

FREDERICK S. McKAY, D.D.S.
712 Exchange National Bank Bldg.
Colorado Springs, Colo.

March 31, 1942

Dear Trendley -

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The enclosed clipping appeared in this morning's edition of the Colorado Springs Gazette, being taken in places word for word from an article in the New York Times - Sunday, March 15, which was reported from the New York meeting of the Research Society.

You will note that an entirely erroneous implication is set forth in this clipping and has caused considerable excitement among the members of the local dental society, which has asked me to take it up with you to request that you prepare an answer to it.

The Editor of the Gazette has been interviewed and the error pointed out and it is expected that he will suppress it in the evening edition today. He has said that he will publish your reply and give it the same prominence that the enclosed had on the front page.

The last paragraph is the objectionable part of it and also a part of the headline. We consider them unfortunate and misleading. The last paragraph might seem in relation to what has

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gone before as an expression of your belief and this we know to be not true. For that reason in particular I am sure that you will be glad to prepare an answer.

The Editor would like to have it as soon as you can get it back here and you may address it to me (the envelope). I will see that he gets it.

With all best regards,

Yours very truly,

Frederick S. McKay

(attached is copy of newspaper clipping)

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WATER HERE GETS BILL OF HEALTH

Belief Flouride Cause of Teeth Trouble Exploded by Dental Authority

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Colorado Springs water was given a clean bill of health from a dental standpoint by one of the leading authorities in the nation at the recent annual convention of the International Association of Dental Research in New York City. Dr. H. T. Dean of the National Institute of Health and dental surgeon for the United States public health service presented the observations made by himself and two other dentists for two years of 7,257 white children 12 to 14 years old in 21 cities in the United States, including Colorado Springs.

These studies showed, Dr. Dean said, that tooth decay varied from 700 to 1,000 children where the fluoride content of their drinking water was less than .5 parts per 1,000,000, to only 200 per 1,000 children where the fluoride content was more than 1.4 parts per 1,000,000. The inquiry concerned only permanent or the so-called second teeth.

Decay Less Here

Answering a question as to whether the results might not have been affected by minerals other than fluorine in the drinking water, Dr. Dean declared that in some places, like Colorado Springs, where the water was extremely "soft" but the fluoride content high, the dental decay was less than in other cities which had "hard" water with little fluorine in it. By far the worst dental caries (decay) were found in Key West, Fla., Dr. Dean said, where no fluorine was found in the public water supply.

For many years the fluoride content in the water had been blamed by some dentists for tooth mottling and decay here, despite the belief of many authorities that this city's dental health was not caused by fluoride content.

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For many years the fluoride content in the water had been blamed by some dentists for tooth swelling and decay here, but the belief of many dentists that the cause of dental health was an excess of fluoride was exploded.