

The racist demographics behind Bush's new world order

by Hassan Ahmed and Joseph Brewda

In 1988, the Reagan-Bush administration released a military strategy document which defines Third World population growth as a threat to U.S. national security and expresses the hope that the spread of AIDS may be a possible remedy. "If the number of infected increased to 20% of the world's population," the document states, "the delayed deaths could begin to cancel global population growth."

Although the section of the document which deals with this supposed demographic threat is still classified, a summary of its contents appeared in the spring 1989 issue of the *Washington Quarterly*, the organ of the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), under the title "Global Demographic Trends to the Year 2010: Implications for U.S. Security."

The authors of the overall study, entitled "Discriminate Deterrence," are former Reagan-Bush officials Fred Iklé and Albert Wohlstetter. Both are followers of the Kissinger school of diplomacy, which guided the second Reagan administration in particular, and still guides the Bush regime. The demographic arguments of the document, not surprisingly, originate in a series of National Security Council (NSC) memoranda authored by Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft in 1974-77, which demand that "draconian measures" be taken to stop Third World population growth.

The special working group which drafted the demographic section of the report was led by Gregory D. Foster, a professor of sociology at the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency's National Defense University, and Ambassador Marshall Green, who ran NSC population policy under Kissinger and Scowcroft. Another member of the group, Abdel R. Omran of Johns Hopkins University, received a grant from the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) in 1989 to write an Islamic religious primer which claimed that, contrary to the general belief among Muslims, Islam is doctrinally bound to advocate birth control and abortion. This special working group was attached to the Pentagon.

Defending the 'Great White Race'

In their CSIS summary, authors Foster et al. report that they had found that, despite population control measures,

"the absolute size of the world's population will continue to grow dramatically." Their security concern, the authors state, is that "93% of the growth between now [1989] and then [2010] will be in the less developed countries." Whereas LDCs represent slightly less than 76% of current world population (9% higher than in 1950), the authors find, "fully 81% of the population two decades from now will reside in the Third World. . . . Generally speaking, demographic developments promise to have a material effect on the general complexion of the world over the next two decades."

In his 1974 memorandum, "Implications of Worldwide Population Growth for U.S. Security and Overseas Interests," Kissinger listed 13 Third World countries which required special U.S. targeting because of such concerns. These countries—India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mexico, Indonesia, Brazil, the Philippines, Thailand, Egypt, Turkey, Ethiopia, and Colombia—have continued as top targets of the Reagan and Bush administrations.

The Philippines, for example, which more than doubled its population in the last 25 years, reaching 61.5 million in 1988, "is projected to be almost 107 million by 2010." Indonesia "will add 100 million people between 1988 and 2020."

Mexico and Brazil are still increasing their populations, Foster et al. find, despite the fact that the U.S. AID sterilized 44% of Brazil's women since the 1960s. "By the end of the century," the report laments, "Brazil's population should approach 180 million; Mexico's 110 million." "Whereas in 1950," the report adds, "the U.S. population almost equaled that of all of Latin America . . . by the end of the century Latin America will have twice as many people as the United States."

The report expresses particular concern about Nigeria. "By 2035," it states, "Nigeria is expected to surpass both the United States and the Soviet Union to become the third largest country in the world."

For the authors, the rise of population in the Third World has immediate military implications. "One of the most important issues in the years ahead will be the extent to which demographic developments are likely to affect the size and composition of military establishments around the world."

Further, “declining fertility rates will make it increasingly difficult for the United States and its NATO allies and the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies alike to maintain military forces at current levels.” This, the authors note, is in contrast to the non-white populations of the world, where “exceptionally high birth rates . . . could lead to expanded military establishments in affected countries.”

The authors worry that Third World “military establishments may have a built-in momentum to capitalize on unused manpower for purposes of both internal and external security.” They warn that this might “produce shifts in the international balance of power.”

