Davison and Belmont are now fluoridated, making the state total of fluoridated communities 103.

OHIO

Cincinnati's City Council decided not to appeal the decision of Common Pleas Court that the state law requiring fluoridation was in violation of the Ohio Constitution, although the Cincinnati Board of Health and the League of Women Voters had requested the appeal. They decided that the state should appeal the decision as a state law was involved. The Village of Evendale, which uses Cincinnati water, however, has filed a notice of appeal of the permanent injunction against the addition of fluorides to Cincinnati's water.

For the second year in a row, Loudenville turned down a proposal to fluoridate. Norwalk is now fluoridated. The Columbus Council has approved plans to go ahead with fluoridation, over-riding a mayoral veto of previous Council approval.

Court orders and a "wait-and-see" attitude have limited rapid compliance with the Ohio law.

PENNSYLVANIA

Clearfield is now fluoridated.

The Pennsylvania bill which would provide fluoridation for all municipalities of 20,000 or more was sent back to Committee in the House. Such action kills the bill for the present, but further action is considered possible after April primaries.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville's City Council voted unanimously to fluoridate.

Walhalla City Council gave tentative approval to fluoridate provided that a grant is received from the Appalachian Regional Commission to help finance the operation.

FLUORIDATION News

June 21, 1972

A digest of fluoridation activities prepared by the Preventive Practices Branch, Division of Dental Health, for distribution to Division Staff; Health, Education, and Welfare Regional Offices; and State and Territorial Health and Dental Officers. The information contained herein is gathered essentially from news clippings. It may be extracted or reproduced as needed in your program.

CATCHING UP ON STATE ACTION

In Florida, the Senate Health & Welfare Committee approved a bill that would give the State Health Department control over fluoride in drinking water. Another bill, calling for fluoridation of water supplies, passed the House after opponents tacked on an amendment which defeated the intent of the bill by requiring a referendum.

The Health & Welfare Committee of the Idaho House held in committee a bill which would require water supplies serving more than 100 residences to fluoridate. The reason given was that no pressing need for the bill had been demonstrated.

The Massachusetts House passed a bill 112-110, despite an unfavorable report from the Committee on Social Welfare, which would allow fluoridated communities to seek a referendum on continuing fluoridation. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The Nebraska referendum law has been amended to clarify the fact that a community which receives its water from another community that has instituted fluoridation does not have to have a referendum.

The Nebraska Dental Association has adopted a resolution to seek legislation in 1973 to require statewide fluoridation.

Wyoming is conducting a statewide survey of the fluoride content of all municipal water systems, to be followed by engineering estimates of cost of fluoridation, preparatory to taking the results of the study to the 1973 Wyoming legislature.

The Ohio State Health Department has taken steps to bring Ohio communities into compliance with the state fluoridation law by issuing orders to 59 Ohio cities, counties and private water suppliers to explain within 30 days why they have not complied with the 1969 legislation.

The Washington State Dental Association requested that the Board of Health adopt a regulation requiring fluoridation of all public water supplies in Washington. This action was taken in the belief that the Board has the authority to order fluoridation.

The New Jersey Study Commission, established by Senate Joint Resolution, announced that it will hold public hearings in September or October. The Commission will report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature on the pros and cons of a state law to require fluoridation.

SOME REPORTED SPRING ACTION

Wins for fluoridation and Losses

Broward County, Fla.	Lake Wales, Fla.
Canton, Mass.	Belmont, Calif.
Duxbury, Mass.	San Clemente, Calif.
Sangerville, Me.	South Berwick, Me.
Guilford, Me.	Neosho, Mo.
*Norwich, N.Y.	Sedalia, Mo.
*Ravenna, Mich.	Brattleboro, Vt.
*Union City, Mich.	Cosad, Neb.
*Waco, Texas	Shirley, Mass.
*Vicksburg, Miss.	Columbia Falls, Mont.
*Hanover, Pa.	North Kingston, R.I.
*Stevens Point, Wis.	*Newport Beach, Calif.
*Council action.	

