

Minutes Regular Meeting
Board of Alderman--Chapel Hill, N. C.
November 26, 1951

The regular meeting of the Board of Alderman was held in the Town Hall on November 26, 1951 at 8:00 P.M.

Present were Mayor Lanier, Aldermen Fowler, Fitch, Burch, Davis, Cornwell, and Putnam, Town Attorney Hinshaw, and Town Auditor Peacock.

The minutes of the regular meeting of November 12, 1951 were read and approved.

Mr. Putnam, Chairman of the Health Committee, led a discussion on the advisability of asking the University of North Carolina to include fluorine in the water supply in Chapel Hill. He introduced Dr. John Brauer, Dean of the University School of Dentistry, who spoke on this subject. Dr. Brauer informed the members of the Board of the many organizations and schools that had endorsed fluorine, and stated that there was no evidence that it was in any way harmful to individuals, but that there was unquestionable evidence that fluorine would reduce dental caries in children as much as 40%. He stated that he fully endorses the use of fluorine and strongly advises it. Dr. O. D. Garvin, District Health Officer, said that the Health Department unqualifiedly approves and recommends the use of fluorine. Dr. Warfield Garson, U. S. Public Health Service Officer, stated that the U. S. Public Health Service would go out and beg cities to include fluorine in their water supply. After discussing this matter in detail, Mr. Putnam moved that the Board of Alderman of the Town of Chapel Hill, N. C. approves and recommends to the University of North Carolina that fluorine be added to the Chapel Hill water supply. This was seconded by Mr. Cornwell and unanimously passed. It was brought out that this was merely an endorsement by the Board of Alderman, and that the University could act on it or not as they saw fit, but if they saw fit to act on it, they would have to appear before the State Board of Health with specific endorsements.

Judge William S. Stewart gave an analysis of Chapel Hill Recorder's Court fees. He distributed samples of the present bill of costs and made suggestions on how this bill could be improved. He stated that the Board of Alderman has the authority to set costs and also to change costs. After discussing this matter, Judge Stewart was asked to submit, in writing, his recommendations, including an ordinance to embody them. Also to include a draft of the Bill of Costs as he proposes it.

Mr. F. O. Bowman, acting as Attorney for the Public Service Company of North Carolina, Inc. came before the Board with an ordinance asking that it be adopted by the Board for a franchise with the Public Service Company for natural gas in Chapel Hill. Mr. Bowman stated that the Town had a franchise with the Durham Gas Company but that this company has been absorbed by the Public Service Company of North Carolina. Mr. Cornwell moved the adoption of the franchise attached hereto as an official part of these minutes. This motion was seconded by Mr. Davis. When their names were called, Aldermen Cornwell, Davis, and Fowler voted "Yes," Aldermen Burch, Fitch, and Putnam voted "No." Mr. Lanier voted "No" and a special meeting of the Board was called to consider this matter for Thursday, November 29, 1951, at 5:00 P.M.

Mr. Peacock reported that he had examined the vouchers for the month of October, 1951 and had found them to be in order. He suggested that a committee go through the accounts of delinquent taxpayers and, if they are not in Town, take the account off of the books. Mr. Lanier reported that the Town Manager's office would send out on December 1, 1951 about 250 letters to delinquent taxpayers giving them sixty days to pay their taxes. If these taxes are not paid, the accounts would then be turned over to the Town Attorney for action.

Mr. Lanier read two bids for painting the interior of the Town Hall, one from T. G. Campbell and Son in the amount of \$1225.00 and the other from Williams & Campbell in the amount of \$1093.00. Without objection, this matter was deferred until the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. Lanier reported that a young lady in town would like to start a private employment agency in Chapel Hill, but that the \$300 Privilege License fee was prohibitive to her. After discussing this, Mr. Burch moved that the Board amend the Section on AGENTS AND AGENCIES, in the North Carolina League of Municipalities pamphlet on License Tax Schedules for North Carolina Cities and Towns, 1947, with 1949 Amendments, by changing \$300 to \$10.00. This motion was seconded by Mr. Fowler and unanimously passed.

Mr. Lanier reported that several people had asked the Town to take over the street between George Livas and the Old Strowd properties off of the Durham Road. Mr. Putnam moved that this matter be referred to the Street Committee and the Town Manager. His motion was seconded by Mr. Cornwell and unanimously passed.

Mr. Burch, Chairman of the Safety Committee, reported that the Safety Committee would recommend a stop light at the intersection of the Country Club Road and Highway 54. Chief Sloan came before the Board to recommend that this stop light be erected. He stated that it was one of the most dangerous intersections in Chapel Hill, and the Police Department would highly recommend the erection of a stop light. Mr. Cornwell moved that the report of the Safety Committee be deferred for further study. This motion was seconded by Mr. Putnam and unanimously passed.

