

227. More than 50 individuals were eventually arrested in what came to be known as “The Frogman Case.” Many were Nicaraguans, and two of these — Julio Zavala and Carlos Cabezas — claimed later that their drug trafficking activities were linked to the Contras. None of those arrested — including Zavala and Cabezas — claimed at the time that they had any relationship with CIA.

265. **Individual Statements: Cabezas.** Cabezas, currently an attorney in Nicaragua, was arrested in San Francisco in 1983, convicted and sentenced in 1984 in connection with The Frogman Case. According to the March 1986 *San Francisco Examiner* article, Cabezas claimed that he had worked with two Southern Front Contra groups, UDN/FARN and Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE). Further, the article stated that he had claimed the proceeds from his cocaine sales “belonged to . . . the Contra revolution.”

266. Cabezas says he began working with Zavala in October 1981 and that his job was to distribute cocaine to Zavala’s street dealers and to collect the profits for their own personal gain. Zavala, according to Cabezas, had a narcotics distribution network from which Zavala alone profited. However, Zavala also was part, says Cabezas, of a second, parallel network that brought cocaine into the United States for the purpose of raising funds for the Contras. Cabezas claims that the money seized from Zavala’s residence at the time of Zavala’s 1983 arrest was drug money that had been collected from a dealer and not money provided to Zavala by the Contras for the purchase of supplies.

268. Cabezas also claims that he attended a December 1981 meeting involving Troilo Sanchez, Horacio Pereira, Zavala, and Zavala’s wife Doris Salomon at a hotel in San Jose, Costa Rica. He believes this meeting was the genesis of an effort to raise money for the Contras by selling drugs. Although the original reason for the meeting was purely social, Cabezas says Sanchez and Pereira raised the idea of selling cocaine as a means to raise funds for the Contras. Cabezas says Pereira and Sanchez discussed the idea with him because both knew of Cabezas’ role in the Zavala organization. Although it was Sanchez’ and Pereira’s idea to raise funds for the Contras by engaging in drug trafficking, Cabezas says it was Zavala who came up with the idea that Cabezas serve as a go-between by collecting the money from street dealers and delivering it to Central America.

269. Cabezas states that he undertook a trip for this Contra fund raising enterprise sometime in early 1982. Cabezas recalls traveling to San Pedro Sula, Honduras at that time and spending two or three days with Pereira. Pereira reportedly told Cabezas that they were there to meet a Peruvian who would be bringing drugs for shipment to the United States. Cabezas says that he received the cocaine and brought it to the United States where it sold quickly. He says he returned to Honduras a short time later and delivered approximately \$100,000 from the sale of the cocaine to Pereira. Cabezas recalls that, after this first delivery, “Contra mules”—typi-

cally airline flight attendants—would bring the cocaine to the United States one kilogram at a time in woven baskets. Cabezas says he would disassemble the baskets and extract the cocaine, which was then given to Zavala’s street dealer network for sale. In all, Cabezas claims, he made more than 20 trips to Honduras and Costa Rica during 1982, delivering more than \$1 million to Sanchez and Pereira.

270. Cabezas says that two of Troilo Sanchez’ brothers — Aristides and Fernando — were Contra leaders. Cabezas alleges that he delivered an unspecified amount of money for the Contras from drug trafficking to Aristides Sanchez in Miami on at least one occasion, possibly in 1982 or early 1983. Cabezas says that he never specifically told Aristides Sanchez that the money came from drug proceeds, but only said that it was from Troilo. Cabezas says he assumes Aristides Sanchez must have know what Troil was involved in.

271. A few months later, Cabezas recalls, he was told by Pereira and Troilo Sanchez that Zavala could no longer be trusted with the “Contra side” of the operation because Zavala was skimming money to pay his personal cocaine distribution debts to the Colombian cartels. Cabezas states that the two operations had operated in parallel up to that point and that proceeds from cocaine sales were separated into two accounts—Contra and Colombian. Once Zavala came under suspicion, however, Pereira instructed Cabezas to collect the “Contra profits” and to deliver the money directly to Pereira and Troilo Sanchez.

## Bush League targets the black community

by Dennis Speed

“George Bush, unlike the CIA, shoots back.” So stated Lyndon LaRouche, in response to queries from many community activists, state legislators, and heads of organizations who wanted to know why they were unsupported, by the Congressional Black Caucus, in their attempts to investigate the role of George Bush, through the reorganization of U.S. intelligence under Executive Order 12333 and other directives, in the Contra-led proliferation of crack-cocaine in American neighborhoods during the 1980s. Rep. Maxine Waters (D-Calif.), activist Dick Gregory, and the Congressional Black Caucus were all given the evidence. Yet, whenever they would appear in public, they would not attack Bush. Instead, they would “signify,” change the subject, prevaricate. They would not “go there.”

