

The Blumenfeld Education Letter

"My People Are Destroyed For Lack Of Knowledge" HOSEA 4:6

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The purpose of this newsletter is to provide knowledge for parents and educators who want to save the children of America from the destructive forces that endanger them. Our children in the public schools are at grave risk in 4 ways: academically, spiritually, morally, and physically — and only a well-informed public will be able to reduce those risks.
"Without vision, the people perish."

Ritalin: Drugging Kids in School

The purpose of drugging kids with Ritalin is to alleviate the hyperactive behavioral symptoms that these children manifest in school as their brains are being destroyed by the educators. Most children who enter the first grade in public schools are taught to read by an insidious technique, developed by behavioral psychologists, known as the look-say, psycholinguistic, sight, or eclectic method. This method of teaching stops the child's natural learning process and prepares him for the equivalence of a non-surgical prefrontal lobotomy. Since behaviorists are more interested in behavior than intellect, the brain tends to get in their way, and their solution is to get rid of it.

Like a guinea pig in a laboratory, the child knows something is being done to him, but he doesn't know what it is, and he is helpless to do anything about it. And so he develops symptoms that psychiatrists label as "Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder." Ritalin is prescribed as a chemical straitjacket to control the child's behavior.

According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, published by the American Psychiatric

Association, "Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder" is a mental illness characterized by the following behavioral symptoms:

1. Often fidgets with hands or feet or squirms in seat (in adolescents, may be limited to subjective feelings of restlessness).
2. Has difficulty remaining seated when required to do so.
3. Is easily distracted by extraneous stimuli.
4. Has difficulty awaiting turn in games or group activities.
5. Often blurts out answers to questions before they have been completed.
6. Has difficulty following through on instructions from others (not due to oppositional behavior or failure of comprehension), e.g., fails to finish chores.
7. Has difficulty sustaining attention in tasks or play activities.
8. Often shifts from one uncompleted activity to another.
9. Has difficulty playing quietly.
10. Often talks excessively.

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