

FIRE WATER

Australia's Industrial Fluoridation Disgrace

Exposing the systematic industrial waste poisoning of Australian drinking water supplies

Gillian Blair – Interview Transcript

**Interview conducted by
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[00:00:33]

Gillian: Oh my name's Gillian Blair. I run a radio show about the environment and health issues and human rights. All of which involve fluoride don't they? I used to be a welfare worker and before that I used to work for the government and other organisations in Melbourne, and around the world actually.

[00:00:54]

Jaya: You mentioned you've worked for the government. What did you do in the government?

Gillian: I worked for Rural finance. That was one of the government departments I've worked for. I also worked in hospitals. I used to work in histology.

Jaya: Goodness.

Gillian: Bacteriology.

Jaya: A very varied life path.

Gillian: You just take the jobs where they're available. (Laugh)

Jaya: You've seen a lot of life.

[00:01:17]

Gillian: Well yes you get to 65 and you have.

Jaya: Ok (Laugh) What is your background in the water fluoridation issue?

[00:01:25]

Gillian: Well my background really started in New Zealand when I was expecting my first baby and my doctor handed me a brochure and said, "You should have these pills" and so I straight away went to the library and I got the most enormous book by Doctor Waldbott and it told me all the nasty things about fluoride and I've since learned a lot more. **[00:01:50]** And I thought, 'nah, don't think I'll have this stuff.' And then when I moved to a different town in New Zealand, they were going to inflict fluoride on us and the local doctors,

four of them said, well if you do that, we're going to put rain water tanks in our gardens and collect the rain off our roofs. And then the government decided that they wouldn't wait for a referendum, which is what we wanted, and they shoved it in three weeks early. Which seems to be characteristic, of the anti democratic way that fluoride is handled.

[00:02:26]

Jaya: You've been involved with the V.O.I.C.E. of Australia Fluoride Referendum as a volunteer, can you explain your role in this referendum?

[00:02:35]

Gillian: Well yes, I was running the polling booth and because we only had one place where we could run it, because we were kept out of all the places where we should have been able to hold it, even the RSL refused us and I would have thought that they would have upheld our democratic rights. We only wanted to go in and ask them questions in the evening when they have maybe have a hundred people sitting around having dinner and we could have set up in a corner and all of those people could have come and voted. So it was made very difficult for us and I stuck at it. [00:03:11] With a team of about thirty people and we did it for about a year and people were on a roster and we got 10% of the population and 98% of those from looking at how they said 'yes' or 'no', were against fluoride. For the past say 7 or more years, every time somebody has suggested that we needed fluoride in our water, I've written to the papers and come out with more and more stuff about fluoride, and quoted various eminent scientists, so that people would be informed. So when we did have a meeting about fluoride, people came to it and they knew because people like myself and Robert O'Brien and other people had been writing to the papers and it had sort of built up in the last few years, more and more people were writing about it. [00:04:05] And it was the same old stick in the muds who didn't want to read the science, who were saying, "Oh we need this stuff and you're a load of idiots" but There's been a lot of abuse, personal abuse in the paper sometimes. But you have to stick to your guns.

[00:04:23]

Jaya: Hm, so in having been involved with that referendum, how does the referendum actually work?

[00:04:30]

Gillian: How it worked was, there was a series of questions and logically if you were for fluoride, you would be answering no to all the questions and if you were against it you would be answering yes. So you had to read the sense of it very carefully and it took about five minutes for everybody to fill in a form like that and it was all recorded very carefully, so that we had to register the people because we weren't allowed to use the electoral rolls. [00:05:03] The authorities wouldn't let us use the electoral rolls. So every person had to be registered. And so we had one person, one vote and all of the papers were numbered and so there was no possibility of faking it. And every vote was anonymous, so people didn't sign a piece of paper with their name on, but it's just like when you go to vote in the general elections. It's anonymous, but they still count your vote.

[00:05:37]

Jaya: Right and what was the outcome of that referendum?

