
A summary of a report prepared under the auspices of the World Health Organization in 1951 on the importance of mother-love in the development of the child's character and personally and the problem of the motherless child.

**Additional commentary**

"Among the most significant developments of psychiatry during the past quarter of a century (written in 1951) has been the steady growth of evidence that the quality of the parental care which a child receives in his earliest years is of vital importance for his future mental health." (p.11)...

"Deprived children, whether in their homes or out of them, are the source of social infection as real and serious as are carriers of diphtheria and typhoid. And, just as preventive measures have reduced these diseases to negligible proportions, so can determined actions greatly reduce the number of deprived children in our midst and the growth of adults liable to produce more of them" (p.181).

Yet, so far, no country has tackled this problem seriously. Even in so-called advanced countries there is a tolerance for conditions of bad mental hygiene in nurseries, institutions, and hospitals to a degree which, if it were found in the field of physical hygiene, would long since have led to public outcry (p.181)

"The second factor still at work is a lack of conviction on the part of governments, social agencies, and the public that mother-love in infancy and childhood is as important for mental health as are vitamins and proteins for physical health" (p. 182)...

"One must be beware of a vested interest in the institutional care of children!" (p. 182, emphasis added).

"Let it be hoped, then, that all over the world men and women in public life will recognize the relation of mental health to maternal care, and will seize their opportunities for promoting courageous and far-reaching reforms." (p.182).

(It should be noted that Bowlby uses the term "paternal" and "maternal" care of the infant and not the bureaucratic replacement of these terms with "caretaker". It is difficult to find the primary usage of "maternal" and "paternal" in government documents concerned with childcare—an abomination—jwp).

The 1968 Conference of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) on Perspectives On Human Deprivation: Biological, Psychological, and Sociological that established the mission of the NICHD on the effects of maternal-social deprivation (mother-infant separation) upon infants, children and society.

Additional Commentary

"It was in response both to its mandate and to the compelling nature of the problems of our times that the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development undertook a broad-based assessment of psychosocial deprivation, in order to ascertain the state-of-the-art, to identify gaps in knowledge and understanding, and to determine the implications of the findings for research policy and for social action programs..."

"As a result of their reviews, the authors of the four chapters are unanimous in urging that high priority and massive support be given to expansion of research in psychosocial deprivation. They stress the necessity for achieving more thorough understanding of the intricate interrelationships of biomedical and social problems in order that national social action programs can be effective and relevant to the populations concerned". From Preface.

Gerald D. Laveck, M.D. Director, NIHCD.1968

"The possibility of identifying specific neural structures in the specification of a biological predisposition to violent-aggressive behavior and impaired socialization, as a consequence of lack of early sensory-social experience, remains to be validated by further research and suggests another exciting frontier in the behavioral biological sciences which has long range and substantive implications for human development and society." (jwp-Chapter IV,p.256).

Public Law 87-838, Sec 441 established the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) with a specific mandate to support "research and training in the special health problems and requirements of mothers and children". Oct 17, 1962
Chapter IV

BIOLOGICAL SUBSTRATES OF DEVELOPMENT AND BEHAVIOR

Donald Lindsley and Austin Riesen

Papers Contributed by

DOROTHY EICHORN
Effects of Biological and Psychosocial Deprivation on Physical Growth and Motor Development.

SEYMOUR LEVINE
Neuro-endocrine Factors in Mother and Infant.

DONALD LINDSLEY
Growth, Maturation and Development.

G. E. McCLEARN
Contributions of Genetics to Biological and Behavioral Development and the Influence of Various Deprivations.

B. S. PLATT
Nutrition and Psychosocial Deprivation.

J. PRESCOTT
Psychobiology of Maternal Social Deprivation and the Etiology of Violent Aggressive Behavior: A Special Case of Sensory Deprivation.

AUSTIN RIESEN
Relations Between Sensory Deprivation and Development of the Nervous System.

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Book of The Century

Nixon – 1970 WHC

Richard M Nixon
President
The White House

Dear Mr. President,

On December 5, 1969, when you appointed me as National Chairman of the White House Conference on Children and Youth, you stated:

Never has this White House Conference come at a time of greater national questioning. Long held attitudes on such subjects as family planning, pornography, health services, school curricula, sex education, family structure, drug abuse, moral standards, governance of higher education, responsiveness of government—all are now openly challenged and debated.

