

The Silent Rape Epidemic. How the Finns were groomed to love their abusers

An evolutionary explanation of the bizarre tolerance of Muslim rape in Finland

Finland, like England, Sweden, France and many other European nations, has granted asylum to a large number of Muslim immigrants over the past decade. The immigrants are grooming and raping Finnish girls. The media and the government are doing all in their power to suppress this news.

Edward Dutton is a man of many parts, but perhaps the most significant one would be titled "Evolutionary Psychologist." He has lived for a decade and a half in Finland and has watched this particular disaster unfold. It provides him a vehicle for expounding on a large number of themes upon which he has been working for most of his career.

The most central idea is that evolution reached an apex with the Industrial Revolution and has been headed downhill since. This of course is from the perspective that evolution is an end-directed process, pointed towards increasing levels of intelligence, civilization, and human accomplishment. It is actually a blind process; it is our human conceit, our value structure, that concludes that mankind has been improving since we parted company with the chimpanzees 7,000,000 years ago.

On his YouTube channel, Dutton styles himself as "The Jolly Heretic." To say that evolution is going backwards – that we are getting stupider – is a heretical position. It is one that Dutton and his colleague Michael Woodley of Menie present with supporting data from many different types of measures in their book *At Our Wits End - Why We're Becoming Less Intelligent and What it Means for the Future*

Woodley and Dutton represent the new generation of intelligence researchers, disciples of Richard Lynn, Tatu Vanhanen, Helmuth Nyberg, Philippe Rushton and Arthur Jensen among others. They share with their mentors the opprobrium of the politically correct elements within the academic community. In short, just about everybody. But despite the frequency with which they are slandered and vilified, one never sees peer-reviewed publications to refute their conclusions.

Dutton presents two histories of the Finnish nation. First, from the point of view of evolutionary psychology: how did this very unique group of people on the northern fringes of Europe come to be who and where they are? What are their defining characteristics? Secondly, he presents a political history of Finland. He then presents a short analysis of the immigrant populations from the perspective of evolutionary psychology, and draws the conclusion that the tragedy unfolding in Finland today was preordained by the mentalities of the two peoples coming together. He offers a bitter prognosis as to how he thinks it will unfold going forward. Recommend Kevin MacDonald's [\[\[ASIN:B07XXDVVKF Individualism and the Western Liberal Tradition\]\]](#) to put Finnish evolution into a broader context.

To the central theme is that mankind is degenerating – we are becoming less intelligent, and also less adapted in our social organization – there are several corollaries, or subordinate theorems.

The first is that purifying Darwinian evolution, by which the unfit do not survive childhood or at least do not reproduce, has been inoperative since the Industrial Revolution. Prior to the Industrial Revolution the richer elements of society, the smarter ones, had about twice as many children survive to adulthood as the poorer. This has reversed.

It used to be that 40% of the population died in childhood. Those were predominantly individuals with poor resistance to disease and whatever else the environment threw at them. Individuals with mutations, or from families without the resources to take care of them. Now, only 1% of children fail to survive childhood. The deleterious mutations that used to die out with that 40% remain in the population.

Dutton theorizes that this process has not affected the Finns as much as other Europeans because they came late to the party. The Industrial Revolution swept Finland a century or more after Western Europe. He cites this as one of the probable reasons that the Finns have the highest average intelligence of any people in Europe. He hypothesizes that Western Europe may have lost 15 IQ points since the 1880s, the Finns significantly fewer.

The subject of intelligence fascinates Dutton. He remarks that although the Finns have the highest intelligence of any ethnic group in Europe, the lower standard deviation of their very homogeneous population means that there are relatively few geniuses.

This observation warrants some expansion. Though he does not cite the standard deviation, he says it is close to that of the Japanese, which is 13. A caveat – national intelligence figures tend to be fuzzy, and standard deviations perhaps more so.

What are the implications of a lower standard deviation? If the Finns do have an average IQ of 102 and a standard deviation of 13, it would mean that precisely the same percentage of the Finnish population has an IQ of 115 as those on whom the tests are standardized. The latter have an average of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. $13 + 102 = 115$ just as $100 + 15 = 115$.

At levels above 115, the reference population, with an average of 100 and a standard deviation of 15 will be better represented. In round numbers, one and a half times as many at 130, three times as many at 145, eight times as many at 160, and 30 times as many at 175. It's a matter of evolution. You have to be smart to survive the Arctic temperatures, but you don't have to be an Einstein – and Finland didn't spawn Einsteins.

Dutton repeats the point that he makes very well in "At Our Wits End". Geniuses tend to be irascible loners, not particularly good family men. The outsized contributions of men (almost always men) with IQs of 160 and up (my number, not Dutton's) are useful in a large population. They simply get lost in a small population such as that of Finland.

Another point that Dutton might make is that geniuses, however irascible, need to be in contact with other geniuses. They bounce ideas off each other. Finland is isolated geographically and linguistically. There would be no place for a genius to display his talents.