Gillian: 98% of people were against it.

[00:05:42]

Jaya: And for which area?

Gillian: This was for Warrnambool and district.

Jaya: Right. So how important is it in your view for citizens to be allowed to vote on the fluoride issue?

[00:05:55]

Gillian: This is really a fraught thing. Now I really ran that referendum for the simple reason that I thought people have to have a choice and people have to be allowed to speak up on this issue. But in actual fact I really agree with the Greens in the UK, who say that you shouldn't have a vote on these issues because fluoride is being used as a medicine. **[00:06:17]** And it's never been approved as a medicine and it's got a lot of black marks against it so if it really was a medicine which had been licensed by the authorities to be given to people, then it would have been taken off the shelves in the chemist shops long ago. Because there's so much against it. And you shouldn't have people voting on something like that when a lot of people may be ignorant about the science, maybe some people can't understand the science. **[00:06:47]** You've got about 15% of the population I know because I trained to teach people to read. Adults. 15% of the population in Australia is virtually illiterate. So you've got this situation where if you have a vote on something, same as we had in the general election down here. Lots of people spoilt their votes in the general election down here because they didn't know what they were doing and they neither knew nor cared. Well if you've got a situation like that with an important issue where people's health is at risk, it shouldn't be the subject of a vote. What it should be the subject of is scientific testing. **[00:07:27]** We need to have scientific testing and that hasn't been done. And when fluoride was brought in here, in Australia, a lot of doctors and scientists were against it and the tests to prove whether it was safe or not were discontinued before it was put in the water supply. And the NHMRC said about 18 years ago, I think it was, that this stuff should be tested for efficacy and safety. And it's never been done.

[00:07:56]

Jaya: Just for the viewers, could you explain what the NHMRC is?

Gillian: National Health and Medical Research Council.

Jaya: Great. And obviously they have real people behind it?

[00:08:09]

Gillian: Well (Laugh) I found out a few things about government bodies in the last few years and I've become to realise that a lot of issues like the testing of genetically modified foods for instance, it isn't done properly. There isn't an independent tester. And they rely on the word of mouth of the corporations. And there's lot of bull dust that goes on. And I could talk to you about that but I'm not. We're talking about fluoride. So I'm getting a little bit cynical about that and I honestly believe that the authorities in Australia are turning their backs

and what I *cannot* understand is why more doctors do not investigate this. This has been in the hands of dentists. [00:08:53] Dentists don't have the knowledge about the human body. And the other issue I *cannot* understand is why we have Nobel laureates in medicine who say that this is bad for the body, bad for the brain, bad for babies and yet everybody who's seen the adverts...

[00:09:10]

Jaya: Hmmm, just to cover our backsides here, we have blown Gillian's mention of a 'certain' mega toothpaste corporation which shall remain nameless. But we're sure you, the educated viewer, can guess who we're referring to. I'm sure 'they' don't have any vested interests in keeping fluoride's image 'sparkling.' Wink! By the way, some completely 'unrelated' reading. Now back to Gillian.

[00:09:42]

Gillian: ... Toothpaste, since they were five. They 'know' this is 'good for your teeth.' So they think they know better than all these highly qualified people who've studied fluoride for years.

[00:09:55]

Jaya: And might I just broach from various people that have been interviewed, toothpaste is spat out, whereas we're been told to ingest, and yet it is a well-known fact that fluoride is only useful topically.

[00:10:12]

Gillian: Yes.

Jaya: What might you add to that?

[00:10:14]

Gillian: Even with the topical applications, harm can still come. And it can make your teeth brittle too. So fluoride, it may, actually this is not true, people think that it stops dental caries, but it actually doesn't because when children are drinking this stuff in their water and their milk formula since they're a little baby, it delays their tooth... teeth coming through. And so it gives the illusion, in the statistics that for the younger children there is less decay, but in actual fact those are illusions only because their teeth have come through later.

