
The Global 2000 Connection

Eximbank to fund labor-intensive projects as 'population policy'?

by Kathy Burdman

William H. Draper III, the Reagan administration's nominee as head of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, plans to "reorient U.S. export policy . . . to reduce excess Third World population," Draper aide Sharon Camp confirmed to an interviewer this week. The Draper Eximbank, said Camp, who is director of education for the Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund, will halt current programs that finance exports of U.S. heavy industrial goods and foodstuffs to the developing sector, "because industrialization means a buildup of population."

Instead, the Eximbank would shift backing to the major U.S. transnational oil and raw materials corporations, to fund their new drive for strategic minerals projects in the Third World. "But I must stress that this is primarily a population policy, not a strategic minerals policy per se," Camp asserted.

This statement is accurate. The corporate backers of the ballyhoo around strategic minerals have little interest in developing raw materials at all.

While the metals giant Allegheny-Ludlum and the defense conglomerate United Technologies (the latter chaired by Haig in 1979-80) have been most vocal in warning that Third World unrest threatens the U.S. strategic materials supply there, the real movers behind the materials debate are the hard-core ideological supporters of Global 2000. According to the Committee for the Year 2000, the support group for Global 2000, Alexander Haig is giving full support to the State Department's Office of Population Affairs in its execution of Global 2000 policy.

Action for World Development

The lobbying for the strategic materials/population reduction push will be overseen by a new corporate front, called Action for World Development, which is now being formed to "reorient U.S. policy around the Third World population issue," according to Sharon Camp. Originally labeled the "Committee for Global Survival," the group is an official Global 2000 support committee, "formed to deal specifically with advocating Global 2000 kinds of issues in Congress," as Russell Train, head of the U.S. branch of the World Wildlife

Fund and an initiator of Global 2000, put it in a Jan. 23 speech. Action for World Development "will be a committee of distinguished Americans, led by 60 or so corporate executives," said Camp. "We dropped the 'Global Survival' because it offended some people." The official founders include the leading Global 2000 support groups:

- **The Committee for the Year 2000**, the lobbying group for Global 2000, cochaired by Arco's Robert O. Anderson and Russell Train, which includes Cyrus Vance, initiator of the report, which his State Department published in the summer of 1980.

- **The Global Tomorrow Committee**, the new "citizens' committee for Global 2000," with more than 2,000 environmentalist groups in its membership.

- **The Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund**, founded by William Draper III's father (see box).

- **The U.S. Chamber of Commerce.**

- **The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.**

- **The United Nations Association.**

Multinational executives slated to join the Action group now reportedly include Robert O. Anderson; George Schulz, vice-chairman of Bechtel Corporation; William Agee, president of Bendix Corporation; J. Irwin Miller, chairman of Cummings Engine; Edward Schlage, president of Caterpillar Tractor; and Robert Fluor, chairman of Fluor Corporation. Incoming U.S. Chamber of Commerce president Donald Kendall of Pepsico is giving "direct support" to the effort, according to Paul Gibson, a San Francisco consultant and U.S. Chamber organizer for the Action group.

David Rockefeller has also called for the formation of such a corporate group. At a dinner for outgoing World Bank president Robert McNamara at New York's River Club last week, Rockefeller called for a "blue-ribbon panel of American opinionmakers" to "reassess" all American foreign aid and credit programs, including the World Bank and Export-Import Bank. Rockefeller "is working with us. It's an idea whose time has come," said Gibson.

Action for World Development plans a high-powered lobbying effort around the Foreign Assistance Act

on Capitol Hill to try to turn the U.S. foreign aid program, including bilateral aid, the Agency for International Development, and the World Bank and other multilateral bodies, into a huge financial pool for this policy. Gibson foresees a major new U.S. program to set up "labor-intensive" construction of mines, ports, railroads, and highway infrastructure.

Robert Keating, a strategic minerals consultant to the Action group, was more explicit. "In order to slow population growth, it will be necessary to provide [labor-intensive] jobs," he stated. A. W. Clausen, the Bank of America chairman who becomes World Bank chief on June 1, can convince the President to accept the facility, Gibson claims. "We're starting our first meetings in Reagan country with people who can talk to the kitchen cabinet and Reagan himself. Paul Balance of the Carnegie Endowment is flying out to San Francisco March 25-27 to brief corporate chairmen" on Action for World Development, and will meet with all the top construction and minerals companies. George Shultz, Robert Fluor, and top executives of Utah International, Kaiser Engineering, Santa Fe International, and the Ralph M. Parsons Company are lined up for briefings, he said. It remains to be seen how many of these corporations will actually join the Global 2000 effort.

Documentation

Below are excerpts from an interview with Robert Keating, strategic minerals consultant to Action for World Development. Mr. Keating was a consultant to Director of Intelligence William B. Casey, who headed the Reagan transition team's strategic minerals task force.

Q: Action For World Development is organizing corporate support for Global 2000 on the grounds that overpopulation in the Third World threatens strategic minerals. What sort of minerals policy do you recommend?

A: The major problem in the Third World is population growth, this is very true. But in order to slow population growth, it will be necessary to provide jobs; that is the way to deal with the population problem. Strategic minerals development in these countries must be more geared to labor-intensive jobs development. Right now in most countries, companies go in and just take out the minerals, which by itself provides very few jobs. And they aren't labor-intensive enough.

Secondly, Third World strategic minerals projects, as they stand now, are too energy-intensive. They use too much energy in mining and in smelting processes. These countries are importing too much energy, and this must be reduced. They must rely on indigenous energy resources, and programs to develop those resources will

also generate the needed jobs. They will have to rely on solar power, domestic hydroelectricity, coal and so forth.

