

On Saturday, the Mexican proposal with minor modifications was passed by the body. Vance's proposals were quietly withdrawn without a vote.

Undeterred, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown appeared on NBC's Issues and Answers the next day repeating that an interamerican peace-keeping force in Nicaragua "is still conceivable."

On Monday, Carter "volunteered" U.S. aid.

On Tuesday morning, Brown, CIA Director Stansfield Turner, National Security Council Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Vice President Walter Mondale and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher met to decide a course of action on Nicaragua following the OAS defeat. The decision: Somoza must go.

That afternoon, Undersecretary of State for Latin America Viron Vaky testified before a House committee that "no possible negotiation, mediation, or solution" exists while "he [Somoza] remains in power."

By Wednesday, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Calderón Fournier announced Somoza could possibly resign within "hours," and a new government named. Two likely candidates to replace Somoza are reported in the Mexican press, both from Somoza's Liberal Party and the Nicaraguan "Congress."

—Gretchen Small

United Brands: drug runners behind Somoza

In a gruesome scene brought vividly into millions of American homes by television cameras last week, a Nicaraguan National

ABC reporter Bill Stewart, casually lifted his semi-automatic rifle, and opened fire at point-blank range. Sickening as this spectacle was, it was merely another "incident" among countless others like it that have occurred daily in Nicaragua during recent months. The sight of an unarmed man having his skull blasted open by National Guard executioners has been witnessed by untold thousands of Nicaraguans. What happened to Bill Stewart has also happened to thousands of Nicaraguans.

In the city of Esteli two months ago, when the National Guard recaptured it from the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), wounded Sandinistas as well as civilians were dragged from their beds in the local hospital and shot in the street. Those unable to walk were shot in their beds or on the operating table.

Then the hospital's doctors were herded into the street and machine-gunned.

What happened to Bill Stewart also occurred in Chinandega, Masaya, Leon, Rivas, and the *barrios* of Managua during the past few days and weeks. Wherever the National Guard of Anastasio Somoza has passed, in cities and hundreds of smaller villages, there are almost no males between the ages of 16 and 25. Those that did not join the FSLN have been executed as rebel "suspects." "We do not take prisoners," one National Guard officer told reporters earlier this month.

In some areas, civilians remaining in towns recaptured by the Guard were simply rounded up at gunpoint and shot, under the rationale that they must be Sandinista "sympathizers." In other villages, Somoza's troops entered chanting anti-Somoza slogans—anyone who came out to greet them was gunned down. In yet another case, a town's professionals—lawyers, doctors, business—were lined up for inspection. Those with dirt under their fingernails were charged with having collaborated with the Sandinistas, and shot.

Entire villages have been wiped off the map with napalm. Thousands of women and children have been slaughtered during National Guard saturation bombings and artillery barrages using nerve gas, 500-pound bombs, and antipersonnel shrapnel shells known as "pac-pac" bombs. In the capital of Managua, most of which the FSLN controls, three-quarters of the population has been deliberately left without water, food, electricity, and over 60,000 have been left homeless as the National Guard has razed entire neighborhoods. The Sandinista-held eastern portion of Managua has been under incessant shelling for almost a week. Epidemics of gastroenteritis and polio are now spreading through the city.

As Mexican Foreign Minister, Jorge Castañeda, asserted at last week's OAS meeting, Somoza reminds the world of the worst days of the "Nazi fury."

All told, since the FSLN began its latest campaign almost one month ago to rid their country of the Somoza dictatorship, at least 25,000 civilians have died, and 150,000 have been left homeless.

Yet this devastation is only the most recent in *decades* of similar Somoza actions against Nicaragua. Since it was installed in power 46 years ago with the help of a U.S. Marine occupation force, the oligarchic Somoza family has brutally enforced the most backward social and economic underdevelopment imaginable on this country of little more than two million inhabitants. In 1933, Gen. Anastasio Somoza, the late father of the current dictator, minced no words in describing the lengths his regime would go to in order to maintain its feudal order: "I will pacify this country," he said, "even if I have to kill every other Nicaraguan to do it." His son is now attempting to fulfill that promise.

These atrocities are committed with the full complicity of the Carter administration. They have nothing to do with making Central America "safe for democ-

racy" or saving Nicaragua from "communism." The Somoza regime, "friend" of America, is merely imposing regressive International Monetary Fund "conditionalities" on Nicaragua, and is protecting 80 years of drug trafficking into the United States. The Somoza family and its personal military machine is and has been nothing other than the enforcer for the Central American branch of what is known internationally as Dope, Incorporated.

The key vehicle for Dope, Inc.'s activities, in Nicaragua and throughout Central America and the Caribbean, has been that notorious multinational enterprise, the United Fruit Company.

"Yanqui imperialism?"

It is common knowledge among Latin American political leaders and historians that the Somoza family was installed by the United Fruit Company (UFCo), as was every other "banana republic" dictatorship in Central America and the Caribbean since the turn of the century. There is no lack of documentary evidence on how United Fruit brought to bear its private navy, known as the "Great White Fleet"—the largest private flotilla in the world—its intelligence apparatus—more extensive than that of most governments—and its huge financial resources, in such countries as Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

However, it has long been assumed in Latin America that United Fruit—rechartered as United Brands in 1970—was a creation of "yanqui imperialism." Nothing could be further from the truth.

United Fruit, known as "The Octopus" by Central Americans, was consciously established during the first decade of this century as a "clone" of the colonialist British East India Company, which plundered the Asian reaches, China and the Indian subcontinent for 300 years and set up the international opium trade networks that survive down to the present day.

This was not a "company" in a capitalist sense. It was a crown-franchise, acting only on the basis of British crown policy. Just so, the United Fruit Company. The British oligarchy, grouped around their King or Queen, extended their East India Co. to the Western Hemisphere as the United Fruit Co. and made certain "Yankee clipper ship" Episcopalian families the directors. These were would-be American "lords," emulators and fanciers of the degenerate British nobility, whose financial and landed interests are direct subsidiaries of the "finest" of City of London banking. These same Anglophile families are known today as the "Groton Mafia"—the Harrimans, the Vances, the Bundys.

United Fruit was founded and remains financially controlled by these New York and Boston-based patrician families who were brought in as junior partners of the East India Company at the end of the last century.

And like their predecessors, they run dope. According to U.S. drug enforcement authorities, an estimated 25 percent of the cocaine that enters the United States annually is smuggled on United Brands' ships.

The seamy history of United Brands/United Fruit leads straight into the board rooms of Zionist banking houses in London and New York, which for generations have served as the hand-picked "court Jews" for the murkier operations of the British nobility. From there, it leads into the back-rooms of American organized crime, whose leading figures include Max Fisher, acting chairman and chief executive officer of United Brands from 1975 to 1978 and Detroit Zionist Lobby kingpin cited by authorities as the leading conduit for narcotics into the U.S. midwest. The story of United Fruit also overlaps with such entities as the Sonneborn Institute, which was instrumental in the founding of the Israeli intelligence agency, Mossad, during the 1940s. Delving yet deeper, one finds the likes of I.I. Davidson, international arms smuggler and recruiting agent for mercenaries. Intimately connected at every level of the development of United Fruits are the top-names of the Meyer Lansky Zionist mob, and the original core of the New Orleans-based Sicilian mafia, on down to the "button men" who carried out the assassination of John F. Kennedy and made countless other "hits" and attempts on Central American leaders.

To its "credit," United Fruit so far this century has engineered two Marine invasions of Nicaragua, a war between Honduras and El Salvador, an attempted Nicaraguan invasion of Costa Rica thirty years ago, and more than a dozen coups d'etat. In the bloodbath that followed the Company's 1954 coup against the republican Arbenz forces in Guatemala, 35,000 people were murdered by death squads. Another 40,000 to 50,000 have been killed by repressive rampages in El Salvador and Honduras. When added to the deaths suffered under Somoza in Nicaragua, it is safe to estimate that United Fruit's commitment to preserve "banana republics" and obliterate all potential for the development of sovereign nations modeled on America's own founding principles has taken hundreds of thousands of lives during the last 25 years alone.

This is the story of United Fruit: it is the anathema of everything the American republic ever stood for. It is the story of dope pushers, assassins, and mass murderers hired to keep Central America as a backward fiefdom of an Anglo-American "empire."

The Caribbean East India Company

Among the American patrician families who have played key roles in both United Fruit and the British East India Company are the Forbes and the Lees of Lee Higginson, and early ancestor who took part in both the West Indies "triangle trade" of rum, slaves

and molasses, and the East Indies opium trade. Other old-line Episcopalian families involved with UFCo are the Peabodys of Morgan-Peabody, whose patriarch, J. Endicott Peabody, established Groton prep (the American Eton) to train succeeding generations of U.S. policymakers in British policy.

In 1899, these and other Anglophile families arranged the merger of the Boston Fruit Co.'s "Great White Fleet" with International Railways of Central America (a railroad crisscrossing the region) to form the United Fruit Co. When a member of a British intelligence-controlled anarchist cult assassinated President William McKinley in 1901, Teddy Roosevelt, who was related by marriage and shared the outlook of this Anglophile elite, assumed the Presidency. His policy of

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"gunboat diplomacy" in the "banana republics" produced UFCo's first major expansion.

In the 1930s, the "Groton mafia" associated with UFCo reorganized the company's management. The business was dirty, and it was turned over to some dirty people. The decision was made to hire mobster Sam "the Banana Man" Zemurray as UFCo president, a post he held until the 1950s.

From this time on there was a division of labor. The patricians set the policy that would result in thousands of deaths, and hand-picked Zionists were hired to administer the resulting holocaust.