Mr. J. Q. LeGrand, Attorney for the Greenwood Association, appeared before the Board to ask the Board to authorize the Town Attorney to work with him in drawing up a contract concerning a motion passed by the Board on September 10, 1951 in reference to a sewer line to be built by the property owners in the Greenwood area. He asked the Board to allow him to present this contract for signatures at the special meeting to be held on Thursday at 5:00 P.M. Without objection, Mr. Lanier asked Mr. LeGrand to submit a contract for signatures on Thursday, November 29, 1951 at 5:00 P.M.

Mr. Fitch brought up the question of allowing drivers to make a right turn on a red light. Also, the possibility and cost of securing radar for the patrol cars in Chapel Hill. Without objection, these matters were referred to the Safety Committee and the Town Manager for their study and recommendation to the full Board. The possibility of installing a "trip light" at the Country Club Road-Highway 54 intersection was discussed and, without objection, referred to the Safety Committee and Town Manager.

Mr. Putnam asked that consideration be given to reversing the stop sign at Ransom and McCauley Streets. Without objection, this matter was referred to the Safety Committee and the Town Manager.

Upon motion made by Mr. Burch, seconded by Mr. Putnam, and unanimous consent, the meeting adjourned at 10:50 P.M. o'clock.

After hearing the minutes of the Board of Aldermen for November 26, 1951, read as amended, on motion made by Alderman Cornwell, and seconded by Alderman Fitch, the minutes were approved by vote of the Board of Alderman, this the 19th day of December, 1951.

 Town Clerk

Mayor

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

November 26, 1951

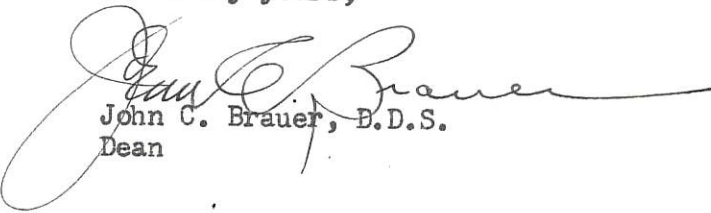
Board of Aldermen
City of Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Sirs:

I herewith express the sentiment of the faculty of the School of Dentistry and the Dean in recommending to the Board of Aldermen and to other parties concerned, the fluoridation of the communal water supply of the City of Chapel Hill and the area which it serves. It is an established fact, supported and recommended by our own State Dental Society and the Division of Dental Hygiene of the North Carolina State Board of Health, the American Dental Association, the U. S. Public Health Service, the State and Territorial Health Officers, and many other dental and medical societies throughout the country, that the addition of one part per million of a fluoride will reduce the dental caries experience in the growing population by at least forty per cent. This does not imply a forty per cent reduction of the total dental needs of the community, but the stated reduction in dental caries attack. While there are other known preventive measures which can be effectively instituted and administered on an individual, family, or small group basis, fluoridation of communal water supplies offers the only effective medium of reduction of this dental disease on a community level on a relatively low per capita cost.

If I can be of any assistance with reference to the further consideration of such a project, I will deem it a privilege.

Sincerely yours,


John C. Brauer, D.D.S.
Dean

JCB:MCC

THE
BULLETIN
of
THE NORTH CAROLINA DENTAL SOCIETY

Vol. 34, August, 1951, No. 5

Pages 583-4

RESOLUTION (S)

WHEREAS, we the Dentists of North Carolina have been given the responsibility for the dental care and health of the people of this state, and

WHEREAS, the fluoridation of the communal water supplies has been approved by 1. The House of Delegates and Council on Dental Health of the A.D.A., 2. The American water works association, 3. U. S. Public Health Service, 4. The American Public Health Association and 5. The American Association of Public Health Dentists and:

WHEREAS, the values to be received by the pre-teen aged children, in the significant reduction of dental caries (40-60 per cent) has unquestioned scientific support and,

WHEREAS, some 20 different state Dental Societies have already officially endorsed fluoridation of water supplies and some 90 cities have already initiated this practice, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the North Carolina Dental Society go on record as approving and encouraging the use of fluorides in the communal water supplies of the state, in accordance with the approved principles of (a) the N. C. State Department of Health and (b) the Council on Dental Health of the American Dental Association.--Presented by S. P. Gay.

DR. KIRK: I move its adoption.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and carried.)

WILLIAM T. BURNS, D. D. S.

Chapel Hill, N. C.

Telephone - 2-3831

The following excerpt is taken from the minutes of the regular monthly meeting of the Durham-Orange County Dental Society held April 12, 1951, at Hope Valley Country Club, Durham, N. C.

"Dr. J. Y. Hinson moved that the Durham-Orange County Dental Society go on record as approving the fluoridation of the Durham, N. C., communal water supply.

