

annually, eight times the present level, with 130 million hectares of land under cultivation. He foresaw at least 40 gigawatts of new hydroelectric capacity, compared to 5 gigawatts presently.

Drawing on Dr. Rao's plan, the Fusion Energy Foundation, in 1979, proposed modifications of the Ganges-Brahmaputra Canal proposal of Mitsubishi Industries Global Infrastructure Fund. The GIF proposal involves "damming the Sanpo river on the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra in the frontier area between China and the Indian province of Assam to make it flow into India through a tunnel across the Himalayas," and projects an annual hydroelectric generating capacity of 240 to 300 billion kilowatt hours.

It is only through this sort of comprehensive approach to water management, combined with the industrialization necessary to build such a project, that the required infrastructure to eliminate recurrent epidemics of infectious disease in the Indian subcontinent will exist.

In contrast, the United Nations inaugurated the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-90) with the ostensible goal of providing available, readily accessible, safe, and reliable community sanitation and water supply by 1990. However, the provision of this water was to be made by low technology, clean-your-own-latrines sanitation, compatible with "primary health care," as defined by the 1978 WHO conference at Alma Ata in the U.S.S.R. Since water supply and sanitation are, by WHO and UNICEF definition, a component of "primary health care," this meant that no major capital investment in water or sanitary infrastructure would be made.

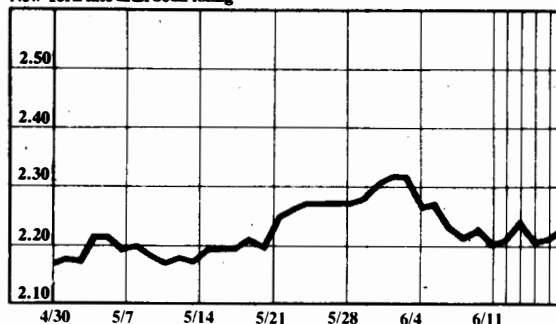
In a paper presented at a meeting on Health and Population in Developing Countries, Kenneth Warren, M.D. of the Rockefeller Foundation stated: "Proper sanitation and clean water make a substantial difference in the amount of disease in an area, *but the financial investment is enormous*. The success of such projects also depends on rigorous maintenance and alteration of engrained cultural habits." The ludicrousness of such a statement in regard to India, which was the home of highly developed industrial civilizations, prior to the depredations of the British, and which currently ranks behind only the United States and the Soviet Union in total number of Ph.D.s in science, needs little comment.

The basic premise underlying the WHO approach to the developing countries is that the populations of these countries are, in themselves, undesirable, and anything which would materially improve their existence, and thus increase their numbers, is anathema. There is little doubt that, historically, good water and sewer systems preserved and extended more lives than all the physicians who have populated this planet. Thus the emphasis on clean-your-own-latrines sanitation, in the guise of "primary health care," is a method of ensuring that the major water-management projects, such as the Ganges-Brahmaputra Canal proposal, necessary to actually deal with the disease and famine now rampant in the developing sector, will not come into existence.

## Currency Rates

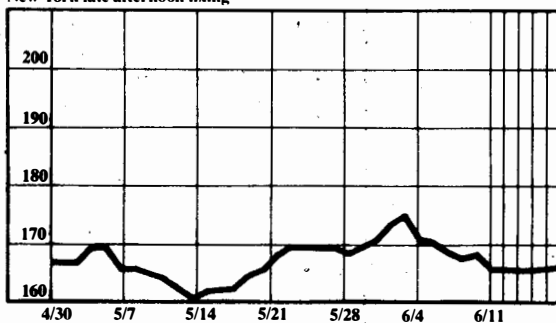
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



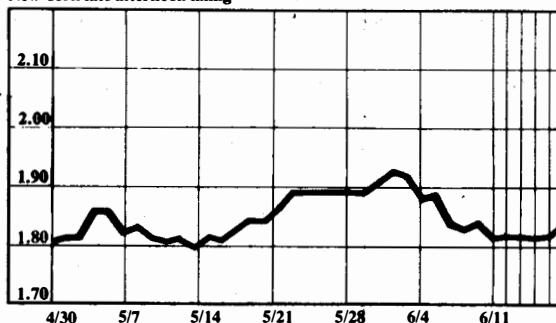
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing

