

Cutting Violent Crime, Substance Abuse, and Learning Deficits at Virtually no Cost



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News article

As was evident recently in Flint, Michigan, there's increased concern in mass media over evidence of localities where children have high blood lead levels. This is serious because lead is a neurotoxin with well-documented links with learning deficits, increased absorption of toxins like cocaine, and - especially. Peer reviewed publications over the last 16 years have revealed that two chemicals, never tested for safety but added to public water supplies of 120 million Americans, increase absorption of lead from local environmental sources. A sample of this research is attached. The best place to begin for higher rates of violent crime

a. <Final#2opus-public.doc> (the text of an article published in neurotoxicology in 2007).

b. <#@Toxins, Health&Behavior2~1.doc> (1 page introduction with 17 graphs & tables)

c. <SiF_Pubs8-22-12.doc> (Bibliography: Part 1-Background; Part 2-research publications)

d. <Neurotox&Violence54E-2-2.doc> (article linking higher rates of violent crime and silicofluoride exposure)

e. <Social_Implication_of_Neuro19> (introduction to relevance of neurotoxicology to social problems)

The practical consequence of this research is astounding. Given the higher rates of violent crime observed where public water is treated with either of the silicofluorides, banning use of these chemicals - which were never tested for safety before their addition to public water supplies began in 1942 - offers a way to cut crime rates at virtually no cost to taxpayers. Since convictions of a violent criminal often entail a prison term, and each year in prison costs between \$30,000 and \$50,000, the total annual costs of silicofluoride use to American taxpayers may well be over \$1Billion. It is not often that scientific research offers the prospect of such substantial benefits to the American public.



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