

00:40 we live in a world of culture walls

00:43 don't tree of social justice warriors

00:46 anti-fat activists

00:48 third wave feminists black lives matter

00:51 and so on these people can seem to be

00:54 very angry and forceful with no

00:58 platforming motions and physical

01:00 demonstrations to deny those they

01:02 disagree with the right to speak as well

01:05 as omitting provocative and extreme

01:08 critiques on social media on the other

01:12 hand we also have the outright gamergate

01:15 m-ras mick tao and so on arguing back

01:18 and maintaining a clash between

01:20 progressives and conservatives so what

01:24 is going on is this just some rabbit

01:27 hole our civilization has gone down or

01:30 is there some logic to it how would a

01:33 theoretical historians see these things

01:35 the place I would start is with Jack

01:38 Goldstone's Revolution and rebellion in

01:41 the early modern world gall stone has a

01:45 theory known as structural demographic

01:47 theory which he uses to explain the

01:51 French Revolution of 1789 and the

01:55 English Civil War or great rebellion of

01:58 1642 to 1660 the structural demographic

02:03 theory is basically Malthusian which

02:06 means it's based on the ideas of Thomas

02:08 Malthus

02:09 who was an English clergyman living in

02:11 the 18th 19th cent

02:13 tree what bothered Malthus was that

02:16 population tends to increase much faster

02:19 than the technology needed to support it

02:22 so the number of people we can feed

02:25 depends on our technology in the Old

02:28 Stone Age when humans were foragers

02:30 living directly off the land there

02:33 couldn't be many of them because a large

02:35 population would soon eat everything in

02:37 sight and would have to keep moving

02:40 faster than humanly possible when people

02:45 invented agriculture they could get more

02:47 food from the same amount of land so

02:51 they could feed more people population

02:54 could go up and over the millennia our

02:58 agricultural technology has steadily

03:01 improved and we've been able to support

03:04 larger and larger populations the

03:08 maximum number of people you can support

03:11 with your agricultural technology is

03:14 known as the carrying capacity of the

03:16 land so Malthus observed that carrying

03:20 capacity has increased over history but

03:24 at a rather slow and steady pace on a

03:28 graph it looks something like this on

03:31 the other hand population can grow very

03:34 fast if there's nothing to stop them

03:37 human populations can grow at at least 3

03:40 percent per year which means they can

03:42 double in 25 years a generation so if

03:46 you start with a population of one after

03:49 one generation it will have doubled to

03:51 two after two generations its size will

03:54 be four after three generations 8 16 32

04:00 64 128 256 512 1024 after 10 generations

04:09 it will have increased by a factor of a

04:12 thousand

04:13 on a graph it looks like this this is

04:16 exponential growth if we put the two

04:20 graphs together it's fairly obvious that

04:22 however low the population starts from

04:25 it's soon going to

04:27 shoot past the carrying capacity so

04:29 there will be more people than the land

04:32 can support since you can't have a

04:34 population bigger than the land can

04:36 support not for more than a short while

04:39 something has to give something has to

04:42 hold the population in check

04:45 Malthus suggested that there are two

04:48 kinds of check on population growth

04:50 positive and negative positive checks

04:54 are things that actually kill people off

04:56 once the population has got too big

04:59 famine obviously with not enough food to

05:02 go around but also disease since a big

05:06 population makes it easy for epidemics
05:09 to spread and if people are starving
05:12 their immune systems are probably
05:14 weakened as well and also war because if
05:17 food is scarce people are more likely to
05:20 start fighting over it on the other hand
05:23 if population is close to carrying
05:26 capacity and there is not enough to go
05:29 around people will be poor so they may
05:32 not be able to afford to get married and
05:35 if they do get married they will want
05:37 fewer children these are what Malthus
05:40 called the negative checks nobody
05:43 actually dies but people who might have
05:46 been born and so when population growth
05:50 reaches its limit it can cause a higher
05:53 death rate the positive checks or a
05:55 lower birth rate the negative checks or
05:58 both and as a result population growth
06:02 decreases and may even become negative
06:05 ie with a population crash so by this
06:09 logic we can expect to see Malthusian

