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take away local control. We hate to see Washington imposing restrictions and conditions like this on the state and that's what we are doing here. I think if it is so good we should have a law from Congress to say that all states should have fluoridated water. I wonder if Senator Johnson would yield to a question. I wonder what the penalty is for not providing fluoridated water. I don't see any penalty in the bill.

PRESIDENT: Senator Johnson, do you care to respond?

SENATOR JOHNSON: Yes. There is no penalty in the bill, nor is there...beg your pardon. The Health Department is charged with that responsibility the same as they are in checking the water of every city in the state pretty regularly at the present time.

PRESIDENT: Are you all through, Senator Maresh?

SENATOR MARESH: Mr. President, members, it seems to me if we are going to enforce this law, we have to have a penalty. I can't see how this could be enforced without having a penalty for those that are responsible for this process.

PRESIDENT: Senator Chambers. Actually, we are still speaking on the Richard Lewis amendment and there is an amendment to that up here, but go ahead. Then, we will take up the amendment after you speak, Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. President, members of the Legislature, I am opposed to Senator Lewis' amendment and whenever issues of this type come up, there is always a discussion about local control. But the state is supreme as far as making laws within the borders of this state. There is no city which has the power equal to the state. There is certain powers which the cities are allowed and villages, if to exercise if they will. Community, as it is used in the Legislature, is an artificially defined area usually in terms of geography and it would be called a village, or a city of the first, second, or third class, a primary, a metropolitan, and so forth. But the state's concern is not with real estate or artificial boundaries, but the health and welfare of all of the citizens. If the states sees that in certain areas things that would benefit the citizenry are not being done, the state then has a positive responsibility to act and in this situation, there are fear tactics which can be used to frighten people out of voting for fluoride or other things that would be beneficial. There are appeals, as often happen, to religion and I sent around an article this morning to show what happens when some people push this notion too far. Two individuals had allowed themselves to be bitten by snakes because the bible said that if you believe in snake bite, you won't die. Well, the snakes bit them and they didn't die. Then, they went a step further and it said, drink any deadly thing and it won't kill you. So, they drank strychnine and they died. Now, I imagine some people could argue, forgetting about the strychnine and say that if fluoride is, in fact, deadly and you have faith, then you won't die. But we know that it is not a poison because of the large numbers of children over the large number of years who have drunk fluoride... fluoridated water, and adults too, and who have not died. There are a lot of substances, some of them produced by the human body like insulin, which if taken improperly or in the wrong quantity can be poisonous. So, what we are talking about now is the reasonable use of a healthful substance. The schools are organized under state law and you Senators are going to get the opportunity to have Omaha elect the school board members by district because the state has the power to see that localities do what is in the best interest of the citizens, not of an individual school board