[00:10:58] So, the second set are just as subject to decay and fluoride doesn't stop holes, in the pits in people's teeth because that's where the food lodges and the European countries have had great success with teaching people that everybody should clean their teeth and that they should stay away from unhealthy foods, acidic drinks and sweets and things like that. They have just as healthy teeth if not better than the fluoridated countries.

[00:11:32]

Jaya: So what would you personally define as oral hygiene?

[00:11:36]

Gillian: To me personally, I define oral hygiene as not eating the things like cakes and lollies and biscuits, which are going to clag up around your teeth, and in between your teeth. You need to floss every day. You need to clean your teeth after every meal, if you possibly can, certainly morning and night and rinse your mouth out with water.

[00:12:01]

Jaya: During Warrnambool's fluoride battle to stop fluoridation, over 20 doctors signed a public letter to Dr. John Carnie of the Department of Human Services, calling for a halt to fluoridation Victoria-wide. Nevertheless Warrnambool was fluoridated and other towns are still being fluoridated. How do you feel that even local medical professionals are being ignored?

[00:12:26]

Gillian: I cannot understand it. I really can't. It's a very unscientific attitude that's being displayed by the Health Department and it seems as if they care more about the fact that it might be revealed that they've made a mistake and maybe they might get sued by people who've been injured by fluoride and they are... in a way, it's comparable to the cover up that went on about asbestos and cigarettes.

[00:12:55]

Jaya: What chance then does the average citizen have?

[00:12:59]

Gillian: Well it shows that the government knows that it's bad for us because they've made rules and laws that you cannot sue the government for any damage that's inflicted on your body, so the average citizen cannot take legal action and...

[00:13:17]

Jaya: And yet it's supposed to be safe and effective.

[00:13:19]

Gillian: ... It's supposed to be safe and effective, but no medicine, no medicinal product is safe and effective for everybody and when you go to your doctor, he assesses you. He assesses your physical condition and your size and your weight and he decides whether you would be allergic to a certain antibiotic or whatever it is he wants to give you or she wants to give you. And it's all done on an individual basis. With fluoride, everybody gets as much as they can drink every day and it's totally unregulated so you can have really, really large amounts so...

[00:13:54]

Jaya: So you're talking about dose here?

[00:13:57]

Gillian: Yes, yes and the ridiculous thing is that I phoned up the Health Department to complain about fluoride and I was told that well people only drink a litre of water a day and therefore you'd only be getting a very small amount of fluoride. Well first of all people don't drink just one litre, and little babies of course, they do drink a lot, so they're getting about 200 times more than they should. And mothers' milk has practically zilch fluoride in, even if she's drinking fluoridated water, the body knows to take it out and not to give it to the baby, with the baby's first meal.

[00:14:38]

Jaya: You mentioned your involvement with the Australian Greens party.

Gillian: Yes.

Jaya: Also that you've obviously been involved in the campaign against water fluoridation.

Gillian: Yes.

[00:14:48]

Jaya: Recently it was announced that the Canadian Greens Party, now officially opposes water fluoridation. And it's interesting to note that the protective fluoride limit for aquatic life in Canada is 0.12 milligrams per litre of fluoride.

[00:15:05]

Gillian: Yes.

[00:15:06]

Jaya: This Canadian limit has been cited by the EPA Union in the USA as "significant." 0.12 milligrams a litre is approximately 10 times lower than the levels added to Australian water supplies. Do you believe water fluoridation is an environmental as well as a health issue?

