

Soviet 'Mr. Green' named new editor of Pravda

by Mark Burdman

When the Soviet Politburo decided Oct. 19 that Viktor Afanasyev, the editor of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda*, was to be sacked from his job, Sovietologists of various stripes reported this as a blow by Mikhail Gorbachov against Soviet "conservatives." In reality, much more important than Afanasyev's dismissal, was that he was replaced by Gorbachov's special adviser Ivan Frolov. Frolov is the most renowned proponent in the Soviet policymaking structure of what could be called "global ecological fascism," or "eco-fascism" for short. Were the West ruled by sanity, the alarm bells would have been going off in every Western capital at the announcement of Frolov's appointment.

Frolov has for years been the U.S.S.R.'s primary liaison to the international green ecology movement. He is a senior member of the malthusian Club of Rome International, and has been a chief figure in the U.S.S.R.'s Global Systems Analysis apparatus. The coordinator of Global Systems Analysis in the U.S.S.R., Dr. Dzhermen Gvishiani, was co-founder of the Laxenburg, Austria-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), a prime point of convergence between malthusians East and West on food, energy, and economic policy.

Frolov is also a liaison to California's Esalen Institute, the conceptual headquarters for the rock-sex-drug counterculture in the United States. It was set up in the early 1960s under the auspices of Britain's drug-besotted Aldous Huxley and his friends. Frolov is the co-author of a book with Esalen writers, entitled *Glasnost and Megatrends, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. in Transition*.

Until his appointment as Gorbachov's special adviser in 1987, Frolov was editor of the theoretical magazine *Kommunist* and head of the U.S.S.R.'s Institute for the Study of the

Problems of Mankind.

His Oct. 19 promotion occurred in the midst of an unprecedented density of East-West conferences and initiatives on "environmental protection," "ecology," and the like. Could it be mere coincidence, that his appointment was announced just as U.S. Attorney General Richard Thornburgh was winding up his Oct. 14-19 trip to the Soviet Union, and concluding an agreement with his Soviet counterparts, for the U.S. and Soviet Union to set up a joint working group on "environmental protection"?

Thornburgh's initiative is in line with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III's oft-stated commitment to negotiate the so-called "Fifth Basket" of "global issues" with the Soviet Union. The U.S. State Department, Justice Department, and other agencies are trying to do whatever they can to respond positively to Gorbachov's much-publicized December 1988 speech before the United Nations General Assembly, in which the Soviet leader called for a new world ecological order based on rejection of the traditional Western commitment to scientific and technological progress, and implementation instead of what the Soviets label "international ecological security."

Ironically, however, Frolov's appointment, and the upgrading of eco-fascist policies in the Soviet Union, might contribute to Gorbachov's own downfall, even if the Soviets are absolutely committed to eco-fascism as a means of eradicating the values of Judeo-Christian civilization. While the current mood about global environmental deals is euphoric in both West and East, the actual consequences of applying "green" policies to the crisis-ridden Soviet economy will be catastrophic. As the next phases of *physical economic collapse* hit the U.S.S.R., Gorbachov will likely be blamed, not only for

the economic holocaust itself, but also for having "sold out" the vital interests of the Soviet Union to those Western financiers, foundations, and policy institutes that have been promoting environmentalism over the past two decades.

Frolov's 'Bulgarian connection'

What follows here is an accounting of the basic facts of the "Ivan Frolov dossier" that are being completely ignored in the West.

Perhaps most immediately striking is a report in the Sept. 28 *Pravda*, that the worldwide Eco-Forum for Peace met in Moscow to discuss "nature conservation." Gorbachov personally made the first entry into the Eco-Forum's Golden Book, writing, "I welcome the peaceful ecological movement." According to *Pravda*, Academicians Ivan Frolov and Boris Laskorin of Moscow's Institute of Chemical Technology took part in the session, together with the Eco-Forum's chief secretary, Vesselyne Neykon of Bulgaria.

