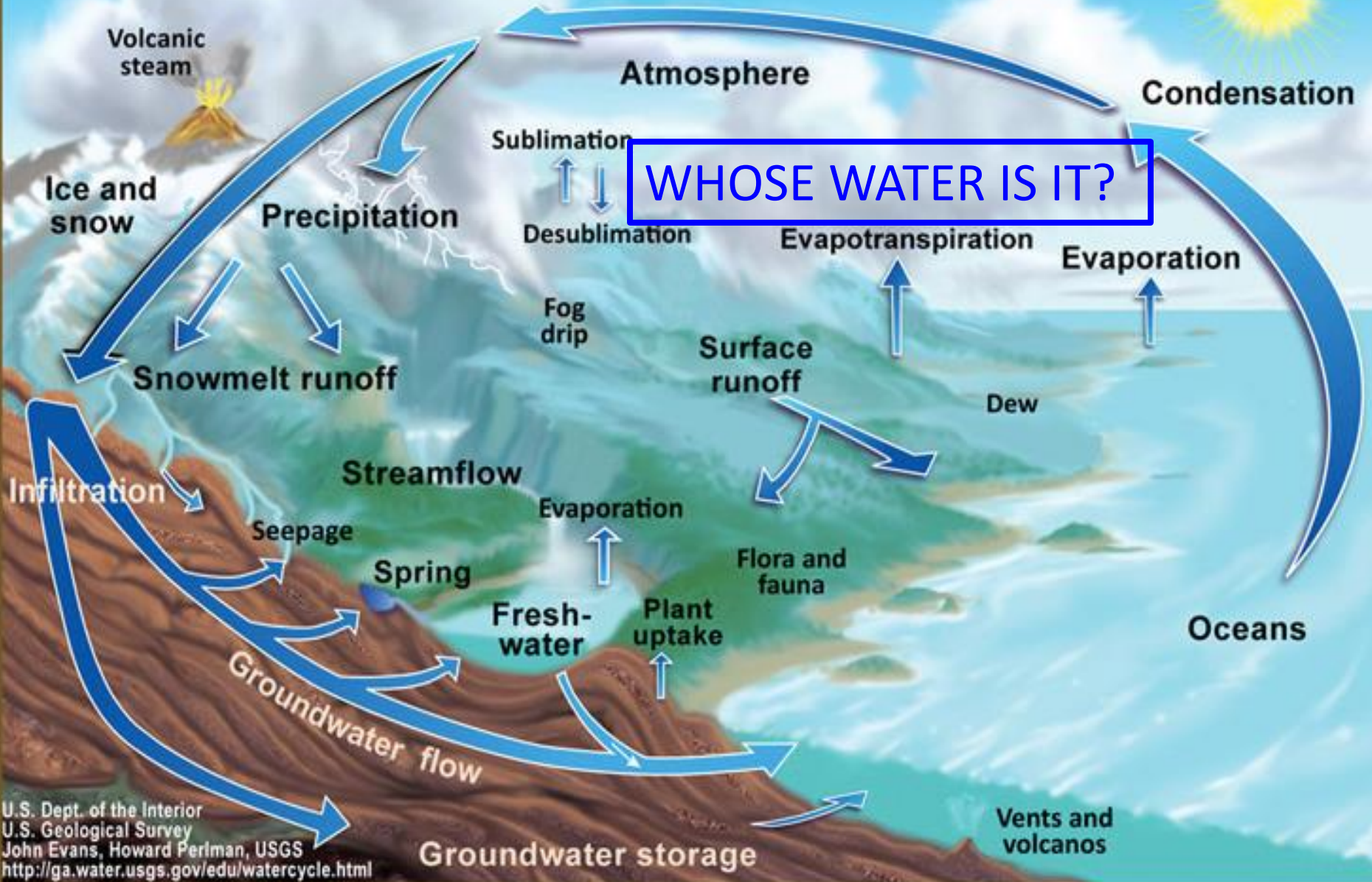