The White House Conference can and will define problems, seek new knowledge, evaluate past success and failures, and outline alternative courses of action.

Stephen Hess
National Chairman
December 5, 1969

Minority Report of Forum 15: Children and Parents
Chairman, Urie Bronfenbrenner.
1970 White House Conference on Children.

I take issue with the accompanying document on two major counts. First, the report, in my judgment fails to convey the urgency and severity of the problem confronting the nation’s families and their children. Second, the document underestimates and consequently fails to alert the reader to the critical role played by business and industry—both private and public—in determining the life style of the American family and the manner in which parents and children are treated in American society. The working draft of the original Forum 15 Task Force report began with the following statement:

America’s families, and their children, are in trouble, trouble so deep and pervasive as to threaten the future of our nation. The source of the trouble is nothing less than a national neglect of children and those primarily engaged in their care—America’s parents. The Editorial Committee objected to this statement on the grounds that it applied only to a minority of the nation’s children and that, therefore, no note of urgency was justified. I strongly disagree (p. 252) (Bronfenbrenner, 1970).

Not much has changed from 1970 to 2008 except a continuing deterioration of America’s children and families, an indictment of failed health policy in America—jwp.
NONINVASIVE DETECTION
OF DEEP BRAIN SPIKING PATHOLOGY: IMPLICATIONS
FOR EVALUATING THE VIOLENT OFFENDER

Bernard Saltzberg

Research Division
Texas Research Institute of Mental Sciences
Houston, Texas

INTRODUCTION

The correlation of abnormal deep brain electrical spiking activity with violent behavior has been demonstrated in non-human primate studies by employing invasive methods which involve the surgical implantation of electrodes and subsequent analysis of the electrical activity recorded from the implanted deep brain structures. In light of these results, a significant advancement in the diagnosis of abnormal brain activity, especially that deep brain activity associated with persons exhibiting uncontrolled violent behavior, would be achieved by the development of detection methods that are noninvasive and therefore applicable in ordinary clinical EEG settings. This would not only provide evidence of a possible underlying organic basis for the uncontrolled acts of violence committed by the violent offender, but could also contribute an important objective method for evaluating treatment effectiveness.

Our EEG research on noninvasive detection was stimulated primarily by the initial finding of complex patterns of consistent waveshape in scalp EEG which were time-locked to spikes recorded from electrodes implanted in deep brain structures of rhesus monkeys. These studies have also shown that such scalp correlates of deep spiking can be detected even in...

\textsuperscript{1}This research was partially supported by the Office of Naval Research, Naval Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories, under contract \#N00014-76-C-0911 and by the National Institutes of Health grant \#70-2241, and by contract No. PH 43-68-1412 from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Presented at the National Academy of Science meeting of the International Research Society on Violence and Aggression. To be published in James W. Prescott, ed., Consequences of Social Isolation Upon Primate Brain Development and Behavior. New York: Academic Press, 1980.
THE EFFECT OF CEREBELLAR LESIONS ON EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR IN THE RHEUS MONKEY

By A.J. Berman, D. Berman, and James W. Prescott


This article can be downloaded as a single ZIP file (including larger versions of the pictures, in case someone wants to do OCR).

Reprinted from: THE CEREBELLUM, EPILEPSY, AND BEHAVIOR
Edited by Irving S. Cooper, Manuel Riklan and Ray S. Snider
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227 West 17th Street, New York, N. Y. 10011
1974

THE EFFECT OF CEREBELLAR LESIONS ON EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR IN THE RHEUS MONKEY

A. J. Berman, D. Berman, and J. W. Prescott
Neurosurgical Research Unit, Department of Surgery, Jewish Hospital and Medical Center of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, New York; Department of Neurosurgery, Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, New York, New York; Department of Psychology, Queens College of the City University of New York, Flushing, New York; and National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, respectively

Although the relationship between limbic system structures and emotionality is well known, the role of the cerebellum in the control of affective behavior is not usually appreciated (Berman, 1970a, b; 1971).