[00:15:27]

Gillian: It absolutely is. In this country, as well as around the world, it's forbidden by law to release large amounts of fluoride from your factory chimneys and this is why fertilizer factories have scrubbers on their factory chimneys, which removes the fluoride, the mercury, the cadmium, the arsenic, the cyanide and the radioactive elements from the fertilizer, because we don't want those elements going into the soil. [00:15:55] So that is the very stuff along with all of those other nasties that I've mentioned, which is going into our water. Because they're saying well, you cannot put fluoride into tips, it's too toxic, you mustn't release it into the atmosphere, it's much too toxic. In fact there was a... an organization, a company in Western Australia, was fined for releasing fluoride into a river, I believe? A few years ago. So you mustn't release it *anywhere*, but when it's put into our water supplies it's 'magically transformed' into a 'beneficial substance' – along with the lead and the cadmium and the cyanide and all the other things, which you are getting along with the fluoride.

[00:16:40]

Jaya: Why do you think it is an environmental as well as health issue?

[00:16:44]

Gillian: It's a cell toxin. And so anything that is alive that has cells is affected. So, whether it's the cells in your brain, which are suffering from the effects of the fluoride, and it's been proven in 23 studies in China, that fluoride at very low levels like .5 parts per million, which is half of the one part per million that we get in our water supplies, actually lowers children's IQ's. That's 23 studies. And it's been proven that it's harmful to fish. [00:17:19] In fact I believe it will stop a salmon run. I mean you put it into the water supplies, so then it gets back into the rivers, doesn't it because the stuff is released into the rivers and it's really bad for fish. So if it's bad for fish, it's obviously an environmental toxin and it's not supposed to be put into rivers, so they dilute it with our water supplies. It's a way of laundering a poison.

[00:17:47]

Jaya: So let me get this right. We can't put it into the river?

Gillian: We can't put it into the air.

[00:17:53]

Jaya: Scrubbers are not all... the manufacturers are not allowed to put it into the river supply, they're not allowed to dump it into the ocean, they're not allowed to put it in the air, but they *are* allowed to put it into drinking potable water supply for human consumption?

[00:18:08]

Gillian: Yes. And the very people who would have to pay to dispose of it in some way, God knows would they ship it to the moon or something, they are getting paid for putting poison in our water. And the thing about this, I think one of the reasons why this is happening is because a great many industries in modern society produce fluoride as a by-product. It started with the aluminium industry and the nuclear industry. And they had to give fluoride a good name. So they did a lot of P.R., and said it was good for our teeth.

[00:18:48] But a lot of industries, whether it's steel or glass or soldering, whatever it is, you've got fluoride getting into the atmosphere. In fact that has now stopped being measured and I think the authorities don't want to know what we're getting from all sources. We're not just getting it from our water supply, we're not just getting it in our canned food, we're actually getting it from the atmosphere, we're breathing it in and the plants are breathing it in too. And there's some evidence that plants are now taking up more fluoride than they used to and they're actually manufacturing toxins because of the fluoride. With fluoride because so many people have been brainwashed and seen these adverts since they were little, they *think* they know that it's good and they *think* because their children's teeth are better than theirs, that the fluoride is doing them good. [00:19:43] So you meet grandparents who say, "Oh yes and I gave my children fluoride tablets and their teeth are better." But they don't realise that all around the world, children's dentition has improved and it's got nothing to do with fluoride. It has more to do with having better nutrition and, things like cheese and cleaning their teeth. And it is an environmental toxin.

[00:20:05]

Jaya: What do you do personally to, avoid fluoridated water?

[00:20:10]

Gillian: We have a rain water tank, but we don't get fluoridated water because I'm living on a farm and we have untreated water here, but we're not supposed to drink that and so we can use it for washing our clothes; and if I were living in Warrnambool or another city I would have a rain water tank. But then you have the problem of course that there are other things in the atmosphere, so you're dammed if you do and you're dammed if you don't because a lot of pesticides, which are sprayed in the atmosphere they can travel hundreds or thousands of kilometres and end up in peoples' rainwater tanks because they end up on the roof and they get washed in, and they've got fluoride in them.

[00:20:54]

Jaya: And what about food sources, that are made with water?