Advanced sector decline seems irreversible

This perceived problem is exacerbated by the relative decline in population of the countries of the northern hemisphere. “Today the United States is the fourth most populous country in the world.” This cannot last. The U.S. population, as a percentage of the total world population, has “declined from 6% in 1950 to 5% in 1988 and will drop to 4% by 2010.”

Although immigration might “account for one fifth or more of U.S. population growth in future years,” the study notes, these immigrants will increasingly be non-white. Moreover, these non-white immigrants, like indigenous racial minorities, will outbreed white Americans.

“Hispanic persons could account for between 20 to 54% of U.S. population growth over the next 25 years,” through such immigration, the authors report. “In 1985 persons of Spanish origin represented about 7% of the [U.S.] population,” and “this figure is likely to increase to 11% by 2010.” But that is not the only concern of the authors: Blacks and Asian Americans are also rapidly increasing as percentage of the U.S. population. “By 2010, white non-Hispanic persons will represent 68-73% of the population, compared with 78% in 1985.”

The authors report that the Soviet Union faces similar demographic “problems.” Whereas the Soviet Union had accounted for 7.2% of the world’s population in 1950, it will only account for 4.8% by 2010. And, as in the United States, there will be a relatively greater increase in non-white nationals.

“By 2010 the U.S.S.R. will be a completely different country due to ethnic reconfiguration,” the study finds. “Although Russians will remain the dominant nationality, low fertility and a relatively high death rate will reduce their share of total population from 52% in 1979 to a projected 47% in 2000 to a mere 32% in 2050.” Among these “ominous” demographic trends, the authors claim, is that “in 1970, 19% of potential draftees came from Muslim republics; by 2000 their share is projected to be 33%.” This will “strain the Soviet system increasingly.”

Within Western Europe, a similar process holds. “By 2025 four important Western European states now among

the 16 most populous nations in the world—West Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and France—will plummet in ranking,” the study finds. “France is expected to rank 25th by that time; the others will rank yet lower.”

Yet as white Europe declines, brown Europe—that is Turkey—a member of NATO—will increase its population, and consequently its relative military weight. By 2025, the report states, Turkey’s population will have increased by 54%. The white German population, by contrast, will absolutely decline in the same period. The authors state that “NATO authorities” will have to face the troublesome question as to whether an expanded role for Turkish troops within NATO is “feasible” or “viable.”

The ‘solution’: AIDS

Like Lord Bertrand Russell, who looked to epidemics as a means to keep the “colored” races down, the authors of the report look to disease, particularly AIDS, as a remedy. “AIDS, which is so prevalent in East and Central Africa, is the greatest unknown that could invalidate any population projections for the region,” and for the Third World as a whole.

In the concluding section of the study, entitled “Confronting the Challenge” the authors state: “The World Health Organization estimates that 5-10 million people are infected with the virus worldwide, a count that could reach as high as 100 million by 1991. Some analysts argue that if 100 million people were infected, total deaths from AIDS in the 1990s could be 50 million. The number of infected then could double several more times after that and wipe out some countries in 10 to 20 years. If the number of infected increased to 20% of the world’s population, the delayed deaths could begin to cancel global population growth.”

‘More bang for the buck’

“Already,” the study adds, “the United States has embarked on an era of constrained resources. It thus becomes more important than ever to do those things that will provide more bang for every buck spent on national security. To claim that decreased defense spending must lead to strategic debilitation is fatuous. Rather, policymakers must anticipate events and conditions before they occur. They must employ all the instruments of statecraft at their disposal, development assistance and population planning every bit as much as new weapons systems.”

In an interview with *EIR* in February 1990, Fred Iklé confirmed that the military strategy report’s findings had been adopted by the Bush administration. When asked whether the December 1989 invasion of Panama was the sort of war that the report had envisioned, Iklé responded: “Yes. The question of the need to prepare for war in the Third World was elaborated in follow-on reports to ‘Discriminate Deterrence’ that were prepared by the same team. Panama is an example of what we were talking about.”