Involvement of the limbic system in the elaboration of emotional behavior has been demonstrated by studies such as those of Kluver and Bucy (1939), Pribram and Bagshaw (1953) and Weiskrantz (1956), in which a taming
NICHID CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT
ISSUES IN DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH

June 17, 18, 1974 NIH Bethesda, Md.

Opening Remarks - Gilbert L. Woodside, Ph.D., Acting Director, NICHID

It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to make the opening remarks at this Conference on research in the important area of child abuse and child neglect. The convening of this Conference is one of the tasks assumed by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, in connection with the request, about a year ago by Secretary Weinberger, for increased emphasis on child abuse and child neglect by the agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The group here today represents scientists, clinicians, administrators, lawyers, and others from across the country and from the relevant agencies of the DHEW. I am pleased to note that the program appears to be a highly substantive one giving attention to clinical issues and some of the problems of service as well as to this Institute's usual emphasis upon research and theoretical considerations.

I have had an opportunity to peruse the list of those attending: The formal participants and those who will contribute to the floor discussions. I am gratified by the impressive credentials of those who are here. I am sure this Conference will be fruitful, that it will increase our knowledge about child abuse, its treatment and prevention. Also this group can make a significant contribution by pointing the way to future research needs in this field. It is my hope that this Conference will have value for and influence upon all governmental and private agencies concerned with child
What Monkeys Can Tell Us About Human Violence

Body Pleasure and the Origins of Violence

Education for a Leisure Society

a journal of forecasts, trends and ideas about the future
BODY PLEASURE AND THE ORIGINS OF VIOLENCE

A neuropsychologist contends that the greatest threat to world peace comes from those nations which have the most depriving environments for their children and which are most repressive of sexual affection and female sexuality.

James W. Prescott

Human violence is fast becoming a global epidemic. All over the world, police face angry mobs, terrorists disrupt the Olympics, hijackers seize airplanes, and bombs wreck buildings. During the past year, wars raged in the Middle East, Cyprus, and Southeast Asia, and guerrilla fighting continued to escalate in Ireland. Meanwhile, crime in the United States grew even faster than inflation. Figures from the Federal Bureau of Investigation show

James W. Prescott, a neuropsychologist, is a health scientist administrator at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in Bethesda, Maryland. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Humanist Association. This article appeared in part in the April 1975 issue of The Futurist, published by the World Future Society, and is reprinted here with their permission. The views and opinions expressed here are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the position of the National Institutes of Health.

that serious crimes rose 16 percent in the first six months of 1974—one of the largest crime increases since FBI record-keeping began.

Unless the causes of violence are isolated and treated, we will continue to live in a world of fear and apprehension. Unfortunately, violence is often offered as a solution to violence. Many law enforcement officials advocate ‘get tough’ policies as the best method to reduce crime. Imprisoning people, our usual way of dealing with crime, will not solve the problem, because the causes of violence lie in our basic values and the way in which we bring up our children and youth. Physical punishment, violent films and TV programs teach our children that physical violence is normal. But these early life experiences are not the only or even the main source of violent behavior. Recent research supports the point of view that the deprivation of physical pleasure is a major ingredient in the expression of physical violence. The common as-
BRAIN FUNCTION AND MALNUTRITION: NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

Edited by
James W. Prescott,
Merrill S. Read,
David B. Coursin
Child Abuse and Violence

EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

DAVID G. GIL
FOR THE AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION
Figure 3
Within Year Correlations of Infant Mortality with Homicide and Suicide for the 50 States and D.C.
Predicting Concurrent Homicide and Suicide Rates from Concurrent Infant Mortality Rates

FIGURE 1. Within year correlations of infant mortality with homicide and suicide for the 50 states and D.C. predicting concurrent homicide and suicide rates from concurrent infant mortality rates.

Figure 4
Within Year Correlations Relating Child Mortality to Homicide and Suicide for the 50 States and D.C.