[00:20:57]

Gillian: Well food sources, yes I mean the other thing is I mean, say you got a tin of lentils. If you're a lazy cook, well apart from the bistrinal-a[?], which lines the can which is poisonous and a hormone disruptor, you're also getting

fluoride which is a hormone disruptor in the lentils. Because when they cook the lentils they absorb more and more and the water evaporates off but the fluoride stays behind; and so as the lentils are cooked you get more and more of a concentration in that food and you would have that if you're cooking soup, or if you're cooking meat in the oven in a gravy or whatever – and the same with all the other processed foods that you get. They're invariably made in places like Melbourne, which have a fluoridated water supply.

[00:21:42]

Jaya: I'd just like to clarify something, perhaps you can clarify this for your audience. Is... does fluoride get boiled off?

Gillian: No.

Jaya: What happens to fluoride when it's cooked, or heated or boiled?

[00:21:55]

Gillian: (Laughs) Yep. What happens, say you have in your office one of those tea urns, and it's boiling away all day and people just keep topping it up. You're going to get more and more fluoride building up in there.

[00:22:07]

Jaya: Do you believe that the council water supply authority and/or the government should cover your expenses incurred during the process of avoiding fluoride in water?

[00:22:20]

Gillian: Yes, if people have to buy water filters. They should be covered. Why should the government have the gall to inflict a poison on us and when we try and avoid it, they say well "tough titties", you have to pay the costs for your filter.

[00:22:35]

Jaya: Are other people you know locally trying to avoid fluoride?

[00:22:40]

Gillian: Yes. I know many people who have bought fluoride filters. Unfortunately, as we were talking about earlier, there are a lot of filters on the market which don't genuinely remove the fluoride and so I think if you have a double osmosis, that will do it. But I think you have to keep renewing the filter system in your filter because otherwise the fluoride eats through – it can eat through steel so...

[00:23:09]

Jaya: My understanding is it's reverses osmosis.

Gillian: Yes.

Jaya: And you have to be very careful of the membrane and have it replaced often, otherwise the water can back up.

Gillian: Yes.

Jaya: And you still get your fluoridated...

Gillian: Yes.

[00:23:25]

Jaya: ... Content coming through so it's important that you use reverse osmosis or distillation. I know there's a lot of charcoal filters, but charcoal doesn't actually remove fluoride out of the water.

Gillian: No.

Jaya: And I guess that's the insidious thing. It's actually quite difficult to remove fluoride out of the water. It can't be boiled out and you have to have the correct filtration for that.

Gillian: Yes, so if you boil your kettle, it will remove the chlorine but it won't remove the fluoride.

Jaya: Is your local doctor against fluoridation, you don't need to mention any names but...

[00:23:58]

Gillian: My local doctor is and about 21 doctors in Warrnambool are, in fact more than that 'cause the last time I saw my doctor she said, "More people have now joined the list, Gillian. More people have read the evidence and more doctors are against it!" So the number's going up all the time. And I just wish that doctors in other towns would follow suit and actually look at the evidence. Be real doctors and be really concerned about what you're giving your patients, and what you're allowing your patients to drink – because you are responsible for people's health. That's what we pay doctors *for*.

[00:24:35]

Jaya: So, perhaps a bit more spine is needed?

Gillian: Yes.

Jaya: A little more courage.

[00:24:41]

Gillian: There's an awful situation going on right now where doctors and dentists who stick up for people's rights to not be force-fed fluoride, are being bullied and being threatened and being told 'you'll be struck off the list' as a dentist or whatever if you continue to fight against fluoride.

[00:25:07]

Jaya: So what would you say to these people that are then kow-towing basically who aren't standing up for the rights of a healthy life and to have our birthright of good health. Why are the criminals winning, it seems?

[00:25:24]

Gillian: Yes, we have this situation where doctors, the first thing they learn when they go into doctor school is, "First, do no harm" – and the people who are refusing to look at the evidence are going against medical ethics.

[00:25:41]

Jaya: Dr. Carnie has been widely criticized by Australian and international health, scientific and other professionals. This included a letter demanding the

resignation of Dr. Carnie sent to the Health Minister for his handling of the fluoride issue. What is your view on Dr. Carnie and his department?