06:12 cycles population increases

06:15 exponentially until it hits the carrying

06:17 capacity population stops growing or

06:21 Falls and till it is low enough or

06:23 technology has increased enough that it

06:26 can start growing again and the cycle

06:28 repeats we do actually see these

06:32 Malthusian effects in history for

06:35 example this graph shows the age of

06:37 marriage in the Netherlands

06:39 over a period of a century we can see

06:42 how it goes up and down and that can be

06:45 related to the state of the economy

06:48 similarly this graph from Jack

06:51 gallstones book shows the close

06:53 correlation between population growth

06:55 and wheat prices the interpretation is

06:59 that as population grew there was less

07:02 wheat less food to go around and so it

07:06 became more expensive by the law of

07:08 supply and demand so this is the

07:12 demographic part of structural

07:14 demographic theory it's all about

07:16 population about demographics

07:19 specifically demographic cycles but

07:23 gallstone noticed a problem with this

07:26 theory logically as soon as population

07:29 has decreased even a little relative to

07:33 carrying capacity it should be able to

07:35 start growing again so we should see

07:39 something like this population should

07:41 always be bumping along close to the

07:44 population limit so we shouldn't really

07:47 see any cycles or if there are cycles

07:50 they should be very short but this isn't

07:53 what happens as seen in this graph which

07:56 covers 300 years the cycle is quite

08:00 leisurely and in general gall stone

08:02 found that the down swings lasted a lot

08:05 longer than you would expect it seems

08:08 that after population has hit carrying

08:11 capacity and begun to fall it takes a

08:14 rather long time before it recovers and

08:17 goes back on the track of exponential

08:20 growth so gulstan argued that there is

08:24 another process involved one that causes

08:27 these extended down swings this is

08:30 called elite overproduction so what is

08:34 this all about

08:35 well when population is close to

08:38 carrying capacity there are too many

08:40 people and this means not only that food

08:43 is scarce but also that jobs may be

08:46 scarce in economists terms there is an

08:50 abundant supply of labour and by the

08:53 loras

08:54 demands that makes labor cheap in other

08:57 words people will work for less with too

09:00 many people chasing not enough jobs they

09:03 will be desperate for work and will

09:05 accept lower wages so during the

09:09 overpopulation phases of the Malthusian

09:11 cycle we should find that wages fall

09:15 more precisely it is real wages that

09:18 fall sometimes it's not that wages

09:21 actually fall in money terms instead the

09:24 price of everything goes up so that the
09:27 purchasing power of people's wages goes
09:30 down it makes little difference where
09:32 the wages fall or prices go up the end
09:36 result is that people can't get as much
09:38 for their money and they are worse off
09:41 so we talk about Falls in real wages
09:45 what wages are actually worth in your
09:47 pocket now while Falls in real wages are
09:51 bad for workers they are very good for
09:54 the elite when labor is cheap it means
09:57 they don't need to pay their workers so
09:59 much or they can hire more workers for
10:02 the same amount of money so while the
10:05 population in general is worse off the
10:08 elite are better off and because they
10:11 are better off they are likely to marry
10:14 earlier and have bigger families so when
10:18 ordinary people are struggling due to
10:20 overpopulation the elite is booming not
10:24 only does the elite join in the general
10:26 overpopulation but it increases faster

