were on East-West approaches to ecology. Dzhermen Gvishiani, currently director of the U.S.S.R.'s All-Union Research Institute for Systems Analysis, spoke on "Environmental Research and Policy in the East and Perspectives for East-West Trade Relations in the Nineties."

In addition to Gvishiani's contribution, Soviet officials dominated an Oct. 15 panel, "Who Will Save the Earth? Approaches to a Global Environment Program." Speakers and participants from the U.S.S.R. included N. Vorontsov, Minister of the Environment and chairman of the State Committee on Nature Protection; Prof. A. Yablokov, People's Deputy of the U.S.S.R. and head of the Soviet branch of Greenpeace; Prof. Nikita Moiseyev, member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and creator of the "nuclear winter" hoax; and Prof. Mikhail Lemeshev, head of the Soviets' Association Ecology and Peace.

• Immediately following this, Lemeshev, accompanied by members of the Association Ecology and Peace who flew in from the U.S.S.R., went to Bonn, for a first-ever joint seminar with the Freiburg Öko-Institut of West Germany. The seminar, titled "Energy and Water Economy," lasted from Oct. 15-20. According to a Freiburg Öko-Institut source, one focus of the seminar was to discuss mobilizing against "great water projects," primarily referring to those large-scale water-diversion projects in the U.S.S.R. that have not already been shelved. The source said his outfit is totally opposed to such large projects in Brazil, Canada, and other countries.

Ivan Frolov is a member of the Soviet Association Ecology and Peace. The chairman of the Association is the chief editor of the Soviet publication *Novy Mir*, Sergei Zalygin; he is also a member of Raisa Gorbachova's Soviet Culture Fund.

The Freiburg Öko Institut has formed a joint information and data bank with the Maxim Gorky Institute of the Soviet Union, to collect detailed information on the economy and the environment. The data sharing is coordinated through a Moscow-based group called "Green Movement," headed by one Popsov, editor of a magazine called Youth of the Land. Such data are obviously essential for the Soviets in profiling stress points in the West, and for accumulating the kind of data that spetsnaz commandos would need for sabotage of vital infrastructure during wartime or before.

• From Oct. 15-17, at the Pio Manzu Center in Rimini, Italy, a meeting was held of leading Western dignitaries such as former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, and a large Soviet delegation. The publicly stated conference consensus was for channeling Western financial aid to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, while writing off the developing sector. A special award was given in Rimini to former Norwegian Prime Minister Gro-Harlem Brundtland, whose Brundtland Commission has become the main organizational framework for implementing global eco-fascist policies.

Colombian liberals assailed as pro-drug

by José Restrepo

Colombia's leading champion of the war on drugs has taken off the gloves against former President Alfonso López Michelsen and his political heir, presidential candidate Ernesto Samper Pizano, demanding that they be brought to summary trial for treason and desertion in time of war. In a dramatic Oct. 25 editorial commentary, the director of the embattled anti-drug newspaper *El Espectador* Juan Guillermo Cano, accused the two politicians of promoting the kind of neoliberal immorality—in politics and in economics—that has sponsored the cocaine cartels' dizzying rise to power.

López Michelsen is the political godfather of the cocaine cartels, both because of his decade-long sponsorship of monetary policies that gave the drug trade a foothold in Colombia, and his repeated political interventions on the drug mafia's behalf. Samper, the country's leading drug legalization advocate and free-market economist, is currently spearheading the efforts of pro-drug circles to force a government "dialogue" with (i.e., surrender to) the drug traffickers.

One can easily strip bare the theories of "modern economics" presented by López, Samper and company, wrote Cano in his editorial. According to them, "There are no drugs. There is no supply and demand. There is contraband, but there is no crime. There is amnesty for contraband; so also should there be for assassination. Everything is reduced to votes or money for electoral campaigns. It is worthless to insinuate the [need to] rescue human values. Thus one speaks of fiscal paradises like Hong Kong, Singapore, San Andrés, La Guajira."