[00:26:04]

Gillian: I think Dr. Carnie doesn't want to know. Can you say a doctor is stupid? You can teach people things but you can't make them think and that's my opinion of Dr. Carnie. I don't think there's much going on between his ears. And there are more and more people looking at the issue and realising there is a problem. [00:26:33] I just hope that they will allow me to bring a doctor and a dentist to state council meetings to allow them to listen to the evidence and they can have somebody... bring along Dr. Carnie if he's got the balls to come along. [00:26:49] But he always refuses and he waits and the Health Department waits until people like visiting professors from overseas who've been saying, "come and debate this issue." They wait until the person's gone home and then they come out and say "safe and effective," "safe and effective," and they *will not*, because they *cannot*. They don't, they haven't read the evidence. They don't know the science. They're not cell biologists. They're not people who have gained the Nobel laureate in medicine, and all they know how to say is "safe and effective," and they will *not* listen.

[00:27:28]

Jaya: Perhaps I could broach the question that if these people are saying it's "safe and effective," they need to produce the evidence that it's "safe and effective." In other words we need to see the studies done that prove...

Gillian: Yes, precisely.

Jaya: ... It is "safe and effective."

[00:27:44]

Gillian: And if only, I am sure if only people in any political party were able to listen to someone like Paul Connett speak, and to debate the issue, they would see how weak and false the so-called 'science' is 'for' fluoridation. The Health Department are not able to argue and that's why they refuse to debate this issue, but if we had a situation, where we managed to get some of them, twist their arms behind their back. Bring them up. Right. Argue with Paul Connett or whoever is there that's been studying these issues for years. [00:28:23] The public would see that this is not a good case for fluoride. It's a case against fluoride. The evidence is all on the black side. It does so much harm to people because it's a cell toxin and I remember reading recently about the American Cancer Institute, and someone from the American Cancer Institute was saying that fluoride causes cancer and it causes it more quickly than any other substance. And if you want to find out all the facts from that I'll stick it on your website.

[00:28:59]

Jaya: Right. So what would you suggest to people that they do to educate themselves about these issues of water fluoridation?

[00:29:09]

Gillian: It's very easy. If you're a scientific person you can look at the scientific studies and the international studies are available on Paul Cornett's

site. Professor Paul Connett has made a study of this and so have many other scientists; and so you can go to “Fluoridealert.org” on the WWW – you can read all the stuff there. You can read stuff, which is studies, scientific studies or you can read stuff which is written so the average or woman in the street can understand it and it’s so clear. [00:29:43] Well over the years I’ve been 45 years an environmental and human rights activist. I work seven and eight days a week on all sorts of issues. You could say it’s a hobby of mine, or a passion. But I think if we can’t stop fluoride, we can’t stop anything. We can’t stop pollution, fluoride’s pollution. If we cannot do this simple thing, which is equivalent to turning off a tap, we can’t do a thing. So we might as well give up and say the human race is doomed because we’re all so stupid. Ah, I really feel that I cannot give up on this issue. [00:30:25] I *will not* give up on this issue and other people shouldn’t either because it’s outrageous that we are being poisoned and it was started by the nuclear industry. If people think I am exaggerating, they should read Christopher Bryson’s book, ‘The Fluoride Deception.’ It’s all in there. And the very person, Harold Hodge, who recommended that fluoride was “safe and effective” at one part per million. He was the very same person, who was working for the nuclear industry and he was injecting people at a local insane asylum with radioactive plutonium as an experiment. And there are pictures there. All of this information has been very thoroughly researched by Christopher Bryson and it came out through freedom of information. And it’s rigi-didge. It’s not a conspiracy theory. This was started by the nuclear industry and the aluminium industry and the other fertilizer industries making some very big bucks out of it; and I really think that people in Australia and around the world in countries where they have fluoride put in their water supply need to wake up.