Take for example the Russian polymath Mikhail Lomonosov, who spent a long winter traveling south from the Sea of Murmansk on a sledge full of fish to get to Moscow where he could realize his genius. He had the benefit of the large city – Moscow – and a common language, Russian. Within a couple of years his brilliance was recognized and he was on his way. Likewise, mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan came out of rural India during the British Raj. Had he not spoken English, had the British not been there to (eventually!) recognize his brilliance, he would have died in obscurity. Though he only lived seven years after entering England, it was time enough to establish himself as one of the century's greatest mathematicians and enter the Royal Academy. Place either of these men in rural Finland, with a taciturn, unassertive Finnish personality, and he could well have died in obscurity.

Dutton writes, "European nations had, at least, two evolutionary strategies open to them as means of maximising their genetic fitness: (1) The highly Ethnocentric Strategy, and (2) The Genius Strategy." Finland is the former. It has almost no Nobel Prize winners; those there are almost all Finland Swedes, a small minority but with more typical IQ distribution.

Another recurrent theme in Dutton's writing is the autism – schizophrenia spectrum. Autistic people are highly systematic, but characteristically unable to empathize with other people. They are not good at developing a theory of mind – what other people are thinking. Schizophrenia is at the other end of the scale. Schizophrenics are so attuned to what other people are thinking that they go overboard. A schizoid personality is deemed schizophrenic if they misread social cues and project onto others states of mind that they only imagine.

People at the autistic end of the spectrum tend to display more male characteristics: higher testosterone, more aggressivity, more left-handedness, more atheism. People at the schizophrenic end tend to be more empathetic, more communal minded, more loving and caring, and more religious.

Personality traits are quite heritable. The most common classification of personality traits rates them according to the acronym OCEAN: openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism. The Finns, an isolated, inbred population, tend to lie toward the extremes of each of these "big five" personality traits. They are not at all extroverted, and they are extremely agreeable and conscientious.

Finns are thus the highest in Europe on the traits toward the schizophrenic end of the spectrum. Their national characteristics are a quiet disposition, a reluctance to challenge existing order, a high sense of trust. They are very honest people, and a naïve people. They expect everybody else to be like themselves – like the people that they grow up among.

Philippe Rushton described an r/K distribution of reproductive strategies among people in [[ASIN:0965683621 Race, Evolution and Behavior]]. The r strategy, or fast life history, has individuals mature early, mate casually, and make minimal investments in their children. The r strategy is prevalent where planning ahead is not especially important for survival and the individual can be wiped out by random events beyond his control. In Africa, food is available year-round, but the individual may easily die of a random event such as tropical disease, predation, or tribal warfare.

The converse is the K (German for carrying capacity) theory. This occurs in harsh environments in which intelligent planning is necessary to survive, but random events are less likely to wipe a person out. Finnish winters are tough; preparing to survive the winter is a year-round effort. It requires high intelligence and a great deal of cooperation. It requires a great deal of investment in children, to pass on the societal knowledge. Within Europe, the Finns are uniquely K adapted.

This is the conflict. Resource poor, relatively unintelligent immigrants with an r style life history strategy arrive among the intelligent, open, trusting K strategy Finns. The Finns, anticipating that the newcomers will be like them, extend a generous welcome assuming it will be reciprocated, and assuming that the immigrants will be able to take a productive place in Finnish society. The immigrants, having a low sense of altruism, and a high sense of in group solidarity, look at their hosts as naïve fools. They are willing to take whatever they can get for free. Moreover, they lack the intellect and the temperament to take productive roles in Finnish society.

When it comes to reproduction, the immigrants have nothing to offer a Finnish woman – no money, no status. The only way they are going to be capable of passing on their genes is by rape. That's what they do.

The virtue signaling Finnish elites find it hard to believe that the immigrants would behave so ungratefully. They would hate to admit they made a mistake. Moreover, being elite, they are not in positions to witness the damage. Because everybody is so sold on multiculturalism, they do not want to be the ones to point to the immigrants and say they are causing problems. The result is that they avert their eyes, and the problems go on.

The victims, in Finland and England, are mostly girls from poorer families that may not especially care what their girls do with their free time. These girls seem to be easily enticed by Muslim groomers – "Hey little girl, want some candy?" – or naïve enough to venture into places where they are open to rape.

That concludes a review – an analysis of what is going on in Finland, and an introduction to the hierarchy of Edward Dutton's heretical views, starting with the thesis that purifying Darwinian selection ended with the Industrial Revolution and that both our intelligence and our psychological fitness have been declining since.

This is only the tip of the iceberg. The reader will enjoy the videos on "The Jolly Heretic," Dutton's YouTube channel, and his many other books. Dutton is a bright light in a darkening age. He seems to feel obliged to shed light into every corner, and he does an amazingly good job.