Figure 5a
LAGGED CORRELATIONS OF INFANT MORTALITY WITH HOMICIDE FOR THE 50 STATES AND D.C. PREDICTING FUTURE HOMICIDE RATES FROM EARLIER INFANT MORTALITY RATES

PHS, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, CENTER FOR RESEARCH FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN, HUMAN LEARNING & BEHAVIOR BR

PHB
CORRECTS ITEM 30 TO READ:
REASON: REMOVAL FOR IMPROPER USE OF OFFICIAL POSITION AND RESOURCES TO PROMOTE RESEARCH ON 'DEVELOPMENTAL ORIGINS OF VIOLENCE' AND 'CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT', SUBJECTS THAT ARE NOT WITHIN THE MISSION OF THE NICHD, AS PART OF THE PROGRAMS OF THIS INSTITUTE.
FORWARDING ADDRESS: BENNEKIN PINES, 13500 QUARRY MILL ROAD, DARNESTOWN, MARYLAND 20760
FLSA EXEMPT

BARBARA C. RUGHES
APPOINTING OFFICER

1. EMPLOYEE COPY

Though we share 98 percent of our genes with the chimpanzee, our species evolved into something quite extraordinary. Jared Diamond explores the fascinating question of what in less than 2 percent of our genes has enabled us to found civilizations and religions, develop intricate languages, create art, learn science—and acquire the capacity to destroy all our achievement overnight. *The Third Chimpanzee* is an tour de force, an iconoclastic, entertaining, sometimes alarming book at the unique and marvelous creature that is the human animal.

Additional Commentary

"A sociologist from Outer Space would immediately classify us as just a third species of chimpanzee, along with the pygmy chimp of Zaire and the common chimp of the rest of tropical Africa" (p.2).

"Yet the discoveries of many missing links have only made the problem more fascinating, without fully solving it. The few bits of new baggage we acquired—the 2 percent difference between our genes and those of chimpanzees—must have been responsible for all of our seemingly unique properties" (p.2).

"What were those few key ingredients that made us human? Since our unique properties appeared so recently and involved so few changes, those properties or at least their precursors must already be present in animals. What are those animal precursors of art and language, of genocide and drug abuse? (p.3)

"But among our unique qualities are two that now jeopardize our existence: our propensities to kill each other and to destroy our environment" (p.3).

"It was only between six and ten million years ago that our ancestors finally became distinct from the ancestors of chimps and gorillas. Hence human history constitutes only an insignificant portion of the history of life." (p.35)

"At the opposite extreme but equally unsurprising, the most similar DNAs are those of common chimpanzees and pygmy chimpanzees which are 99.3 percent identical and differ by only 0.7 percent...Evidently, those few genes (0.7%) differing between pygmy and common chimps have big consequences for sexual physiology and roles: (p.22)."
NIH RESEARCH ON ANTISOCIAL, AGGRESSIVE, AND VIOLENCE-RELATED BEHAVIORS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES

April 1994
Book of The Century


How better to celebrate a little-known close relative than by marrying science and art, combining hard-won information with provocative images? The result is the first book that tries to piece together the bonobo puzzle in a fashion that we hope will appeal to a wide audience.-Preface.

Additional commentary

"It is high time for increased public awareness of this appealing, fascinating primate, one that present amajor challenge to traditional notions of human origins" (p. XIV).

"The bonobo is not a historical phenomenon, however--at least not yet. The species still lives in a region of the world whose remoteness has thus far protected it from the large-scale habitat destruction that is taking place everywhere else in the tropics. If we take good care of the bonobo, we may for a long timeshare this planet with a family member that affords us an entirely new look at ourselves". (p. XV).

"Had bonobos been known earlier, reconstruction of human evolution might have emphasized sexual relations, equality between males and females, and the origin of the family, instead of war, hunting, tool technology, and other masculine foibles. Bonobo society seems ruled by the "Make Love, Not War" slogan of the 1960s rather than the myth of a bloodthirsty killer ape that has dominated textbooks for at least three decades" (p.2).

"Enter the bonobo, which is best characterized as a female-centered, egalitarian primate species that substitutes sex for aggression. It is impossible to understand the social life of this ape without attention to its sex life: the two are inseparable. Whereas in most other species, sexual behavior is a fairly distinct category, in the bonobo it has become an integral part of social relationships, and not just between males and females. Bonobos engage in sex virtually every partner combination: male-male, male-female, female-female, male-juvenile, female-juvenile, and so on. The frequency of sexual contact is also higher than among most other primates." (p.4).

"The truth is that if bonobo behavior provides any hints, very few human sexual practices can be dismisses as "unnatural". (pp 4-5).

"Because the role of sex in society is such a loaded and controversial issue, scientists have tended to downplay this side of bonobo behavior, whereas the few journalists who have written about the species have naturally hyped it. In this book, I hope to strike a balance: I intend to give the topic the attention it deserves, without reducing bonobos to the lustful satyrs that our closest relations once were considered to be. Sexual encounters of the bonobo kind are strikingly casual, almost more affectionate than erotic. If the apes themselves are so relaxed about it, it seems inappropriate for us to give in to typically human obsession. In addition, there is a lot more to bonobo natural history than sex. The entire social
Book of The Century


"I have spent my entire adult life engaged in a quest to understand not just who I am but how creatures like me came to be. That human evolved at all is a fluke. My own existence, like that of any other person's, is more than a fluke—it is a miracle. Out of the seven million or so egg cells my mother was born with, it was mine that ripened to be fertilized by my father. Against the usual odds, that fetus survived the vagaries of gestation to be born. And what about this creature, this person I would become? What does it mean to be born a mammal, with an emotional legacy that makes me capable of caring for others, breeding with the ovaries of a primate, possessing the mind of a human being?"

Additional Commentary

"Like many humans today, I was reared quite differently from the primates I observed in the field. Unlike the mothers in every other ape species, my own mother had no interest in carrying me everywhere she went. Indeed, in the particular tribe of elite Texas into which I was born, the custom of mothers nurturing their own infants had been lost generations before. My mother delegated the care of her infants to others, just as both my grandmothers had done." (p.xii).

"Along with several recent revisions to "attachment theory", Bowlby's ideas well stand among the greatest contributions made by evolutionary-minded psychologists to human well-being. But Bowlby's insights also produce a series of new—often seemingly irreconcilable—dilemmas for mothers who want to rear emotionally healthy, self-confident children, but who also want lives or careers of their own" (p.xiii).

"Yet, at that point, I had no idea how inextricably linked sexual and maternal emotions have been in the course of primate evolution" (p.xiii).

"The availability of breast pumps and freezers means that more women can both breast-feed and spend hours separated from their babies" (p.3).

"One week, newspaper headlines ask, "Is day care ruining our kids?" or decry "A dangerous experiment in child-rearing." Another week, headlines in the same paper will declare, "Infant bonding is a bogus notion" or call for businesses to provide more daycare" (p.4)

"Great ape mothers carry their infants wherever they go. Fathers, by comparison, are rarely in direct contact with babies" (p.205). And "It was the mother who continuously carried the infant in skin-to-skin contact: stomach to stomach. Soothed by her heartbeat, nestled in the heat of her body, rocked by her movements, the infant's entire world was its mother." (p. 98).

"...no wild monkey or ape mother has ever been observed to deliberately harm her own baby" (p.179). Emphasis added.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama is the spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetan people.

"Despite the body of opinion suggesting that human nature is basically aggressive and competitive, my own view is that our appreciation for affection and love is so profound that it begins even before our birth... A happy mother bears a happy child... Almost without exception, the mother's first act is to offer her baby her nourishing milk--an act which to me symbolizes unconditional love... What we see instead is a relationship based on love and mutual tenderness, which is totally spontaneous. It is not learned from others, no religion requires it, no laws impose it, no schools have taught it. It arises quite naturally." (pp. 66-67).

Additional Commentary

"In *CALLING FOR A SPIRITUAL REVOLUTION AM I advocating a religious solution to our problems after all? No*" (p. 19).

"There is thus an important distinction to be made between what we might call ethical and spiritual acts. An ethical act is one where we refrain from causing harm to others' experience or expectation of happiness. Spiritual acts we can describe in terms of those qualities mentioned earlier of love, compassion, patience, forgiveness, humility, tolerance, and so on which presume some level of concern for others' well-being" (p. 61).

"We see this appreciation of kindness reflected in our response to the human smile. For me, human beings' ability to smile is one of our most beautiful characteristics. It is something no animal can do. Not dogs, or even whales or dolphins, ... (p. 66). (The bonobo chimpanzee is an exception, which includes kissing behavior--jwp).