10:29 than the general population so this is

10:33 the structural part of Goldstone's

10:35 theory there is a change in the social

10:38 structure with the elite coming to make

10:41 up a larger fraction of the whole

10:43 society the problem with this expansion

10:47 of the elite is that society only has

10:50 room for a certain number of elite as

10:52 the elite expands there is growing

10:55 pressure to find roles for them all so

10:58 that they can enjoy the status they

11:00 expect to give a concrete illustration

11:03 suppose that in some historical society

11:06 they

11:07 1,000 noble families and suppose that in

11:11 normal times each noble family produces

11:14 on average roughly one male heir only a

11:18 few families produce a second son so

11:21 let's say on average there are twenty

11:23 second son's in each generation then the

11:26 one thousand first Sons are okay because

11:28 they can inherit the noble title from

11:31 their fathers they have a definite role

11:33 within the elite but the second sons are

11:36 in a more precarious position they don't

11:39 really have a role and they are in

11:41 danger of falling out of the elite but

11:44 what tends to happen is that the second

11:46 sons find prestigious roles as

11:48 government bureaucrats or as bishops in

11:52 the church or military commanders in

11:54 general we can say that they find a

11:57 purpose in life as officials of the

12:00 state the state steps in to provide the

12:04 excess elite with positions appropriate

12:07 for their status and that of course

12:09 costs money because they need salaries

12:12 sufficient to support elite lifestyles

12:16 now suppose that the elite expands by

12:19 the mechanism we have just discussed ie

12:22 in a period of overpopulation and

12:25 falling real wages the elite experiences

12:29 a boom let's say that instead of twenty

12:32 second sons there are now more like 200

12:34 second sons in every generation this

12:37 means that the number of elite has

12:40 expanded from 1020 to 1200 an increase

12:44 of roughly 20% again the 1,000 firstborn

12:48 sons are okay inheriting their father's

12:50 positions this doesn't change but the

12:53 number of superfluous elite has changed

12:55 dramatically from 20 to 200 ten times as

13:00 many or an increase of nine hundred

13:02 percent so the effect of elite expansion

13:05 on the pressure force states apply

13:08 positions is much greater than you might

13:10 expect even though the elite has only

13:13 expanded by 20% the number of the elite

13:16 seeking state positions has increased by

13:19 900 percent

13:21 in other words elite over-expansion puts

13:23 a great burden on the government and on

13:26 state institutions to absorb the excess

13:29 with appropriate roles and that nine

13:32 hundred percent increase in the number

13:34 of elite seeking such roles means a nine

13:38 hundred percent increase in the cost to
13:40 the state to fund these roles as the
13:44 elite continues to expand and the state
13:47 struggles to find roles for them all
13:48 perhaps having to downgrade the pay and
13:52 status of many of the officials you get
13:55 an intense competition for these
13:57 positions so the elite which was
14:00 formerly quite cohesive bonded together
14:02 by marriage and class interests is
14:05 increasingly divided against itself with
14:09 individuals and factions vying to keep
14:12 their power and privileges one of the
14:15 visible signs of this is what is called
14:17 credentialing a new emphasis on getting
14:20 credentials which particularly means
14:23 academic qualifications in the old days
14:26 when most of the elite youth could
14:29 expect to inherit their parents wealth
14:32 and status they didn't bother to go to
14:34 university but with over-expansion the
14:38 elite youth increasingly get themselves

14:40 degrees and diplomas to give them a
14:43 better chance in the competition for
14:45 state offices this graph shows the
14:48 fluctuation in student numbers at Oxford
14:51 University between 1500 and 1850 it
14:56 peaked in the middle of the 17th century
14:58 precisely when there was a population
15:01 crisis and a great expansion of the
15:03 elite resulting in the English Civil War
15:06 after the crisis passed into the 18th
15:09 century university attendants fell again
15:12 now this is the crux of Goldstone's
15:15 theory he says that revolutions never
15:18 occurred just because the masses are
15:21 unhappy Malthusian overpopulation may
15:25 make people poor and distressed and
15:27 there may be local unrest but the elite
15:31 controls the army and has all the power
15:34 and provided it stays United and
15:36 supports the state the state and the
15:39 elite together can always keep down the
15:41 masses the problem only comes when there