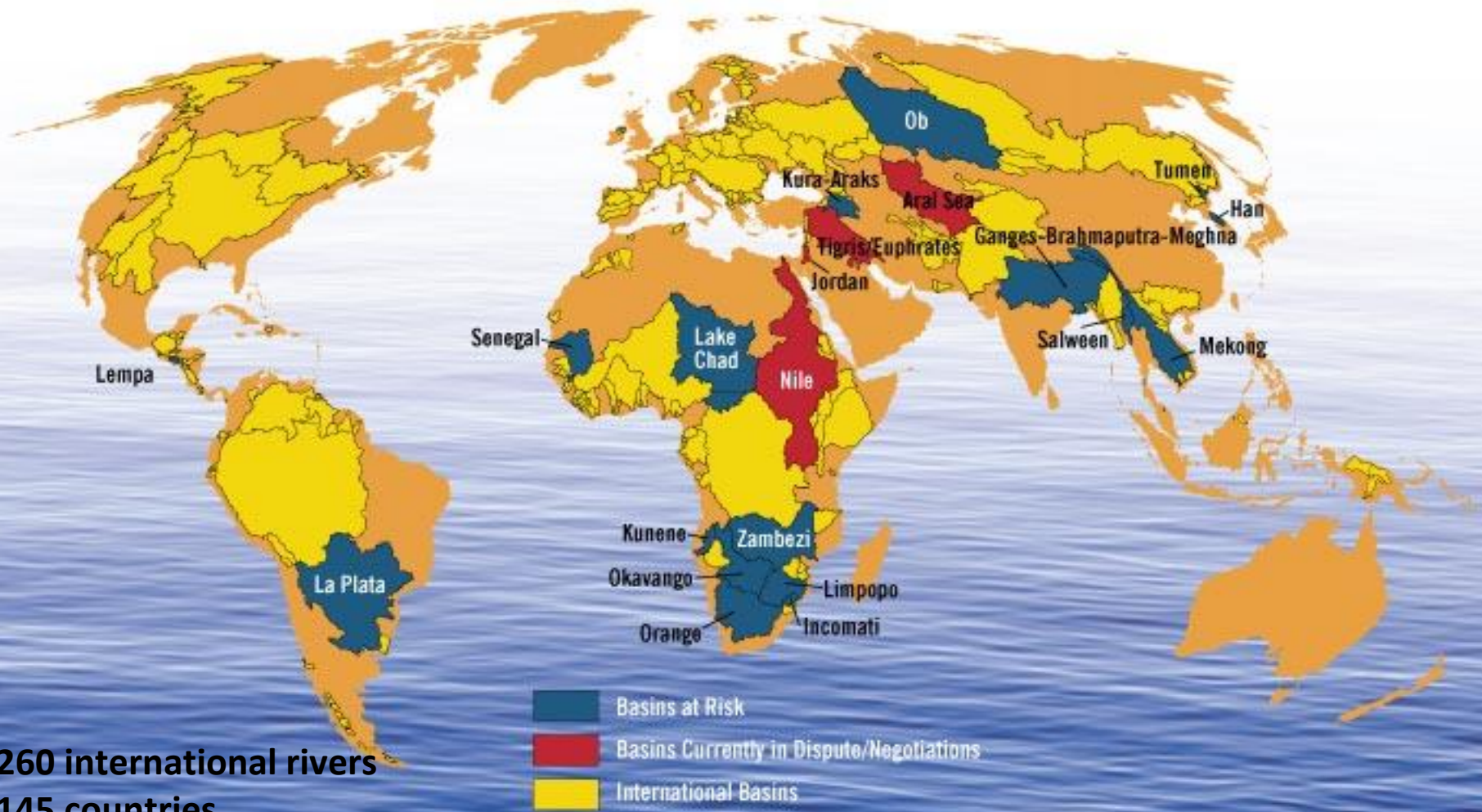