The Eco-Forum for Peace is based in the Bulgarian port city of Varna, and is also known as the "Varna Group," or the "Club of Varna." Its activities have received hardly any attention in the West outside of *EIR* (see *EIR*, Sept. 12, 1986, "The 'Bulgarian connection' to environmentalist genocide.")

The idea for the Eco-Forum was formulated during a series of meetings between Soviet and Bulgarian officials with ecologists from West Germany, Britain, France, and the United States during the 1982-86 period. These meetings were initiated after publishers of the Bulgarian journal *Man and Nature* contacted ecologist leaders in the West. Some experts believe that the circles behind the Varna initiative are part of that element in Bulgaria which is trying to revive the ancient Gnostic, devil-worshipping Bulgarian cult of "Bogomilism."

The Varna Group was formally launched during an Aug. 25-28, 1986 meeting on the theme, "Environmental Conservation and the Protection of Peace in the World." The meeting, which took place in Varna, had participation from many international groups, including Greenpeace, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the Armand Hammer-funded International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the Pugwash Group, UNESCO, and other world-federalist malthusian groups.

Of the 100 individuals in attendance representing 30 countries, nearly 40 were from the U.S.S.R. or Bulgaria. The Soviet delegation was led by Ivan Frolov, who was elected president of the Eco-Forum.

In November 1988, the Eco-Forum sponsored an "ecological voyage" down the Danube River. Reporting on this event, the Nov. 28 London *Guardian* said the conference was part of "green *perestroika*." Reporter Walter Schwarz favorably likened the Russian environmentalism to a particularly virulent strain of ecologism known as "deep ecology"; members of the "deep ecology" movement have been labeled

"eco-Nazis" by the Italian press. Schwarz stated: "Even official Russians can sound like deep greens. . . . In Moscow's cauldron of ideas, deep ecology is being mixed in with refurbished Marxism."

Schwarz quoted Ivan Frolov, that "the problem of peace and the problem of preserving nature are dialectically interrelated."

The current eco-fascist agenda

The September 1989 meeting of the Eco-Forum with Gorbachov, Frolov, et al., was preceded and followed by a density of East-West ecological meetings, in which we usually find Frolov involved either directly, or by association:

- From Sept. 18-22, Frolov was the moderator of a meeting in Moscow between delegations of the Soviet Communist Party and the West German Green party. The discussions were the latest in a series of meetings that Frolov has had with Green leaders, both in West Germany and in the U.S.S.R., since at least December 1985. One previous example was a week-long "Soviet-Greens seminar" in the West German town of Göhren in Lower Saxony, which was covered favorably in the March 21-27, 1989 edition of the Soviet international weekly *New Times*. *New Times* published a photograph of radical Green Party leader Jutta Ditfurth sitting next to Frolov.

- From Oct. 9-14, the World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), the umbrella organization of all the United Nations Associations, held a meeting in Moscow. The meeting resolved to set up a new global commission, modeled on the Brandt and Palme Commissions, which would focus on "global security in its ecological, humanitarian, and traditional military aspects," according to a report on Radio Moscow Oct. 17.

The WFUNA's head is Canadian energy magnate Maurice Strong, one of the early patrons of the Club of Rome and of the environmentalist movement more broadly. On Oct. 17, he was interviewed by Radio Moscow, declaring that the East-West agenda must concentrate on "global security and risk management." He said the new WFUNA commission would study "what kind of changes need to be made in the institutional structure at the international level, to deal with ecological and environmental concerns, and for management of the global economy."

- From Oct. 11-15, in Vienna, Austria, there was an Ecology '89 Congress, on the overall theme, "Outlook 1989: Integrated Strategies for the Environment, the Economy and Technology," with one key sub-theme being "Policymaking for an Environmentally Compatible Economy in the 1990s." This was sponsored by the Vienna Academy for the Study of the Future, with official support and cooperation from the Club of Rome, IBM Corporation, IIASA, and others. Several top Club of Rome members were there, including co-founder Dr. Alexander King, who spoke on "Systemic Approaches to an Ecology-Oriented Economic Policy." Various panels

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 neo-liberal 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 Butrago Trujillo denounced the degradation of the concept of man to a mere object of consumption and production, as