15:45 is this intra elite competition when the
15:48 elite is divided against itself at war
15:52 with itself you get what structural
15:54 demographic Theory calls a counter elite
15:57 these are people who because of their
15:59 birth and upbringing feel that they have
16:02 an entitlement to elite positions but
16:05 who miss out because of the intense
16:07 competition or at least don't get
16:10 positions as good as they think they
16:12 deserve these counter elite are very
16:16 dangerous they are like people who
16:18 expected to be invited to the banquet
16:21 but weren't and in their kind of jealous
16:25 rage they are ready to rip away the
16:28 tablecloths and send all the dishes
16:31 clattering to the floor if they can't
16:34 get a seat at the banquet then no one
16:36 will they are ready to destroy the whole
16:39 thing we can think of it in terms of the
16:43 social pyramid that goes back to
16:45 Machiavelli society consists of the one

16:49 the ruler the state the few the elite

16:52 and the many the masses the common

16:55 people any two of these can dominate the

16:58 other if either the masses are happy or

17:01 the elite are happy they will align with

17:04 the state and it doesn't matter whether

17:06 the other is happy or not but when the

17:10 many is unhappy and the few is unhappy

17:12 then they combine together in their

17:15 unhappiness and they can overthrow the

17:18 one the state so you get a political

17:21 revolution so in Goldstone's theory if

17:24 you want to explain when social

17:26 breakdowns occur like the French

17:28 Revolution or the English Civil War you

17:31 need to look at two things the mass

17:34 mobilization potential which measures

17:37 the stress of ordinary people due to

17:40 food shortages and falling wages and the

17:44 elite mobilization potential which

17:47 measures the

17:48 stress among the elite due to over

17:51 expansion and competition for status but

17:55 there's also a third thing called state

17:57 fiscal distress this is a measure of the

18:01 state's ability to balance its budget to

18:04 meet its financial obligations as I said

18:08 when the elite is expanding the state

18:10 needs to find positions to keep them all

18:13 happy and this gets expensive

18:16 it also comes at what is a bad time

18:19 anyway because society generally is poor

18:22 and stressed out so it's harder for the

18:25 state to raise taxes and it also

18:28 probably needs to spend more on poor

18:30 relief and on police and security to

18:33 keep down the potential for crime and

18:36 disorder so the state is between a rock

18:39 and a hard place and it gets to the

18:41 point where something has to give it

18:44 can't afford to keep the elite happy and

18:47 alleviate hunger and suppress unrest and

18:50 these problems of funding the state

18:53 contribute to its collapse

18:56 so Goldstone's Theory involves these

18:59 three factors and he multiplies them

19:02 together to get what he calls the

19:04 political stress index psi the PSI

19:08 equals mass mobilization potential times

19:11 elite mobilization potential times state

19:14 fiscal distress since psi spells out the

19:18 Greek letter sy he also writes it that

19:21 way sy equals $M \cdot MP \cdot e \cdot MP \cdot s \cdot FD$

19:25 and what he shows is that sy calculated

19:29 in this way reached a peak in England

19:32 just at the time of the English Civil

19:34 War when the parliamentarian army under

19:37 Oliver Cromwell overthrew King Charles

19:40 and eventually beheaded him the war

19:43 broke out in 1642 and King Charles was

19:47 beheaded in 1649 the pub named the Royal

19:50 Oak refers to the incident after the

19:53 Battle of Worcester in 1651 when

19:57 Charles's son Charles a second escaped

19:59 by hiding in an oak tree

20:01 and eventually got away to France

20:04 Cromwell willed the country as a kind of
20:06 dictator until he died in 1658 by this
20:11 time people were getting fed up with
20:13 parliamentary rule and in 1660 the
20:16 monarchy was restored and Charles the
20:19 second returned from France to be king
20:21 in the same way Goldstone shows that the
20:25 site index reached a peak in France just
20:28 at the outbreak of the French Revolution
20:31 as is well known that led to a lot of
20:34 turmoil with factions fighting each
20:36 other and decapitations with the
20:39 guillotine in France the monarchy was
20:42 also eventually restored but that didn't
20:44 work out and today France is a republic
20:48 so Goldstone's structural demographic
20:51 theory seems to work and it also
20:54 explains why the Malthusian cycles last
20:57 a long time
20:58 rather than population quickly
21:01 recovering so it tracks along with the
21:03 growth of carrying capacity because the