The Water Cycle

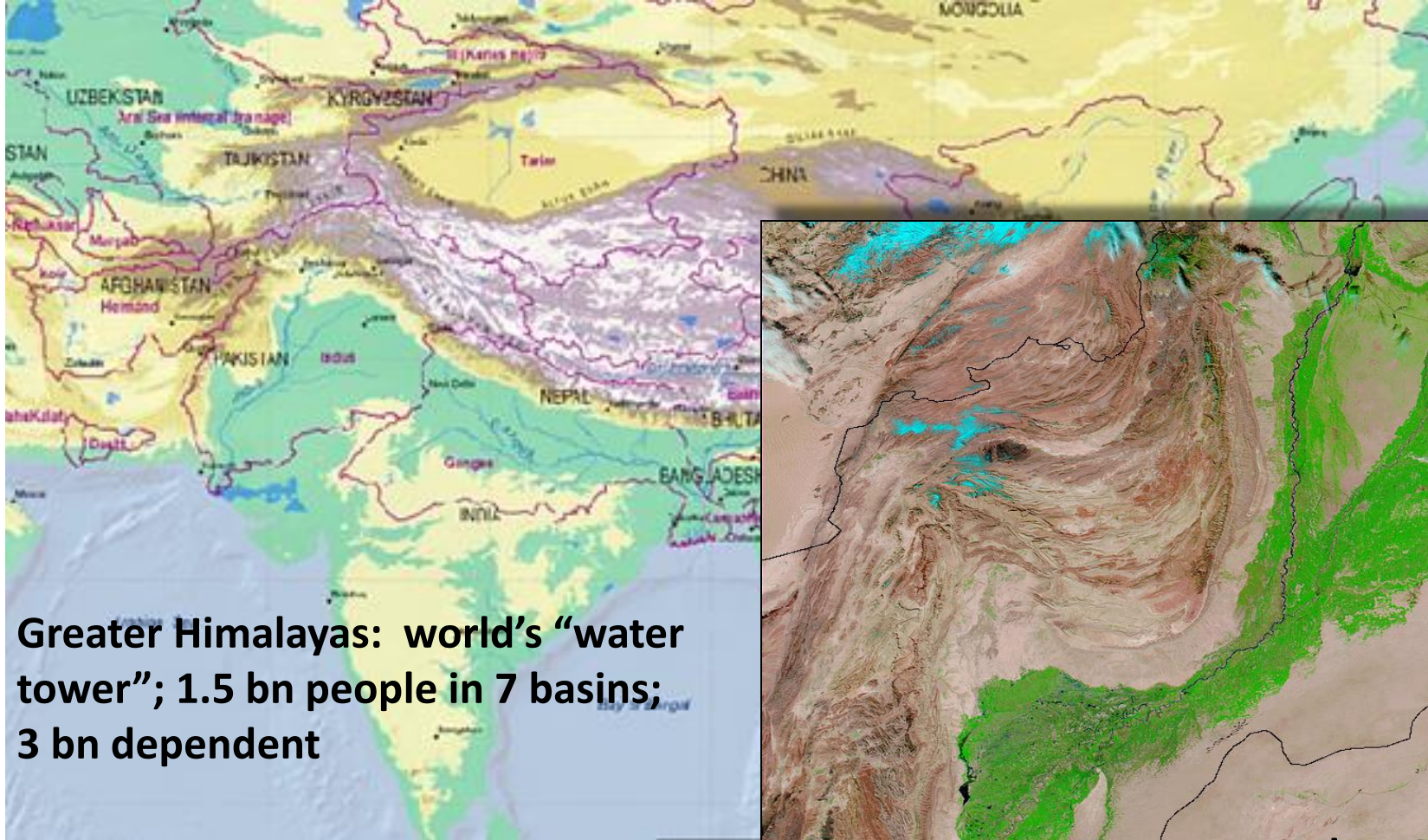


"Fierce competition for fresh water may well become a source of conflict & wars in the future." Kofi Annan, March 2001