The Metropolitan District Commission (Boston, Massachusetts) is moving to fluoridate its water supply. The attorney general ruled that the MDC had the authority to do so under the current law. The legislature has approved a \$25,000 appropriation for an engineering study. The MDC supplies water to 32 cities and towns including Boston, Arlington, Belmont, Lexington, Marblehead, Nahant, Newton, Quincy, Waltham, Watertown and Winchester.

In Salamanca, New York, despite the 5-2 recommendation for fluoridation by its study committee the Common Council shelved the resolution to authorize fluoridation.

Manatee (Florida) County Comprehensive Health Planning Council voted unanimously to recommend fluoridation of the Bradenton and Manatee County water supplies, and the Pinellas County (Fla.) Dental Society is aiming toward a fall drive for county-wide fluoridation.

Despite an overwhelming 2-1 countywide vote for fluoridation in Broward County, Florida, city officials in some communities were delaying action citing reasons as their own need for "more information" or a community of predominantly elderly.

Columbus, Georgia, is moving ahead with plans to fluoridate after the Superior Court denied a temporary injunction request brought by anti-fluoridationists.

Whitefish and Columbia Falls, Montana, City Councils approved fluoridation after accepting an offer of funds for installations. Opponents petitioned for a vote. Fluoridation was defeated on a May vote in Columbia Falls. Whitefish is scheduled to vote in 1973.

In Columbus, Ohio, the City Council unanimously overrode a mayoral veto and paved the way to fluoridate Columbus in compliance with the state law.

In Brainerd, Michigan, opponents of fluoridation obtained a temporary injunction to prevent fluoridation until a trial is held in the fall.

Government leaders agreed to have the Salt Lake City-County Health Department study the possibility of fluoridating all water supplies in the valley.

In Delaware a shift to a deep well water source now provides residents of Camden and Wyoming with water naturally fluoridated at near optimum.

A grant from the Appalachian Regional Commission will enable Virginia to fluoridate additional water supplies.

Court action in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, assured continuation of fluoridation. In September 1970 the city's water authority voted 4-3 to remove the fluoride from the water. In a suit filed against the water authority, the state claimed that it was responsible for the health of its citizens, and this claim was upheld by a Lycoming County court. The Judge stated that the evidence presented in the case "clearly supports the contention of the Commonwealth that controlled fluoridation of the public water supply is beneficial to the public."

The Board of Health of Plainville, Connecticut, made its annual request that the town's water be fluoridated. The Board, which is strictly advisory, has made this request annually for the past 15 years.

Wallingford, Connecticut, expects to fluoridate some time this summer. It is the last of the Connecticut cities to comply with the 1968 state law requiring all cities of over 20,000 to fluoridate.

FLUORIDATION GOES TO SCHOOL

Some children in rural areas which do not have municipal water supplies are receiving the benefits of fluoridation through fluoridation of school water systems. North Carolina has led the nation and now has school fluoridation programs in 20 schools; Vermont reports 7; Pennsylvania 3 and Kentucky 1.

And the Palm Beach County (Florida) School Board has waived its ban on the use of fluoride toothpaste in the County school system making it possible to distribute free dental kits which contain a fluoride toothpaste.

DEFLUORIDATION

Along the Gila River Valley in Arizona where the fluoride content of some water supplies is excessive, various actions are being taken to bring the fluoride content to optimum levels. Community water defluoridation, school defluoridation, blending and shifts to other water sources are methods being used.

MORE ON THE ECONOMICS

Faculty of the University of Connecticut School of Dental Medicine, reporting at the meeting of the International Association for Dental Research in Nevada, stated that a study conducted by them showed that a savings of \$100 million could have been realized if all water supplies in Connecticut had been fluoridated in 1950. Estimates showed that the average total cost of dentally rehabilitating a child's mouth was \$235 in non-fluoridated areas as compared with \$41 in fluoridated areas. "On an average, it cost \$121 to 'restore' dentally the teeth in a 16 year-old New Britain child in 1951, only a year after fluoridation began. . . . In 1961, 11 years after fluoridation and including fluoridation costs, it would cost only \$71 -- \$50 less to restore the teeth of the average New Britain 16 year-old. . ."

