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Lowering malnutrition lowered homicides in five nations

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Ten American correctional institutions reported violence fell after dietary improvements.1-7 Six clinical trials verified causation.8-13 Battery-assaults fell from 131 to 11 during which red blood cell vitamin concentrations normalized.8 The fifth reported 149 confined felons on active produced 39% less offenses than 150 on placebo saving California over \$434,000.12 The sixth reported a SSRI produced fewer "hypothetical" murders than placebo and concluded sufficient nutrition affects "brain health, neural functioning and "well-being."13 Serotonin's synthesis requires folic acid, a precursor of folate. It was the best predictor of US battery-assaults clinically falling.8

It follows that homicides should have tumbled after 1991 in America, 15 Canada, 16 South Africa, 17 and Australia18 since each required fortification of refined grains with folic acid to reduce spina bifida births. 19-23 Their murders fell 49%, 60% 62% and 45% with correlations of .91 to .98 between fewer murders and birth defects. After the MRC recommended UK women take 400mg. of folic acid daily to prevent spina bifida birth defects, murders by UK women fell from 26 to 13% of all UK homicides, a 50% reduction while murders by its males rose.

America's felony declines after 1991 were similar for rape, robbery, battery-assault, larceny, burglary, larceny, and vehicle thefts as refined grain fortification rose and birth defects tumbled. Between 1960 and 1992, US murders fell in only 3 years, but from 1992 through 2019, murders fell in all but 4 years. Between 1960 and 1992, US murders fell in only 3 years, but from 1992 through 2019, murders fell in all but 4 years after fortification began. America's felony declines from 1992 through 2019 were similar for rape, robbery, battery-assault, larceny, burglary, larceny, and vehicle thefts as refined grain fortification rose and defects tumbled.

Biography

Professor Schoenthaler received his MA from Syracuse University in 1975, and his Ph.D. from SUNY Buffalo in 1980 while teaching at Virginia Wesleyan University. He spent one year at the University of Southern Mississippi before coming to Stanislaus in 1982. He developed the criminal justice program in 1984 which is now the largest major at the University with about 2,000 majors. He received tenure and associate professor in 1985, full professor in 1990, The Outstanding Research Professor Award in 2002 and Professor Emeritus in 2021. He has 51 peer-reviewed articles,70 conference papers, worked on 30 homicide cases as an expert witness. Research gate rates Professor Schoenthaler above 97% of all academics since 1982 in criminal law, civil law, and human rights, and above 93% in observational medicine. He is retiring from teaching this year but intends to continue his research.