21:07 problem is not just overpopulation the
21:09 whole of society breaks down and there
21:12 is civil war and widespread disruption
21:15 and it takes a generation or more for
21:19 that to work itself out and for the
21:22 elite to shrink back to a more
21:25 manageable level the theoretical
21:28 historians Peter Turchin and Sergey
21:31 Nefer daf have taken this structural
21:33 demographic theory and applied it to a
21:36 whole range of cases and shown that it
21:39 holds up very well they consider four
21:42 societies England France ancient Rome
21:47 and Russia and for each Society they
21:50 consider two successive periods for
21:53 example in England they consider the
21:55 Middle Ages and the Wars of the Roses as
21:57 well as the Tudor Stuart period and the
22:00 English Civil War considered by Jack
22:02 Goldstone what they do is assemble lots
22:06 of Statistics
22:07 to calculate the various ingredients of

22:10 psy for example this chart of
22:13 enrollments at Oxford Univ
22:15 is from their book in every case they
22:18 show there is this clear
22:20 structural demographic cycle which
22:23 operates the way I have described
22:25 population expands until it reaches the
22:28 Malthusian limit the carrying capacity
22:31 and you have overpopulation this means
22:36 wage is full and labor is cheap which
22:39 gives you a high mass mobilization
22:41 potential but it also allows the elite
22:44 to expand as a result of which there is
22:47 increased elite competition so you have
22:51 a high elite mobilization potential and
22:54 these changes in society impoverishment
22:58 and elite competition mean that the
23:00 state has falling revenues from taxation
23:03 coupled with increasing obligations and
23:06 expenditure leading to high state fiscal
23:10 distress it all ends in tears with
23:14 political breakdown and population

23:16 collapse a crash and reset taking you
23:20 back to under population a small elite
23:22 etc and this situation allows population
23:26 to grow again and it's a case of rinse
23:29 and repeat
23:30 Peter Turchin has also written a book
23:32 applying the theory to the United States
23:35 he finds that the American Civil War can
23:39 be explained as a classic example of a
23:43 structural demographic cycle and the
23:45 u.s. is now in another cycle which is
23:49 heading towards its own crunch and
23:51 crisis according to Turton's analysis
23:54 the structural demographic cycle used to
23:56 take two or three centuries from start
23:59 to finish but with the increased pace of
24:02 modern life
24:02 this has speeded up and the cycle now
24:05 takes about a century and a half by that
24:09 reckoning the u.s. is getting pretty
24:11 close to a new political breakdown and
24:14 social calamity whatever form that might

24:16 take pretty much the same thing applies

24:20 to the whole of the West it's not

24:23 necessarily the population has been

24:25 expanding rapidly in recent decades as

24:28 no Western populations are aging and

24:30 fertility is declining though growth is

24:34 still quite strong in some parts the

24:36 population of the UK was 56 million in

24:39 the 1970s and is 66 million today

24:43 and is expected to reach 72 million by

24:47 the year 2040 but it's not just about

24:50 population growth it's also that

24:52 carrying capacity hasn't been increasing

24:54 as fast because technology is growing

24:58 more slowly to give an example humans

25:01 landed on the moon 50 years ago but

25:04 spaceflight remains a marginal activity

25:06 with just a few astronauts in space at a

25:09 time compare that with the way in 50

25:12 years you went from the Wright Flyer the

25:16 first powered aircraft to a global

25:18 airline industry already carrying tens

25:21 of millions of people a year if you look
25:24 at the Wikipedia inventions timeline
25:27 which I know isn't 100% reliable but
25:30 gives you a flavor of the issue it turns
25:33 out the peak decade for inventions was
25:36 the 1960s and that is followed by the
25:39 1900s and the 1860s rather than by more
25:43 recent decades if we had to continue to
25:46 develop spaceflight and lunar
25:48 exploration that would have created lots
25:51 of jobs as well as opened up new
25:53 resources including abundant solar
25:56 energy and metal ores and other valuable
25:59 raw materials on the moon and that would
26:04 have absorbed the increase in population
26:07 but that hasn't happened carrying
26:10 capacity hasn't expanded fast enough to
26:13 support population growth so Western
26:16 countries look as though they are in the
26:19 overpopulation phase of the Malthusian
26:22 structural demographic cycle there are
26:26 various signs of that which Turchin