Dr. D. K. Lockhart seconded the motion.

A unanimous vote in favor of the motion was cast."

William T. Burns

William T. Burns, D.D.S.
Secretary-Treasurer



NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

RALEIGH

J. W. R. NORTON, M. D., M. P. H.
SECRETARY-TREASURER
AND
STATE HEALTH OFFICER

JOHN H. HAMILTON, M. D.
ASST. STATE HEALTH OFFICER

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JOHN R. BENDER, M.D.	WINSTON-SALEM
BEN J. LAWRENCE, M.D.	RALEIGH
A. C. CURRENT, D.D.S.	GASTONIA
H. C. LUTZ, PH. G.	HICKORY
G. CURTIS CRUMP, M.D.	ASHEVILLE

October 31, 1951

Dr. John C. Brauer, Dean
School of Dentistry
The University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear John:

In reply to your letter of October 26 I will state that, in the light of the present day evidence, I not only endorse but recommend the addition of fluorides to communal water supplies. I have done this publicly before several groups in different communities of the State.

Dr. Garvin, your local Health Officer, has sent me a copy of a letter he directed to Dr. Norton asking about the position of the State Board of Health as to this procedure. Dr. Norton is out of the State, and I do not know that he received the letter before leaving. The enclosed policy of approval as adopted by the State Board of Health, January 19, 1951, is, so far as I know, the last official action regarding fluoridation.

The regional education conferences on fluoridation which you are planning, and which are to be financed with funds from the Kellogg Foundation, seem to me to be both timely and calculated to be extremely beneficial. I think this is a splendid idea and shall be glad to co-operate in any way that I can.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Ernest A. Branch, Director
Division of Oral Hygiene

EAB:cm
CC: Dr. Norton
Dr. Hunt

POLICY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
REGARDING THE FLUORIDATION OF COMMUNAL WATER SUPPLIES

WHEREAS, present information, as revealed by the results of several carefully conducted epidemiological studies on the relationship between fluoride occurring naturally in water supplies and the prevalence of dental caries have demonstrated the presence of 1 - 1.5 parts per million of fluoride (F) in drinking water tends to inhibit dental caries, and

WHEREAS, the results obtained thus far in connection with experimental programs which are being conducted to verify the fluoride-dental caries hypothesis, although not yet completed, indicate that the carefully controlled addition of fluoride to drinking water will affect a material reduction in the incidence of dental caries in children between the ages of 1 - 12 years and, at the same time, will not have ill effects on other tissues and structures of the body, and

WHEREAS, an ever increasing number of communities are willing to provide the cost of fluoridating the communal water supply for the purpose of giving anticipated protection to the oncoming generation of children at the earliest possible time, and since the fluoridation of communal water supplies has merited the endorsement of many nationally recognized organizations such as the American Public Health Association, American Dental Association, American Water Works Association, Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers, Conference of State and Territorial Dental Health Directors.

NOW THEREFORE, it is the announced policy of the North Carolina State Board of Health to approve the application of fluoride (F) to communal and institutional water supplies serving communities where there is a strong public demand, and where the decision to add fluoride to the water supply is concurred in by the local dental society, the local medical society and the local or district health officer, provided the conditions set forth in the attached "Required Procedure for the Fluoridation of Public and Institutional Water Supplies", as amended, are strictly carried out.

REQUIRED PROCEDURE FOR THE FLUORIDATION OF PUBLIC
AND INSTITUTIONAL WATER SUPPLIES

I. Formal Application by Owner

- (a) Fluoride shall not be added to a public or institutional water supply unless and until a formal application has been submitted to and written approval is granted by the State Health Officer.
- (b) Such approval will be considered only upon written application and after adequate investigation has been made to determine if the policy adopted by the State Board of Health has been satisfied and the facilities, their accuracy and the proposed method of control are satisfactory and meet the requirements hereafter stated.

II. Resolution Required

The application requesting authorization to add fluoride to the water supply shall be accompanied by a certified copy of a resolution legally adopted by the municipal board, or governing body, stating that the advice of the local dental and medical societies and the approval of the local Health Officer have been received and considered and setting forth full information regarding the proposed procedure to be followed in applying the fluoride, the type of equipment to be used and the control measures to be employed in its application. Copies of the resolutions adopted by the local medical and dental societies should accompany the application.

III. Duty of Owner

Upon receipt of the application and official approval by the State Health Officer, it shall be the duty of the owner of the water supply to comply with the following requirements with regard to applying fluoride to the water supply.

