

market pricing schemes for water resources claiming that “such market pricing of water can help the spread to non-agricultural uses as well and help reduce waterlogging of soils.” Brown added that “water tables are falling in all major food producing regions of the world because human demand is exceeding the recharge rates of aquifers.” He suggested that “we ought to invest in water efficiency in the 1990s in the same way we invested in energy efficiency in the 1970s.”

On the third day, Anders Wijkman, assistant administrator of the U.N. Development Program, talked about making small farmers in underdeveloped countries a part of the policymaking process. He worried that introducing new technology into agricultural systems may not really address the problems perceived by the small farmer. “In this context,” he said, “it is important to take into account the experiences of traditional systems which are most often well adapted to local conditions.” He criticized approaches that look upon soils as being “part of an industrial system, being able to deliver higher yields year after year.” He claimed there is evidence that “this very mechanistic view is no longer possible. . . . The management of living systems is different from manufacturing. There are limits to growth and there are certain eco-principles that have to be followed.”

Pinstrup-Andersen presented a six-point program for achieving the 2020 Vision of a sustainable world by 2020:

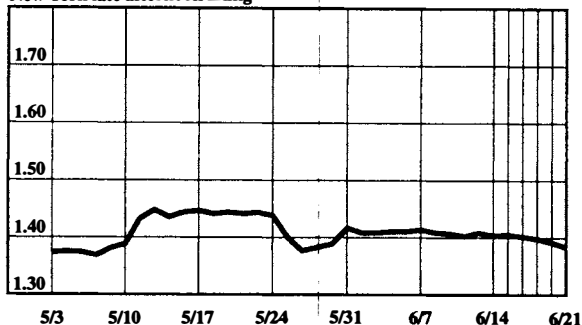
- Developing country governments must be strengthened to undertake activities best done by governments, such as law and order and market regulation functions. At the same time, they must “let go of activities best done by other groups of society, such as private enterprises and non-governmental organizations.”
- Developing countries must invest in poor people by providing access to employment, productive resources, and credit, basic health care (primarily meaning family planning), and education.
- Developing countries must increase agricultural growth by sharply expanding investment in agricultural research (into questions premised on unavailability of high-technology farm methods and infrastructure).
- Agriculture must be made more productive in ways that are sustainable to include better fertilizer management, reduction in pesticide use, and more efficient use of water resources. The program rules out development of new water resources because it is “expensive and may have harmful environmental consequences.”
- Expenses of moving food from farmer to consumer must be reduced.
- Foreign assistance should be made available to countries that have demonstrated a commitment to reducing poverty, hunger, and malnutrition and to protecting the environmental goals in the 2020 Vision.

These policies will only serve to further concentrate the control of agricultural commodities in the hands of cartel companies, as happened with oil in the 1970s.

Currency Rates

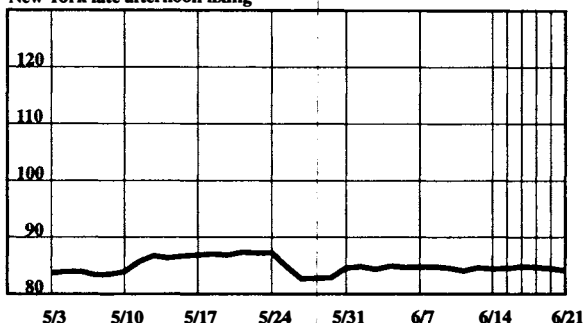
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



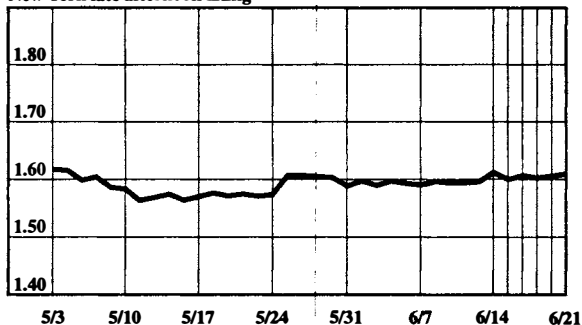
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