"Actually, the reader does not need to accept my proposition that human nature is basically disposed toward love and compassion to see that the capacity for empathy which underlies it is of crucial importance when it comes to ethics. We saw earlier how an ethical act is a non-harming act" (p. 72).

"To me, this suggests that by means of sustained reflection on, and familiarization with, compassion, through rehearsal and practice we can develop our innate ability to connect with others, a fact which is of supreme importance given the approach to ethics I have described. The more we develop compassion, the more genuinely ethical our conduct will be" (p. 74).

"Could anything be more sublime than that which brings peace and happiness to all? For my own part, the mere ability we human beings have to sing the praises of love and compassion is a most precious gift" (p. 76).
### Table 1. Suicide Cultures as a Function of Weaning Age, Infant Pain and Adolescent Sexuality

**Weaning Age 2.5 Years or Longer**

**Suicide Cultures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Suicide</th>
<th>Low Suicide</th>
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<tr>
<td>Infant Pain</td>
<td>Youth Sex</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balinese</td>
<td>Ainu</td>
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<td>Jivar</td>
<td>Andamanese</td>
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<td>Kwakiutl</td>
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77% (20/26) cultures where weaning age is 2.5 years or greater are low suicidal cultures. 82% (14/17) cultures with weaning age 2.5 yrs and greater support youth sex have low suicides. Irrelevant since marriage occurs shortly after puberty, thus high sexual pleasure. Premarital Sex TC 392; WA > 2 Yrs TC 330; Baby Carry TC 317; Infant Pain TC 324


N.B. Textor Code 473 is not a pure measure of suicide but is mixed with homicidal behaviors.
TABLE 2. ANALYSES OF WEANING AGE ONSET IN HIGH AND LOW SUICIDAL TRIBAL CULTURES

<table>
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<th>24 MO/Less</th>
<th>30 MO/Plus</th>
<th>Sum</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Suicide</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Suicide</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>65</td>
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Chi Square Equals 3.84;  p = .05, N = 65

1. 14% (5/36) of low suicide cultures have weaning age of 24 months or less.
2. 86% (31/36) of low suicide cultures have weaning age of 30 months or greater
3. 34% (10/29) of high suicide cultures have weaning age of 24 months or less.
4. 66% (19/29) of high suicide cultures have weaning age 30 months or greater.
5. 77% (20/26) of low suicide cultures have weaning age onset of 2.5 years or greater (previous Textor study).

These data support the following conclusions:

1. The additional culture samples from Barry and Paxon (1971) in evaluating both high and low suicide cultures has increased the prediction of low suicide cultures with weaning age of 2.5 years or greater in Textor from 77% to 86%. Given the nature of cross-cultural data and other factors this degree of variation should not be surprising. These data need to be validated unmodern human cultures.

2. A greater significant difference could be expected if the low weaning age was 6 months or less, which does not exist in tribal cultures, rather than the 24 months or less used in this study.

3. There is no question that the benefits of breastfeeding for the prevention of suicide will be much greater in the American culture where only 6.8% of mothers are breastfeeding at one year of age. Only about 10% of tribal cultures breastfeed for 12 months or less compared to 93.2% of American mothers who breastfeed for 12 months or less (NHANES III data)-National Health and Nutrition Survey Examination 1988-1994.


THESE DATA SUPPORT THE NECESSITY OF BREASTFEEDING FOR 2.5 YEARS OR LONGER TO REALIZE THE OPTIMAL BENEFITS OF BREASTFEEDING BONDING FOR SUICIDE PREVENTION and OTHER HEALTH BENEFITS FOR CHILD AND MOTHER.
Breastfeeding Prevents Infant Mortality

PERCENT CHILDREN BREASTFED AT 12 MONTHS BY STATE (2004)

90% (9/10) States With Less Than 15% of Children Breastfeeding At 12 Months Have Highest Infant Mortality Rates

83% (10/12) States With Greater Than 25% of Children Breastfeeding At 12 Months Have Lowest Infant Mortality Rates

60% (9/15) States With Second Lowest Breastfeeding At 12 Months (15-19%) Have Higher Infant Mortality Rates.