- 1. Feeding Equipment - Accurate feeding equipment must be provided for applying fluoride. Either gravimetric or volumetric dry-feed equipment or positive displacement liquid-feed equipment with accuracy within five (5) per cent is required.
- 2. Precautions for the Protection of Operators - Special precautions must be taken to protect the operators from inhaling fluoride dust when handling this chemical and while charging the hoppers of the feeders. The following minimum precautions are recommended.
 - (a) Dry feeders shall be equipped with dust collectors consisting of bag filters operating under positive air pressure and vented to the outside air.
 - (b) Each operator who handles fluoride shall be provided with his individual toxic dust respirator to be used only when handling the chemical.

- (c) When liquid-feed equipment is used, at least two solution tanks shall be available for the preparation and storage of the fluoride solution. These tanks should be either rubber lined or ceramic crocks.

Note: When a fluoride solution is used, there should be provided an electric operated solution stirrer for use in dissolving the fluoride chemical and a small table model scale with a capacity of 0.0 to 25.0 lbs. for weighing the chemical. Also, if the water has a high calcium or magnesium content, it is desirable to provide a small zeolite water softening unit (10,000 to 20,000 grain capacity) to remove these salts from the water applied to the solution tanks to prevent precipitation of the fluoride. A hypochlorinator may be satisfactorily used as a liquid feeder and it is recommended that it be of the automatic proportioning feed type.

IV. Control of Treatment Process

1. The treatment process shall not result in the application of fluoride (F) to the extent that the maximum concentration of fluoride ion in the treated water shall exceed 1.5 p.p.m.
2. A laboratory technician, having qualifications acceptable to the controlling health agencies, shall be made available to conduct the necessary chemical analyses and to supervise application of the fluoride.
3. An adequate number of samples shall be collected and analyzed from points before and after fluoridation and from one or more points in the distribution system. The minimum number of control tests and the number of check samples to be collected and submitted to the State Laboratory of Hygiene will be determined by the controlling health agencies in each instance.
4. The fluoride content of the water shall be determined in accordance with either the procedure given in the latest edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage, or other procedures approved by the State Health Officer.
5. Accurate records of the amount of fluoride applied to the water and the results of all fluoride analyses shall be recorded on forms supplied or approved by the State Board of Health and submitted to that Board on or before the fifteenth (15) day of the following month.
6. The quality of the fluoride chemical applied to the water shall be approved by the State Board of Health. The manufacturer shall submit a certified copy of the chemical analysis of the product offered for sale. Test for the purity of the chemical shall include the U. S. Pharmacopoeia tests for heavy metals (U. S. Pharmacopoeia, XII, Page 720).
7. The fluoride chemical shall be plainly labeled and, if in dry form, shall be colored by means of a vegetable dye in order that it may be readily distinguished from other chemicals used in water treatment processes. The dye used for this purpose shall be approved by the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as

being suitable for use in foods.

V. Approval May be Rescinded

Failure to thoroughly and effectively carry out the requirements governing the application of fluoride, or for other justifiable reasons, shall be considered sufficient cause to rescind the approval of the State Board of Health and to withdraw the authorization granted for the permission to add fluoride to a public or institutional water supply.

The original policy adopted, December 16, 1948 was amended to add the "Required Procedure for the Fluoridation of Public and Institutional Water Supplies" on February 2, 1950, and are subsequently amended as above set forth by the State Board of Health on JAN 19 1951. This action taken in accordance with authority contained in Article 10, Section 130-109 of the General Statutes of North Carolina.

February 1951

Chapel Hill, North Carolina
November 2, 1951

Mr. J. S. Bennett
Mr. Grey Culbreth
Mr. Ed Lanier
Mr. Kenneth Putnam
Mr. Thomas D. Rose
Dr. John C. Brauer
Dr. Syd Alexander

Gentlemen:

For your information I send you the following, copied from
The Journal of the American Medical Association, Volume 147, No. 9,
October 27, 1951, under reports of Government Services.

"Fluoridation of Water Supplies.--The number of cities adding sodium fluoride to their water supplies in order to effect a 65% reduction in tooth decay has more than doubled during the past year according to the Division of Dental Public Health. In this October there were 121 communities with fluoridation programs in effect, as compared with 50 communities at the same time a year ago. An additional 138 communities have approved a fluoridation program. The programs are either in effect or have been approved in 43 states and the District of Columbia and involve an estimated 11,700,000 persons. Communities with fluoridation programs now in effect range from towns of about 500 population--such as Gearhart, Ore., and Cambridge, Wis.--to cities of more than 100,000--such as Madison, Wis.; Corpus Christi, Texas; Grand Rapids, Mich., and Charlotte, N. C.

"The following cities are among those that have approved a fluoridation program, but are not actually adding the compound to their water supplies at present: San Francisco, Baltimore, Louisville, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Youngstown, Akron, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Seattle, and Shreveport, La."

Yours very truly,



O. David Garvin, M. D., M. P. H.
District Health Officer