Cano continues: "What is inadmissible in a nation at war, and inadmissible for the chief of the military forces of a nation at war, is that there be deserters and traitors who lead to such desertion and such treason. . . . With all due respect, Mr. Commander-in-Chief of the Colombian Armed Forces, you are being betrayed by your own party colleagues [and] . . . it is unpardonable that they not be punished following summary trial."

This unprecedented denunciation of the immorality rampant in Colombian political circles was also sounded by the Catholic Church. In an impassioned Oct. 18 appeal before 1,000 of Colombia's leading political figures, Church spokesman and Popayán Archbishop Monsignor Samuel Buitrago Trujillo denounced the degradation of the concept of man to a mere object of consumption and production, as

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responsible for the narco-terrorist violence that has seized Colombia. "The economicist view, predominant throughout most of the ruling class, subordinates the human person to consumerism, making him an instrument of production and an object of consumption; at the same time, according to this view, the dignity of the person lies in economic efficiency and in individual freedom understood as libertinism."

An 'international plot'

El Espectador has not limited its fire to the pin-striped frontmen for the narcotics cartels, but is also going after those so-called defenders of human rights, like Amnesty International, which hide their narco-terrorist sympathies behind a cloak of respectability. The newspaper's lead editorial on Oct. 26, entitled "An International Plot," denounced those "human rights" lobbyists who cynically accuse the Colombian government of using the "pretext" of a war on drugs to mount an alleged "dirty war" of repression against the left.

Although left unnamed in the editorial, it is known throughout Colombia that the London-based Amnesty International has just issued a new report, drawn extensively from Colombian Communist Party propaganda, denouncing the government of President Virgilio Barco and the Colombian armed forces for supposed human rights abuses—in the midst of that country's war to the death with the most violent of drug criminals.

"We are dealing with a genuine international conspiracy," warned El Espectador's editors, "of the kind in which the left extremes are so expert, in grim and contaminating company with the international agents of the drug trade. This harmful and punishable association to commit crime and slander has taken the most despicable and deadly forms on Colombia's own territory, from the joining of their activities to defend and develop coca crops on our territory, to the assault on the Justice Palace. . . . The country must know once and for all that the subversive movements have degenerated toward common criminality."

The Colombian government has been explicit that it will entertain no proposals for dialogue or negotiation with the drug cartels, since they are not a political movement but rather "common criminals." In a recent statement issued by the Colombian National Security Council (see below), this position is stated officially and unequivocally. In light of *El Espectador*'s denunciation of the criminal alliance between the traffickers and armed subversion, it would appear incumbent upon the Barco government to reconsider its ill-advised "peace initiatives" toward these narco-terrorist forces, while there is yet time to do so.

The following are excerpts from an official communiqué issued in the last week of October by Colombia's National Security Council.

1) The terrorist organizations seek to hide their criminal na-

ture behind the altruistic banner of peace. Now these criminals inform public opinion that they are the ones who want peace, while what they have been doing is bloodying Colombia. . . . The facts clearly demonstrate that what these common criminals seek in reality is to destroy the basis for democracy: to intimidate the press; demoralize the population; cast doubt on the credibility of such institutions as the Congress, the judiciary, and the executive; and to affect our economy.

2) Organized crime has assassinated a Justice Minister, an attorney general, magistrates of the Supreme Court and of the tribunals, judges, journalists, congressmen, political and civic leaders, and citizens of good will. In the past two months they have continued to assassinate. These criminals now ask that the law be suspended. They offer to end their terrorist actions in exchange for revoking the state of law, which means nothing less than the surrender of the State and of democracy.

3) The government reiterates that it has in force a policy to combat the drug trade and its criminal organizations, and that within this policy there is no room for transaction, nor negotiation, nor dialogue. Therefore, it does not consider any proposal for mediation with the drug trade, whether said proposal be submitted directly by them or through their spokesmen."



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