57% (8/14) States With Second Highest Breastfeeding At 12 Months (20-24%) Have Lower Infant Mortality Rates.


Please review your eLetter before submitting it. This is what it will look like online:

**Past Is Prologue And A Forgotten History**

James W. Prescott, Ph.D., PAST IS PROLOGUE AND A FORGOTTEN HISTORY
Developmental Neuropsychologist Retired
Send letter to journal:
Re: Past Is Prologue And A Forgotten History
E-mail James W. Prescott, Ph.D.

James W. Prescott, Ph.D. BioBehavioral Systems

THOSE WHO CANNOT REMEMBER THE PAST ARE CONDEMNED TO REPEAT IT

George Santayana. The Life of Reason (1905)

The AAP Policy Statement—Child Fatality Review is to be commended for its reminder that child abuse and neglect and domestic violence are the leading causes of child mortality in the United States. The voice and words of George Santayana of 1905—THOSE WHO CANNOT REMEMBER THE PAST ARE CONDEMNED TO REPEAT IT—is a reminder of how our PAST becomes our FUTURE.

The preventable death of a child is an unparalleled tragedy for a family. Similarly, a nation’s ability to reduce child mortality rates is a measure of that society’s overall well being, an inability to address preventable causes of child mortality is a national tragedy. Each year in the United States, more than 17,000 infants and children die from injury, which remains the leading cause of child mortality in the United States.1 AAP Policy Statement Pediatrics 2003; 126: 592-596 Child Fatality Review

Infant and child mortality reflects a failed medical and public health system, which is reflected in the following review, and calls for an “agonizing reappraisal” of human society.

INFANT HOMICIDES AND PARENTAL CARE

The recently published study by Fujiwara, et al (2009) online in Pediatrics “Characteristic Infant Homicides: Findings From a U.S. Multisite Reporting System” documented that 56. cent of 72 infants under two years of age showed signs of prior abuse were killed by their parents (33.8% Fathers; 22.5% Mothers; 22.5% Mothers boyfriend) for a total of 78.8% killed by caretakers. Data were obtained from the National Violent Injury Statistics System and from five States and seven cities.

More than 2,400 children under 2 years were murdered in the USA from 2001 to 2005,
GENITAL MUTILATION OF CHILDREN IS TORTURE
Below is the complete text of the current U.S. federal law enacted on September 30, 1996, that prohibits female genital mutilation (FGM) of minors, also known as female circumcision. The criminalization subsection took effect 180 days after the date of enactment, so March 30, 1997, is the generally recognized effective date. A number of U.S. state laws prohibit FGM, as well.

Title 18 – Crimes and Criminal Procedure

Part I - Crimes

Chapter 7 - Assault

Section 116 - Female genital mutilation

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), whoever knowingly circumcises, excises, or infibulates the whole or any part of the labia majora or labia minora or clitoris of another person who has not attained the age of 18 years shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(b) A surgical operation is not a violation of this section if the operation is--

(1) necessary to the health of the person on whom it is performed, and is performed by a person licensed in the place of its performance as a medical practitioner; or

(2) performed on a person in labor or who has just given birth and is performed for medical purposes connected
TABLE 2. TWO CULTURAL BRAINS

LIMBIC-SUBCORTICAL EMOTIONAL BRAIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAIN</th>
<th>PLEASURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theistic Religions</td>
<td>Earth Religions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrilineal</td>
<td>Matrilineal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Inequality</td>
<td>Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Puritanism</td>
<td>Sexual Liberty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addictive Synthetic Drugs</td>
<td>Natural Botanical Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authoritarian Control</td>
<td>Egalitarian Freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pain Is A Moral Good</td>
<td>Pleasure Is A Moral Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression-Violence-War</td>
<td>Joy-Happiness-Peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NeuroDissociative Brain</td>
<td>NeuroIntegrative Brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Science of Pleasure-Happiness</td>
</tr>
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<td>BioMedical Health Model</td>
<td>BioBehavioral Health Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Gender Inequality</td>
<td>Legislative Gender Equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politics of Betrayal</td>
<td>Politics of Trust</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