NOTEWORTHY COMMENTS

The Pennsylvania League of Cities commented that if fluoridation is a suitable subject for a referendum then it follows that there should be referenda on chlorination and all other processes to which public water supplies are subjected.

The Canadian Pediatric Society recently reaffirmed its support of fluoridation. Quoted from its report:

Since fluoride is abundant in some waters and deficient in others, man merely restores the benefits of nature by fluoridation. . . . In times of economic stress such as ours, there is no room and no time to argue concerning the cost of fluoridation when one realizes that the cost of dental care for children who have drunk fluoridated water from infancy is less than half that for those who have not. . . . This Committee [Nutrition Committee] believes that there is no suitable alternative to fluoridation of communal water low in fluoride.

FLUORIDATION News

March 26, 1973

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FLUORIDATION SAMPLER

California: Citizens of Beverly Hills reaffirmed prior Council approval of fluoridation by a favorable referendum vote. Thus they join the citizens of Marin County, Huntington Beach, and Fountain Valley who have approved fluoridation in the last few months. Opponents in Marin County have attempted to delay implementation by requesting an "environmental impact study."

Connecticut: From New Haven comes a report that some 70% of the children enrolled in Head Start and pre-Kindergarten programs are caries-free as compared with an estimated 40% before the fluoridation program began in 1967.... The usual spate of anti-fluoridation bills has been introduced. The Environmental Protection Agency reports on inadequate surveillance of water quality, including fluoridation, may be a major opponent argument against fluoridation.

Delaware: The Delaware Department of Justice is currently considering possible courses for legal action against communities not in compliance with the state law.... A bill which would require voter approval by referendum before instituting fluoridation has been introduced into the House.

Florida: Following a 2-1 referendum vote for fluoridation in Broward County, the County Commissioners voted to require all water supplies in the County to fluoridate unless a community took further action to exempt itself from compliance. Some community officials have taken action to submit fluoridation to another vote within their community.... And while so many communities try to get their water fluoridated, Sarasota with more than enough natural fluoride is lowering the level by blending from low fluoride wells.

Georgia has become the 8th state to pass a bill which provides fluoridation state-wide. The bill which passed the House 106-58 and the Senate 33-11 includes a local "option out" provision and a requirement that the state pay for the implementation. Governor Carter had included \$400,000 in his proposed budget in December in anticipation of the passage of the bill and has indicated he will sign the bill into law in late March.... Columbus and Savannah had been moving ahead with fluoridation plans following earlier local approval.

Hawaii has introduced a bill to require fluoridation state-wide.

Illinois: In June 1970, an anti-fluoridation suit to overthrow the Illinois fluoridation law was dismissed on a finding that there was "no cause of action." Two years later, two Appellate Court Justices ruled that the anti-fluoridationists have "a cause of action." This decision means that the anti-fluoridationists will have a chance to argue their case but in no way alters the Illinois law requiring fluoridation. The decisions have been on the right to sue and not on the merits of the arguments.

Indiana, with nearly 90% of its people on public water supplies having access to fluoridated water, is moving to extend fluoridation benefits through school fluoridation. Early surveys have revealed that numerous schools in fluoridated communities have their own water supplies which have not been fluoridated.

Kansas has introduced a bill to provide fluoridation state-wide.

Kentucky: An HEW grant will provide funds to Kentucky to develop a fluoridation plan for 12 schools where there are no community water supplies and no likelihood that a fluoridated community water supply will be introduced before 1977.

Louisiana: New Orleans is once again considering fluoridation.

Maine: Skowhegan, Guilford, and Sangerville have implemented fluoridation.... Voters in the greater Portland area again defeated fluoridation in the November referendum.

Massachusetts: Failure of North Adams City Council to provide funds for fluoridation has resulted in the filing of two law suits against the mayor and the City Council by the Board of Health. The first case asks for a clarification of the rights and duties of the Board of Health and the Council with respect to fluoridation; the second requests that the City Council be directed to provide the funds for a survey to determine the cost of equipment needed.... Opponents of fluoridation after a favorable November vote in Braintree are attempting to keep fluoridation from being implemented by keeping funds from being voted at the town meeting and by substituting a tablet program.

