

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."