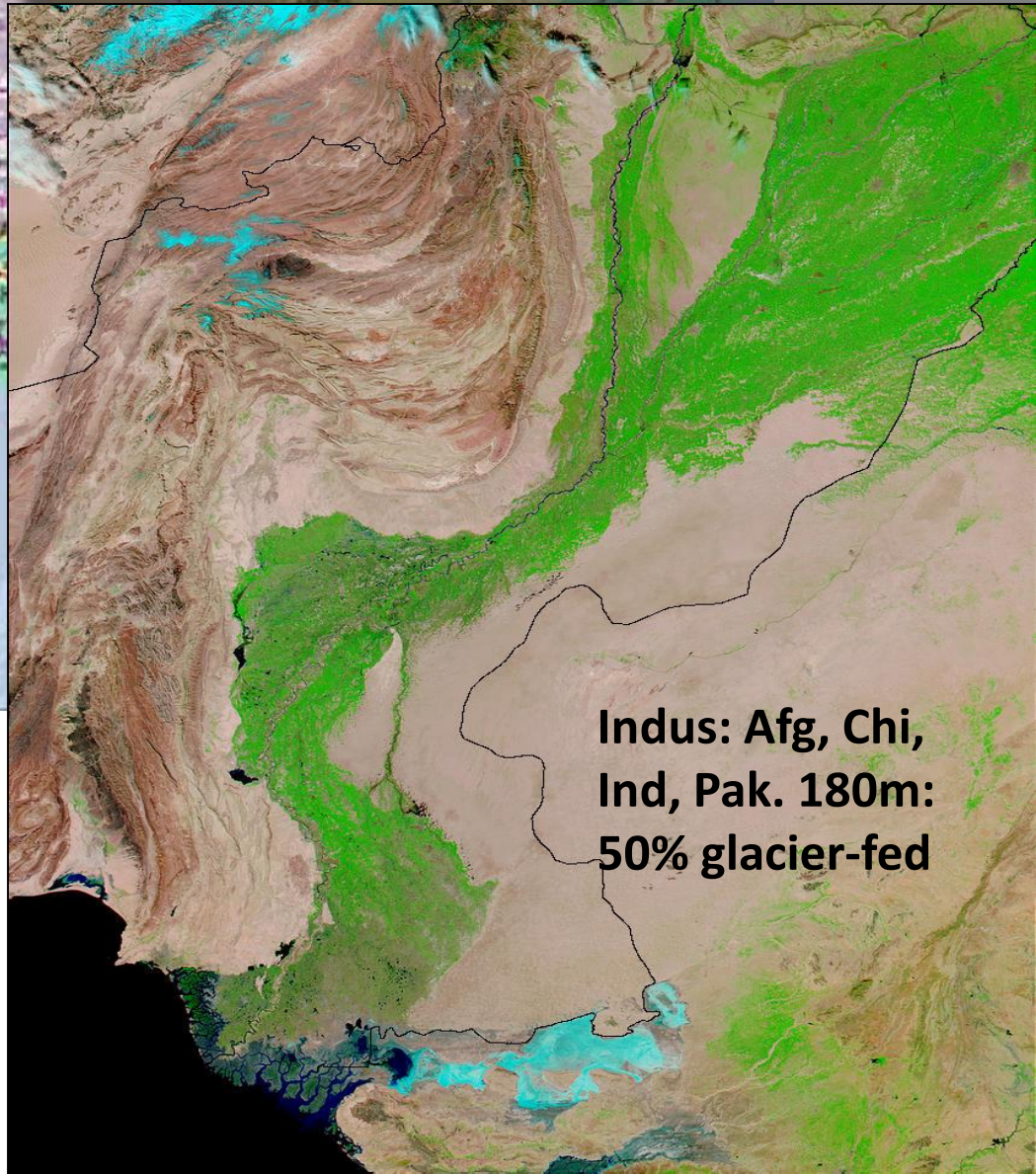


c. 260 international rivers
c. 145 countries
c. 50% of global population

Map from A. Wolf



Greater Himalayas: world's "water tower"; 1.5 bn people in 7 basins; 3 bn dependent



Indus: Afg, Chi, Ind, Pak. 180m: 50% glacier-fed

INDUS & SCIENCE?

