11-3-2000

Colombia: The Political Psychology of Fusarium Oxysporum

IBPP Editor
bloomr@erau.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://commons.erau.edu/ibpp

Part of the Criminal Law Commons, Environmental Studies Commons, Ethics and Political Philosophy Commons, International Relations Commons, Latin American Studies Commons, Other Environmental Sciences Commons, Other Political Science Commons, and the Other Psychology Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://commons.erau.edu/ibpp/vol9/iss16/2

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Bulletin of Political Psychology by an authorized administrator of Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact commons@erau.edu.
Abstract. This article presents a brief outline of caveats associated with the employment of fusarium oxysporum to eradicate coca and opium poppy production. These caveats are based on an analysis developed by Dr. Archie Dickey, an environmental biologist at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Prescott, Arizona, USA.

The use of the fungal herbicide, fusarium oxysporum, to eradicate coca and opium poppy production is one action described in the $1.3-million United States (US) aid package to Colombia that was signed by US President Clinton in July 2000. Based on psychological sets of eradication at all costs and eradication as perceptual impediment to perceiving costs, one might well support such an action. Based on a psychological set of contrasting benefits of reducing the amount of raw product for illicit drugs in a specific geographical location with the material costs of the program, of the likely consequence of inducing greater production in other geographical areas, and of potential biomedical and environmental threats, one might not support such an action.

The various biomedical and environmental threats--based on the delivery mode of dropping the herbicide from thousands of feet above coca and poppy fields--seem to be as follows. (1) Some tropical species of coca plants are just being researched for their possible medical benefits--benefits that would be lost if these plants were eradicated. (2) The fungus might "host jump" to other native or agricultural plants and cause significant ecological and/or agricultural damage. (3) Toxic sequelae to humans such as skin lesions, nail infections, ear infections, ulcers, and circulatory, alimentary, gastrointestinal, and reproductive dysfunctions might occur depending on whether the species contains the same toxins found in other members of the genus and on whether and when the species would mutate. (4) Dispersal of fusarium also might cause toxic outbreaks in livestock.

Killer Fungus. The New York Times, http://www.nytimes.com.) (Keywords: Coca, Colombia, Dickey, Fusarium, Opium Poppy.)