Michigan: Under the provisions of the state law requiring action by June 30, referenda will be held in a number of communities, which have passed ordinances to reject the state statute.

Minnesota: Testimony has been heard in the court case brought by the community of Brainerd seeking a permanent injunction against complying with the state fluoridation law. Decision is expected in April.

Mississippi: Fluoridation has been approved in Amory, Gloster, and Vicksburg.

Nebraska: Two bills have been introduced. One would require fluoridation state-wide; the other would repeal the current mandatory referendum law and permit Councils to act on fluoridation.

New Jersey: Following a court decision that local Boards of Health have authority to order fluoridation, some communities are seeking a decision or asking a reversal of the policy from the Department of Environmental Protection. The Attorney General has indicated that the power to require fluoridation was surrendered by the Public Health Council to the Department of Environmental Protection when it was established in 1970.... A special legislative commission which has been studying fluoridation is expected to recommend mandatory fluoridation.

New Mexico: An Albuquerque city ordinance calling for fluoridation of the city's water supply after approval by voters in November 1970 has been upheld by the New Mexico Supreme Court.

New York: Residents were not aware that fluoridation had been stopped by the Village Board in Saranac Lake until brought to their attention by a state health official. The Village Board then voted to discontinue fluoridation. The Saranac Lake Medical Society has urged the Board to rescind its action.... Opponents of fluoridation in Auburn, New York, launched a vigorous campaign to have a health textbook withdrawn from the school curriculum or modified by deleting passages advocating fluoridation.... The School Board has approved the preparation of a supplement to the sixth grade health textbook which would present "objectively" both the pros and cons of fluoridating water supplies.... Bills to require state-wide fluoridation have been introduced in New York.

Ohio: A suit filed in U.S. District Court to stop Columbus from fluoridating was thrown out. The judge ruled that it was not a matter for the federal court and that the Ohio law was clear on the subject. Columbus started fluoridating in January.... The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has ordered all communities not in compliance with the state fluoridation law to take action.... The Cincinnati City Council is again considering fluoridation. The ruling by the Hamilton Common Pleas Court on the violation of home rule provisions of the Ohio Constitution by the fluoridation statute does not negate the authority of the Council to fluoridate. The Cincinnati Post reported that persons interviewed in downtown Cincinnati favored fluoridation 2-1.

Oklahoma: Broken Arrow rejected fluoridation in a January vote.... Tishomingo plans to use some of its revenue-sharing funds to implement fluoridation.... Del City Council approved fluoridation.

Oregon is making its third attempt to pass a state-wide fluoridation bill.

Pennsylvania: The vote that defeated fluoridation in the Pottsville area was a vote on the question of spending the needed money.... An editorial from the Waynesboro Record Herald indicated that an on-the-street survey revealed a majority in favor of fluoridation and closely paralleled the Council's favorable vote. Interestingly, they reported that letters to the paper and telephone calls to Councilmen were overwhelmingly opposed and pointed out the poll indicates that those who strongly oppose an issue will speak out more vocally than those who approve it.... Pennsylvania has both pro and con bills before its legislature.

South Carolina: Appalachian communities interested in fluoridation are being helped by an Appalachian Regional Commission grant.... "Implementation of fluoridation in Greenville has been delayed for more than a year by litigation...." A bill to provide fluoridation state-wide has been introduced.

Tennessee: Knoxville approved fluoridation in a November vote.

Texas: The Houston District Dental Society and other health agencies have asked the City Council to authorize fluoridation. The amount of fluoride naturally present in Houston's drinking water has dropped because the city has been relying more heavily on surface water from reservoirs rather than well water as before.... Austin recently won a fluoridation referendum for the second time in six months. Both Austin and Wichita Falls have started fluoridating.

Utah: A bill to require a referendum before instituting fluoridation has been introduced.

Wyoming has introduced a bill to require fluoridation of all municipalities of more than 1,000 population. A state-wide study involving water sampling and estimates of installation costs preceded the submission of the bill.