This was not without precedent. On Sept. 29, 1996, Lyndon LaRouche was prevented from personally blowing the George Bush sponsorship of crack cocaine, at the National



*Rep. Maxine Waters (D-Calif.) at a meeting on "Cocaine, Contras, and the CIA: How They Introduced Crack into the Inner City." September 1996. Waters has walked away from the truth.*

Political Convention in St. Louis, sponsored by the National African-American Leadership Summit. Other speakers at the convention included Minister Louis Farrakhan, as well as the Rev. James Bevel, 1992 vice-presidential candidate with LaRouche, and the head of the 1996 "World Day of Atonement" follow-up to the 1995 Million Man March. In January 1996, Benjamin Chavis, the convenor of the St. Louis convention, had spoken at the National Press Club, together with LaRouche, to initiate an "anti-Gingrich coalition." Chavis, now Minister Benjamin Muhammad of the Nation of Islam, was shouted down as he attempted to introduce LaRouche, by a small group of agents, with the purse-strings to prove their pedigree.

It was recognized, especially by those who wanted to "not go there," that, once LaRouche, earlier made famous among African-Americans through the book *Dope Inc.*, "named the names" of the Bush-League crack operation, that this could potentially turn the tide of the Presidential election, by voting out the "pro-Nazi economics" Gingrichites in Congress. Instead, LaRouche was prevented from delivering his Sunday morning speech by a staged disruption and "witch act" led by radical-feminist, pro-lesbian environmentalist Connie Tucker.

In 1995, Tucker's Southern Organizing Committee (SOC), headed by old Communist Party USA activist Anne Braden, received \$25,000 from the Noyes Foundation (total capitalization \$62.8 million). Another \$32,500 went from Noyes, that year, to organizations for which the SOC is the fiscal sponsor.

Stephen Viederman, the president of the foundation, is a former director of the United Nations Fund For Population Activities, as well as the Population Council. Viederman is also a member of the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

### **Black Nationalists and right-wing money**

But, it is not unusual to encounter a convergence between "radical Black Nationalists" and "right-wing" money.

In fact, there is a John Birch Society-Black Nationalist dirty collusion, which was first exposed by the LaRouche organization in 1973. It surfaced in Newark, New Jersey, following the 1967 riots, when John Rees, the chief foreign policy editor for the John Birch Society publications, and the Birch Society's leading LaRouche-basher, played a pivotal role in sponsoring the career of poet Imamu Baraka, a.k.a. LeRoi Jones, who was transformed, with Rees's help, into a prominent 1970s Black Nationalist, through the financial largesse of the Prudential Life Insurance Company and the Ford Foundation.

Rees has been a subject of investigation by the FBI, the New York State legislature's investigative commission, and the Los Angeles Police Commission, for carrying out fraudulent and, in some instances, illegal spying. His latest organizational incarnation, the Maldon Institute, in Baltimore, Maryland, openly boasts of funding from the Mont Pelerin Society's chief American moneybags, Richard Mellon Scaife, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL), a right-wing hate group that was implicated in a nationwide illegal espionage operation in 1993. Mellon Scaife, the ADL, and Rees were all intimate players in the mid-1980s illegal "Get LaRouche" operation.

To now behold Congressional Black Caucus head Maxine Waters, working with the same Richard Mellon Scaife whose publications *opposed* every attempt to expose the crack-cocaine story, the championing of which made Waters nationally known and respected, demonstrates why all Americans, and particularly African-Americans, *do not trust* their elected representatives. They are *not* trustworthy. They do not tell the truth, but only "signify," at best. As LaRouche has said, "Maxine Waters has walked away from the truth, and she's walked into something which bodes no good for the African-American."

Godfrey Binaisa, the chairman of the African Civil Rights Movement, and former President of Uganda, coined the term "Congressional Black Caucasians," to refer to the present aberration of several "neo-Uncle Toms" that grace the halls of the "Big House" of Representatives. Binaisa's caricature is in the best tradition of Malcolm X: The psychological truth of it is undeniable. The "neo-Toms" are the moral twin of the "neo-cons," whose assault on the Presidency, via the Ron Brown sidetrack (alleging that Commerce Secretary Brown was shot, before being killed in a plane crash in the Balkans) financed by Scaife and others, serves precisely the cause that they have sworn to oppose.