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The decay of Western civilization: Double relaxed Darwinian Selection

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ABSTRACT

This article briefly describes Lynn's view on what makes modern populations rise and fall. It then provides a demographic analysis of what happens to modern sub-fertile high-IQ Western populations when Internal Relaxation of Darwinian Selection (IRDS) combines with External Relaxation (ERDS, in the form of super-fertile low-IQ non-Western immigration) into Double Relaxation of Darwinian Selection (DRDS). The genotypic IQ decline will ruin the economic and social infrastructure needed for quality education, welfare, democracy and civilization. DRDS is currently unopposed politically, so existing fertility differentials may eventually lead to Western submission or civil resistance.

1. Introduction

Science and civilization owe much to Richard Lynn for his decade-long attempts to identify major factors behind the rise and fall of modern populations. In *Race differences in intelligence: An evolutionary analysis* (2006) Lynn mapped geographic variations in intelligence, and explained related race differences by Cold Winters theory, according to which people from Africa migrated up North, and met still more harsh climatic challenges, so they had to develop new ways of preserving food, heat-efficient cloth and sheltering, complex traps, and later agricultural, industrial and urban ways of life. As they migrated further North, they became increasingly exposed to unforgiving Darwinian Selection for superior intelligence, health, and character.

In two other books, *IQ and the Wealth of Nations* (2002) and *IQ & global inequality* (2006) Lynn and Vanhanen proved the existence of a geographic gradient for intelligence by establishing average IQ estimates for all countries in the world with populations larger than 40,000, and showed that they rank themselves according to a North–South gradient correlating 0.82 with Gross National Product (GNP).

1.1. In Dysgenics: Genetic deterioration in modern populations (1996)

Lynn re-introduced the classic eugenic idea that modern societies erode if Darwinian Selection is relaxed. Western civilization began to decay when the once predominant preindustrial Darwinian natural selection process broke down in modern societies during the nineteenth and twentieth century. The implication is that modern populations deteriorate genetically in health, intelligence, and character to a point where their civilization is no longer sustainable. Lynn regrets that the forewarnings of the early eugenic whistleblowers were forgotten. He deserves much credit for bringing up again their important agenda in spite of a hostile academic and political climate.

1.2. In a sequel book eugenics: A reassessment

Lynn (2000) first reiterated the early objectives of classical eugenics, and then outlined a *New Eugenics* program, based more on recent advances in human biotechnology than on classical principles.

Lynn raises the most serious and morally challenging problem facing advanced populations: The noble, ethically motivated, preservation of the weak inevitably leads to self-destruction through a progressive reduction in the quality of the genetic material for superior intelligence, health, fertility and personality – traits essential for the rise and sustainability of advanced civilizations.

2. The anatomy of Western decay

The genetic decay may take one of two routes or work in tandem. I suggest the following terminology for this: An Internal Relaxation (or Reversal) of Darwinian Selection (IRDS), and an

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External Relaxation (or Reversal) of Darwinian Selection (ERDS). This study estimates the effects of both in terms of Double Relaxation (or reversal) of Darwinian Selection (DRDS).

2.1. IRDS

Natural selection previously worked through the elimination of the old and via social-class differentials in the number of children surviving to adulthood. The greater reproductive fitness of the upper and middle classes indicates the presence of positive natural selection for intelligence, as does negative selection in the lower classes with higher mortality, more infanticides and abortions, undernourishment associated lower fertility, bad health and higher mortality rate among illegitimate children, and strong social controls preventing marriage for the unfit, thereby typically reducing their procreation.

Lynn (1996, p. 18 ff) noted that natural selection due to high mortality broke down around year 1800, whereas low fertility of the less fit changed around 1850, thanks to improved hygiene and disease reduction. This reduced mortality in general – but more so for the poor. This first demographic transition was more or less complete towards the middle of the twentieth century. IRDS is reflected primarily in the low fertility among the intelligent and by a population profile biased towards the old. IRDS currently characterizes Europe and most other modern societies. The reason why the professional and middle classes reduced their fertility more than the working class is still debated, but more efficient use of contraception by the educated classes and rising educational aspiration of modern women might play a role. IRDS also works when selective pressures against elimination of harmful mutant genes are lifted. Lynn (1996, p. 31) averaged the results of several early studies, and found that intelligence had declined two points per generation.