[00:31:43]

Jaya: Is there anything you’d like to say to mothers with little children?

[00:31:46]

Gillian: Yes. The American Dental Association actually said a couple of years ago, maybe it was 2006, that parents who are feeding their children milk formula should not be making it up with fluoridated water. Now, we already know that that would be giving them 200 times more fluoride than they should get for their size ‘cause children drink a lot and the reason the American Dental Association said that was because it would give the children fluorosis in their teeth. [00:32:25] Now, the teeth are a continuation of the bones, right? So, if you’ve got discoloured teeth or pitted teeth or teeth that have holes in them because of the fluoride and fluoride poisoning, this is an outward sign you can see. Your bones are actually affected too. And I remember listening to Paul Connett telling people that in areas where children drink fluoridated water they have far more cortical bone defects, and far more breakages. And this is according to the statistics. So. Not only is it damaging their brains, it’s also damaging their bones; and then there’s the other issue. After they’ve been drinking fluoride since they’re wee babies. As they grow up their teeth become brittle and I remember my dentist in Melbourne saying, “You know I can’t understand it, I’m getting a lot of young people now in their teens and twenties and they’ve got brittle teeth.” [00:33:26] And I actually read about something recently, they call it the “fluoride bomb” where along the

'Meningies,' along the edges of their gums, they develop holes. But, the holes are underneath the hard layer of fluoride, and so you've got this big cavity forms. The bugs are working away inside, eating away your tooth and all of a sudden, 'hey presto' you've got a huge hole. So the fluoride actually makes the outside of the teeth hard and brittle. So they're actually more vulnerable. The other thing that the fluoride does – it stops the turnover of the bone and this may be why little boys tend to get osteosarcoma in areas where there is fluoride put in the water supply, because it stops the bone from renewing itself and that in itself is not good because it's stopping the bone from doing what it should be doing, breaking down and reforming, breaking down and reforming. [00:34:29] So it probably keeps the fluoride in contact with the cells for longer and that may be why – that's just my theory, but we do know that it's recorded on the statistics and it was also it's been proven in several tests, not tests, studies and the latest one was Elaine Bassin's study. But it wasn't just her. It's been known for some time that fluoride is bad for bones and here in Portland, in Portland just down the road from here, the kangaroos were crippled with fluorosis. [00:35:07] Now they've got 500 acres around ALCOA. Those kangaroos just go through, they're not even confined to that 500 acres. And some of those kangaroos over a period of a few years got to such a stage they could hardly hobble and some of them had to be put down. Now, I went to a meeting down at ALCOA and I was told that the Health Department is not concerned about this because it only applies to kangaroos and it doesn't apply to people. Does that make sense to you?

[00:35:42]

Jaya: So what are the kangaroos actually in contact with?

[00:35:46]

Gillian: Now this is the thing. All around ALCOA, you have fallouts. They've spent an awful lot of money trying to capture some of the fluoride so it doesn't completely all go out into the atmosphere. It falls onto the grass and it falls into the soil and it falls onto the vegetation; and so the kangaroos are eating vegetation, which has small amounts of fluoride on, depending on where you are, there is more or less and it's had an effect on their bones. Now what about all those people in Portland who are breathing in the fluoride? What about all those kids who have more fluoride in their water supplies these days and people are wondering about that. Now why do we have more fluoride in our water supplies. [00:36:32] It's not being put in by the government down there and they're breathing it in as well. Are we going to have children who are less intelligent down there? Are we going to have people down there who are going to get hip fractures as they get older? And a friend of mine in the dental profession told me he's very concerned about the impact of fluoride on people who drink it for a lifetime because particularly people who are Aboriginal Australians are more vulnerable to kidney disease. And particularly women as they get older they can get hip fractures because their bones are brittle because of having absorbed the fluoride; and I think it's time for the authorities in Australia and the politicians who make the laws, to look at this and stop plugging ears and closing their eyes because there is evidence there. It's been acknowledged in studies. It's been proven in studies overseas and it's about time we did something about it here in Australia.