To change the way strategic resources have been developed, these countries must work with the multinational corporations to form international consortia with the U.S. private sector, to build boarder-based infrastructure and domestic energy sectors around the minerals projects, to develop domestic construction industries, and deal with the population problem through this sort of labor-intensive job creation.

From a recent interview with Paul Gibson of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco:

Q: What is the interest of corporations involved in Action for World Development in the Global 2000 report?

A: The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is helping the Draper Fund and the Committee on the Year 2000 to form Action for World Development because we need to mount a major lobbying campaign to support the Foreign Assistance Act and U.S. foreign aid programs for the Third World generally, which are in great danger of being reduced. Now of course I've read Global 2000; it's a very important report because overpopulation is the worst problem in the Third World and threatens the interests of the United States. We fully understand the aims of Global 2000, and I'm a great believer in the report. But I told Sharon Camp at the Draper Fund, "Sharon, don't send that propaganda to the corporations. They don't need the humanistic rationalizations, they're interested in making a buck."

Q: I understand corporations interested in strategic raw materials would back Global 2000?

A: That's why we're bringing the debate down to earth and lobbying for the Foreign Assistance Act. If this administration wants to have a strategic minerals policy, we can't do without U.S. government support. We don't just need to save the foreign aid program. We need to totally reorient U.S. foreign aid and programs like the Export-Import Bank toward major projects for the extraction of oil and other strategic raw materials like cobalt, titanium, and even copper. The corporations want to go in there and get those resources, and to do this, we need big government money—AID, expanded World Bank, the works. We have to go back to the days when the government went out of its way to help the private corporations.

It boils down to one thing—we can't get at those resources without *infrastructure*. For every ton of copper I take out of the ground, I need to build 10 tons of ports, railroads, highways, hospitals, and other infrastructure to go in there and get at the stuff. This is what the government should pay for, by backing up the World Bank and anyone else who wants to build infrastructure.

I'd go further, and say the U.S. government and the international agencies must start making direct loans, come in on the raw materials projects themselves, and do cofinancing with the private banks.

"Give us the money to play with, and we can take over places like Africa," is our message. . . .

Q: Doesn't shipping capital goods into these countries just aggravate overpopulation?

A: Yes, it does, and we're not talking about building heavy industry at all, steel mills and so on. We're talking

about building mines and the support infrastructure. This means a lot of construction, which can be very labor-intensive. We haven't done this yet. . . .

In particular, we must have the World Bank Energy Facility, because the Third World can't afford to import the amount of energy they need now, let alone what we would need for a new strategic minerals push. They have to stop importing energy, and we should go in there and build them some domestic energy sources, develop coal and soft energy programs, as the proposed Energy Facility would do, using labor-intensive local methods.

William Draper III argues 'national security'

Approval of the March 18 nomination of William H. Draper III as president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank would be a political coup by the Global 2000 advocates of population extermination. For the past 16 years, Draper—billed as a conservative California investment banker—has served as a board member of the Population Crisis Committee/Draper Fund, a leading promoter of population-control programs and a force behind the writing of the *Global 2000 Report*.

Draper, who heads the Sutter Hill Capital Corporation based in Palo Alto, California, was introduced into the Reagan administration by Vice-President Bush, for whom he acted as campaign fundraising chief in 1980. Draper is also close to California Republicans George Shultz of Bechtel and William Hewlett and David Packard of the Hewlett-Packard conglomerate. All of them are "quite sympathetic with the aims" of Global 2000, claims Draper aide Sharon Camp.

Draper's father, General William Draper, Jr. was a close collaborator of the European oligarchical families who initiated, and continue to support, Malthusian population control theories. After World War II, General Draper ran economic policy in the occupied countries with a determination to keep down population levels. In 1965, he founded the Population Crisis Committee as an offshoot of his family's Draper Fund.

As *EIR* reported at length last week, the PCC/Draper Fund could be called the godfather of Global 2000: it worked closely with Kennedy's Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs, Lehman Brothers banker George Ball, to set up the State Department's

Office of Population Affairs, which later wrote the *Global 2000 Report*. Last month William Draper III told a reporter that he is ready to continue the family tradition. The United States "must indeed concern itself with overpopulation in the Third World, because it is a national security issue. U.S. foreign policy must consider the effect it will have on either contributing to, or helping to reduce, the population problem."

Sharon Camp elaborated: "Until now, U.S. policy has concentrated too heavily on the sexier types of heavy industry which the developing countries themselves have insisted on. But holdings of industry—look at Mexico City—mean buildings of population. So exporting heavy industrial equipment, just like exporting food, is a bad policy, because it is a bad population policy."

Intead of industrialization, Camp said, under Draper the Eximbank would fund "labor-intensive industries using appropriate technologies," the euphemism for the World Bank's program for the use of sticks, picks, and hoes instead of mechanization. Projects will concentrate on oil extraction and mining?

Draper will tell the Reagan administration that the sheer numbers of Third World population are the major threat to U.S. access to strategic minerals, Camp said. "Bill Draper and [General] Maxwell Taylor, who has just published a report for us called *World Population Growth and U.S. Security Interests*, point out that our most vulnerable national security problem stems from population growth in the Third World. We are totally dependent on them for resources.

"This could cut off our oil and strategic minerals, both by using up minerals, and by causing political chaos in strategic areas of the world. Not only are these populations burgeoning out of control," she continued, "but excess population growth is occurring especially among young people. This is a breeding ground for terrorists. In Nigeria and Venezuela, it could mean a direct terrorist threat to the oilfields."