A decline in genotypic intelligence can be estimated from phenotypic intelligence by multiplying the heritability for intelligence with the phenotypic decline. Using the calculated average heritability for intelligence of 0.82, Lynn (1996, p. 36) found that the adjusted genotypic decline of British IQs was 1.64 points per generation between 1920 and 1940, and 0.66 points per generation for the second half of the 20th century. Averaging declines over several studies covering a 90 year period, Lynn noted a phenotypic decline of 6.2, or 0.069 IQ point per year.

Denmark (DK) has a homogenous population of 5+ million citizens with negligible immigration for more than a thousand years, which makes it appear technically more like a tribe than a nation (Rasmussen, 2008). Today, the population is alarmingly sub-fertile and ageing, and excellent social and health care systems increasingly preserve the weak and old. Applying Lynn's British estimate, Danish phenotypic and genotypic IQ have declined 0.069×161 years and 0.056×161 years, or 11.11 and 9.11 IQ points, respectively, since 1850 due to IRDSD.

2.2. ERDS

IRDS recently combined with ERDS into *Double Relaxation (or Reversal) of Darwinian Selection* (DRDS) when super-fertile non-Western low-IQ immigrants began to replace ethnic Danes. The present study evaluates what this means for population dynamics and phenotypic pre-immigration IQ.

3. Method and analysis

StatistikBanken (SB: http://www.statistik-banken.dk/) publishes yearly statistics for: (1) Total DK Population, (2) Number of foreign citizens/citizens of foreign origin distributed by citizenship, including children born abroad, (3) Number of naturalizations of the year including the children born before the naturalization. Children born to foreign citizens/citizens of foreign origin in DK are counted as Danish citizens and so are the children born to naturalized citizens after naturalization. SB also has a category for so-called immigrants and their descendants. It, finally, publishes total common birth and total common mortality rates each year.

The place-of-birth type of classification makes it increasingly more difficult to tell apart ethnic Danes from Danish citizens of foreign origin, and to reliably identify citizens and their children by Country-of-Origin (COO). This artificially raises the estimate of ethnic Danish fertility and lowers that for citizens of foreign origin, thus preventing an objective analysis of the effect of ERDS, which demands accurate information on citizens by COO.

The present study uses the official counts from SB, but in a way that partly circumvents the ethnic mix-up problem. A download January 1st 1979 gave the number of citizens and people of foreign origin with an address in DK and registered in the Central Person Register. Changes in status for 1979 were then checked January 1st 1980 and again each January 1st the following years until January 1st. 2010 with respect to (1) number of foreign citizens the year, (2) *estimated* number of children born to all foreign citizens in DK, (3) number of naturalized individuals, and (4) *estimated* number of children born to all naturalized individuals the year (based on the total birth rates provided by United Nations (UN: http://un.org/esa/) for each of 235 COO), and to the total common mortality rates for DK. The difference between the total population counts and the partly estimated number of citizens of foreign origin is the *estimated* residual number of ethnic Danes.

On January 1st 1980, the birth rates for the 235 COOs and the total common mortality rate in DK constituted the "interest rates" of increases for the status in January 1st 1979. Foreign citizens and naturalized citizens 1979 were then added. This was repeated the following year (1981) based on status per January 1st 1980, and for each ensuing year.

The analysis thus retro-corrected the official population counts 1979–2010 for each of the 235 COOs in a year-by-year fashion, by balancing the ratios of official UN birth rates (b) against the total common mortality rate for DK (d) for the year immediately before, and adding increases in the number of citizens of foreign origin (i_{fo}) and naturalized people (i_{np}) in accordance with the annuity model:

$$\text{Status count } 1979 \times (1 + (b - d)/1.000) + i_{fo} + i_{np}$$

The retro-estimated numbers for 1979–2010 were then used for projections of population growth 2011 to 2072, based on the following assumptions: (1) An average of ethnic Danish net emigration of 2.700 per year for the period of 1997–2007, (2) The UN-recommended birth rates for all developed countries of 9.6, reduced by 1/10 of a point from 2032 and again every seventh year forward (even though we had estimated it to be 9.3 at January 1st 2010 by a weighted average based on the UN-recommended foreign birth rates, (3) The SB registration of population count and the total common birth- and mortality rates in DK (where the total mortality rate was the arithmetic average of the rates 2007–2009), (4) The net number of new immigrants per year for each the 235 COOs (where the average was calculated from the numbers for the latest seven years).

When the annuity approach was used for projection, the last two parts of the formula ($i_{fo} + i_{np}$) were substituted by the number of net immigration per year, that is, 17.037.

National average IQs were taken from Lynn and Vanhanen (2006), weighted separately for each country each year according to its proportional numerical presence in DK, and then the retro-estimated IQs were categorized into 5 IQ bands. A large