[00:37:43]

Jaya: Might I add all these people plug their eyes and ears. That they actually have children and grandchildren that will be affected by fluoride if these politicians actually don't have the courage...

Gillian: Yes.

Jaya: ... To re-look at the science...

Gillian: Yes.

Jaya: ... And make an informed decision, based on science and testing, and since Australia actually hasn't done any testing, how can Australian politicians truly make an informed decision?

[00:38:13]

Gillian: They cannot. They have to have an investigation and a study. A proper bona fide study by toxicologists and medical researchers and it should also take into account all of the evidence from overseas. And not just the NHMRC stuff, which a lot of it is fraudulent.

[00:38:32]

Jaya: What does the World health Organisation say that health officials should do before implementing fluoride within communities?

[00:38:42]

Gillian: They say that organisations like NHMRC, should first of all ascertain how much fluoride people are getting from all sources, so we're breathing it in, we're getting it in our water, we're also getting it in our food and in beverages. So we're actually getting far more than we really should – we're getting an overdose. But nobody's ever mentioned and nobody's ever carried this out in Australia. It's just one of those things that is totally ignored. In other words, the Australian health authorities are contravening the advice given by the World Health Organisation.

[00:39:26]

Jaya: Should governments be taking note of what the World Health Organisation is saying? Isn't that their duty of care to their citizens?

[00:39:36]

Gillian: Well yes and they also should be taking notice of what people who have high qualifications in toxicology say about fluoride and cell biologists. I mean the quickest way to kill cells is to subject them to fluoride and that's what cell biologists use if they want to stop cells from multiplying. It's a poison and it has effects even genetically. It's a hormone disruptor. Scientists know that. But our ignoramuses in the health department are completely ignoring all of that. **[00:40:12]** There's something else. It's not just water fluoridation that we should be concerned about. Now we know that fluoridation in the water supply at .5 parts per million has been shown by Chinese studies to affect children's intelligence, it lowers their intelligence. Now consider 90 parts per million. 90 parts per million is what we'll get into dried fruit and nuts and some other foods. Maybe even more, because of the use of another fluoride in warehouses, for food and this was approved about a year or so ago by the

government here in Australia. [00:40:58] And they followed like sheep in the wake of the USA because they use that there too. It's supposed to be for killing insects. You can kill insects in a non-toxic way. You don't need to use sulphuryl fluoride, which is many times more in the food than we will be getting in our water supply. Now we're all worried about what's in our water supply, but what's in the dried fruit, the sultanas and things like that that little tots like to take to kindergarten. And the nuts that you think are nice and healthy. And anything that's in a warehouse. [00:41:38] I sometimes wonder whether the government is really trying to damage people's health. (Laughs) I mean they say, "oh it's ok, at one part per million." But they never mention they've given permission through the APVMA for us to have our food fumigated with this stuff – 'sulphuryl fluoride'. Google it, see what it says. Professor Paul Connett has been active on this one too. And I was one of the people who put in a submission on this. But there's a great lack of knowledge here in Australia. Why? Why is it not known that this stuff is being used on our food? [00:42:21] And I should add, that there is a report, which has been written by Paul Connett. It's called "Joining the Dots" and it details how the NHMRC and the Health Department have deceived people; and so I'm not saying that... I'm not really saying that this is fraudulent just off the top of my head. What I'm saying is *scientists say that this is fraudulent* and there is scientific evidence and all you have to do is go and look. Like my doctor did. She read a hundred studies one after the other and she's got heaps and heaps of evidence that what we are being told is lies. It's not safe, it's not effective. It doesn't stop caries and it's bad for our bodies, it's bad for our brains and it shouldn't be put in the water. And she went and read it up so anybody else can too and I challenge any medical practitioner who thinks that fluoride is good to go and do the homework.

[00:43:26]