August 1951.... David Lilienthal ex TVA Chairman; US Atomic Energy Commission

Collier's

August 4, 1951 • Fifteen Cents

POLIO IS LOSING ITS PUNCH
By John Lear

Another "Korea" in the Making

By DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

India and Pakistan are on the edge of war over which shall possess Kashmir—a fight the U.S. might be forced to enter. Here's a proposal that could preserve peace and increase prosperity

A dispute between India and Pakistan over possession of Kashmir threatens to erupt into a war which could involve the U.S. For a firsthand report Collier's sent David E. Lilienthal, formerly head of the Atomic Energy Commission, to the two nations. Mr. Lilienthal has returned with a plan which he believes would make it possible for them to live in harmony and increased prosperity. It deals with a treaty, vaster than the Tennessee Valley Authority, which Mr. Lilienthal headed for five years. He here presents it to the American people.

Nations, and the UN began its so far fruitless effort to settle the dispute. Back in the hills tens of thousands of tribesmen, who inhabit Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, stand ready to sweep down into Kashmir and again raid the villages and again engage the Indian troops in almost every one of thousands of villages and cities religious fanatics and young hoodlums of both sides are ready to set off once more for the borchery that in the religious riotings of 1947 cost the lives of 2,000,000 people and caused starvation and suffering for many more millions. The tension and bitterness mounts; the Pakistanis grow more openly belligerent as they see India solidifying its position and preparing for a *fait accompli*; the Indians are angered by what they regard as unwarranted "interference" by the United

Nations in the "internal affairs" of Kashmir, which they point out headily is "legally" a part of their republic. An explosion of violence will almost certainly occur unless some new and effective factor is quickly injected into this feverish state of affairs. What is behind all this dangerous business? In 1947, as the time approached for the British to leave, agreement between the late Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Muslim League, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress party of India seemed out of the question. Lord Louis Mountbatten, British governor general, proposed that India be partitioned; the proposal was accepted as the only way to achieve independence of the British. Pakistan was carved out of India. In a few months the army, the (Continued on page 54)

INDIA and Pakistan are today on the very razor's edge of a war that would directly involve more than 340,000,000 people, one sixth of the world's population, and might well set fire to the whole Muslim world from the Arabian Sea to the Valley of the Nile. Because the United Nations has already deeply committed itself in this controversy, the outbreak of war would undoubtedly put the United States of America into another and even bigger "Korea."

The direct issue is whether the historic region of Kashmir and Jammu—an area the size of Idaho—shall be part of India or of Pakistan. This is, however, no ordinary dispute over international boundaries. On one of the disputed region's frontiers lies Red China, on another, Red Tibet. Along another frontier is Soviet Russia.

Kashmir, in short, is Communism's northern gateway to the great strategic materials and man-power of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, and to the Indian Ocean.

That there is danger that war will break out any day is neither speculative nor alarmist. In Kashmir's high mountains two armies face each other in anger. Only three years ago these armies, composed of some of the toughest fighting men in the world, were actually in a shooting war until a truce was arranged by the Security Council of the United



Powder keg for a vast religious war. Dark area on map above is detailed at the right Collier's for August 4, 1951

With China on one frontier, Tibet on another, Kashmir is Communism's northern gateway to the vast strategic raw-material reserve and huge man-power pool of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent

Lilienthal's key principles:

- A political approach based on technical and engineering data: the Indus Basin constituted a single hydrological unit.
- India and Pakistan needed to work together in a joint use of this truly international river basin on an engineering basis.
- Dividing the basin between states ignored the rivers' ability to tie human actors and environmental processes on both sides of the border together. Political and administrative boundaries within the basin were human imposition.

After the trauma of Partition, both leaders (Nehru, Liaqat Ali Khan) did not agree to work together... split allocation of Indus tributaries

“But the water problems of our world need not be only a cause of tension; they can also be a catalyst for cooperation. If we work together, a secure & sustainable water future can be ours.” Kofi Annan Feb 2002