26:29 describes in great detail in his book

26:31 for example real wages have been falling

26:35 and it's not difficult to find headlines

26:38 about middle classes feeling the pinch

26:41 and particularly about young people not

26:44 being able to expect the kind of

26:46 lifestyles their parents enjoyed so

26:50 labor has got cheaper and it is boom

26:53 time for the top elite with pay gaps

26:55 widening at the bottom though there is

26:58 growing mass mobilization potential most

27:01 visibly in France recently but also

27:04 elsewhere under the surface as people

27:07 struggle with debt and job insecurity

27:09 the yellow vest seemed to have come into

27:13 existence because of new taxes which

27:16 would increase an already painful cost

27:19 of living I travelled to France quite

27:22 regularly and food prices there are high

27:25 definitely higher than in the UK

27:28 overpopulation falling standards of

27:31 living rising food prices it's all

27:34 pretty classic from a structural

27:36 demographic point of view at the same

27:39 time we see a rise in credentialing an

27:42 indication of growing elite competition

27:45 in the UK University attendance has

27:49 expanded dramatically over the last few

27:51 decades student numbers have almost

27:54 doubled in just one generation since the

27:57 1990s so population has increased by 15%

28:01 in that time but the number of students

28:05 has increased by almost 100 percent a

28:08 classic example of elite over-expansion

28:11 Peter Turchin presents a telling series

28:14 of graphs showing the starting salaries

28:17 of American law school graduates from

28:20 1991 to 2000 in the 1990s there was a

28:25 fairly even distribution but by the year

28:28 2000 there was a separation into winners

28:31 and losers the implication is that the

28:34 people on these high salaries have made

28:37 it into the real elite but the people on

28:40 these lower salaries are kind of semi

28:43 failures not doing so well in the

28:45 competition for elite status given all

28:49 this we could see sjw social justice

28:52 warriors as a counter elite

28:55 they are typically University educated

28:57 reasonably intelligent ambitious young

29:00 people but they are resentful or

29:02 pessimistic about their chances of

29:04 getting into the elite they consider

29:07 themselves entitled to membership of the

29:10 elite but they sense that the

29:12 opportunities aren't there the state

29:15 doesn't have the resources to absorb

29:18 them properly into the establishment and

29:20 since they seem destined to remain

29:23 outside it they put themselves in

29:26 opposition to it as would be predicted

29:29 by structural demographic Theory they

29:32 want to tear down the existing

29:34 establishment if they can't be a part of

29:38 it they want to destroy it smash the

29:40 patriarchy end white supremacy

29:44 heterosexual white males are of course
29:47 their primary targets because they are
29:49 the visible face of the elite that has
29:53 dominated the recent centuries of the
29:55 structural demographic cycle SJW ism is
29:59 all about D legitimizing that elite and
30:02 challenging its right to its position
30:05 there's also a parallel between sjw's
30:09 and the Puritans
30:11 who grew in numbers before the English
30:13 Civil War Puritans came to dominate
30:16 Parliament and criticize the king and it
30:20 was when Charles tried to arrest some of
30:22 them that war broke out
30:24 so Puritanism was part of the final
30:27 stage of the structural demographic
30:29 cycle ie the stage of overpopulation
30:33 falling incomes and elite over-expansion
30:36 just as I'm suggesting sjw attitudes are
30:39 today in both cases there is a lack of
30:43 tolerance for human frailty and
30:45 imperfections for the fact that people

30:47 might be rude or offensive a bit racist

30:51 a bit sexist instead there is an urge to

30:54 purify society to eradicate wrong

30:57 behaviors and wrong thinking

30:59 the Puritans banned Christmas gambling

31:03 and mixed dancing to them ridding the

31:06 world of things that were

31:09 incorrect to others taking the fun out

31:11 of life and today people might see sjws

31:16 as taking the fun out of things in the

31:18 campaign to make everyone a better

31:20 person but sjws are not necessarily the

31:24 only kind of counter elite nor perhaps

31:27 the most effective some would see

31:30 president Trump and Nigel Farage as

31:32 counter elite figures outside the

31:35 existing establishment challenging its

31:38 cozy arrangements disrupting the

31:41 consensus president Trump with his

31:43 threat to drain the swamp and Nigel

31:47 Farage delivering brexit breaking up the

31:49 European Union against the wishes of the

31:52 political and business elite to the
31:56 establishment these are dangerous Pied
31:58 Piper figures who have exploited mass
32:01 discontent to attack and overthrow the
32:05 state or at least overthrow the existing
32:08 state of affairs and if structural
32:11 demographic theory is correct there
32:14 should be more to come because the cycle
32:17 isn't over yet we should expect a
32:19 full-blown political crisis something of
32:22 the order of the Civil War English or
32:25 American and then a general breakdown
32:28 and reset and this brings us to Mik tau
32:32 men going their own way we know from the
32:36 theory that we should see population
32:38 falling back from the Malthusian limit
32:41 that can be through malthus's positive
32:44 checks an increase in the death rate
32:46 from poverty and violence or preferably
32:50 it can be through malthus's negative
32:53 checks a decrease in the birth rate now
32:57 the point of Mik tau is for men to avoid

32:59 marriage and families above all to avoid

33:03 having children so-called Mik town monks

33:06 against having sexual relations or any

33:09 kind of contact with women this is based

33:12 on the perception that interactions with

33:15 women have become dangerous for men

33:18 and that fatherhood is definitely a bad

33:21 deal for men as there is a high

33:23 statistical likelihood they will lose

33:25 custody of their children while being

33:28 required to pay crippling rates of child

33:31 support now such a movement among men is

33:35 obviously detrimental to the birthrate

33:38 perhaps it can be compensated to some

33:41 extent by women having artificial

33:44 insemination but that's also under

33:47 threat at least in the UK where removal

33:50 of anonymity for sperm donors has led to

33:54 a drastic drop in the number of

33:56 volunteers and in any case young women

34:00 are tending to put their careers ahead

34:02 of having children so it cuts the other

34:05 way to feminist ideas are also

34:08 restricting the birthrate the upshot is

34:11 that McDow and feminism its counterpart

34:15 are serving the classic function of

34:18 Malthusian negative checks they may have

34:22 various particular causes and ideologies

34:26 doesn't matter they are arriving just on

34:29 cue in the structural demographic cycle

34:32 something like Mik tau is precisely what

34:36 we should expect and we've been here

34:39 before as the Roman Empire went into

34:42 terminal decline birth rates plummeted

34:45 and a contributory factor was the

34:48 growing tendency for people to become

34:51 monks this began with Sant Antoni in

34:55 Egypt in the third to fourth century and

34:57 became something of a craze women joined

35:01 it to in the middle of the fourth

35:03 century a rich widow founded three

35:06 monasteries for women at Bethlehem and

35:08 one for men so McDowell monks feminists

35:13 and sjw's see themselves as driven by

35:17 particular motives to reject joy no

35:20 centrist institutions to fight male

35:23 privilege and white domination of

35:25 course there are real issues at stake

35:28 but the way these ideologies lead to be

35:31 havea that matches what we expect from

35:34 structural demographic theory suggests

35:37 it that some presumably subconscious

35:39 level the ideologies have been shaped by

35:43 the features of this stage of the

35:45 Malthusian cycle feelings of

35:48 impoverishment intensified elite

35:51 competition and over stretch of state

35:54 resources Mik tau and the rest think and

35:58 act as they do for the reasons they give

36:01 but it seems that society has this

36:03 amazing capacity for self regulation

36:06 which means that overpopulation results

36:10 in people having experiences behaviors

36:13 and opinions that inevitably cause

36:17 population to fall back