Despite certain board members' squeamishness at Zemurray's Rumanian Jewish pedigree, he was well qualified to handle the logistical end of UFCo. He had been the owner of a rival firm, Cuyamel Co., that UFCo purchased for \$31 million in 1930. Zemurray had founded that company in 1910, with a bankrupt steamship line reputedly owned by the New Orleans mob, and with financing from "Our Crowd" Jewish investment houses in New York. Zemurray's first act as head of Cuyamel had been to overthrow the Honduran government, securing his company lucrative banana plantation franchises.

Zemurray, with the notorious gangster Charles Matrenga, was also co-leader of the New Orleans mob, the oldest organized crime outfit in the U.S., dating back to the Civil War. Joseph Macheca, the founder of the New Orleans mob, worked directly under the leg-

endary founder of the mafia, Mazzini, who in turn was an agent in the employ of Lord Palmerston, the 19th century architect of Britain's opium policy. Appropriately, Zemurray was given UFCo at the point that narcotics traffic was replacing the British trade in bootleg liquor of the prohibition period.

Zemurray had come to the U.S. as part of the same wave of immigration (sponsored by the Baron de Hirsch Foundation) that brought the Bronfmans, Jacobs, Fishers and others to this country. With Rothschild backing them from London, they welded together a nationwide organized crime network during Prohibition, and then, in the mid-1930s, shifted their profitable business fronts from bootleg liquor to narcotics. Through Zemurray, these families were given the UFCo to facilitate that traffic.

In 1943, at the death of Charles Matrenga, the entire UFCo company board attended the funeral.

UFCo and Israel

UFCo's close relationship with the New Orleans mob was not the fruit company's only tie to organized crime circles. In the late 1940s, through Sam Zemurray and other employees, UFCo became engaged in a massive project to smuggle weapons to the Haganah in Israel using puppet Central American governments. As one result of this project, the Israeli Mossad was created. Today Israel, in return is among the leading arms suppliers to UFCo's puppet Central American dictatorships, including Anastasio Somoza.

For the Haganah project, Sam Zemurray was co-opted by Edmund de Rothschild to the board of the Palestine Economic Commission (PEC) which would shortly evolve into the state sector of the Israeli economy. Co-sponsoring him for this high-level Zionist post was Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of the "Our Crowd" investment house, Lehman Bros., who headed the U.S. side of the PEC. Lehman Bros., which acquired its initial fortune running cotton and slaves past the Union blockade of Charleston and New Orleans, was the first "Our Crowd" bank brought onto UFCo's board.

Two spin-offs from the PEC are still active today: Ta'as Industry and the Maritime Fruit Co. (MFCo), an Israeli corporation modeled on UFCo. Ta'as produces those non-U.S. weapons that Israel, together with U.S. weapons, transports to Central America in MFCo. ships. A "special advisor" to MFCo is Sol Linowitz, the Panama Canal Treaty negotiator. Also associated with MFCo is Israeli MP Shmuel Flatto-Sharon who is wanted by French authorities on charges of stock and diamond swindling. According to U.S. intelligence sources, Flatto-Sharon is the head of a substantial mercenary force based in California and is involved in international assassination deployments. Flatto-Sharon is also currently attempting, the sources say, recruitment

of a 2,000 man mercenary force to aid Anastasio Somoza.

While on the PEC, Zemurray procured the ships that later formed MFCo's fleet. MFCo ships recently delivered a sizeable shipment of tanks, missile launchers and artillery pieces to Somoza's National Guard.

In smuggling embargoed weapons to Israel in the 1940s, Zemurray used the good offices of UFCo's "banana republics," and notably, Nicaragua. The overall operation in support of Israel brought UFCo together with members of every branch of the Zionist mob, "respectable" and not so respectable:

Rudolf Sonneborn, "Our Crowd"-linked Swedish financier who married into the American Schiff family (Dorothy); the overall project was code-named "The Sonneborn Institute";

Max Fisher, at the time a junior "Zemurray" as head of both a small oil company (PAZ) and Detroit's Purple Gang; Fisher would become acting UFCo chairman in 1975;

Tibor Rosenbaum, the first Mossad Director-General of Finance and Supply who would become number one money launderer for Zionist mafia chieftain Meyer Lansky;

Maj. Louis Bloomfield, attorney for the bootlegging Canadian Bronfman family, who had worked under the North American head of British intelligence, Sir William Stephenson, during World War II. Bloomfield would shortly set up the Permindex Corp., a modernization of the old Brooklyn-based "Bugsy" Siegel and Lansky mob, "Murder, Inc." Members of the same Lansky mob would later set up UFCo's Central American drug operations.

With Zemurray's backing, several Central American dictators acted as fronts for gun shipments by the Sonneborn Institute. The most important was Anastasio Somoza, the father of the current dictator, who had acted in this capacity for the Haganah since at least 1939. In 1947, Somoza granted diplomatic status to a member of the Institute, Yehuda Arazi, in exchange for large sums paid into Somoza's secret London bank accounts. Arazi, known as "the most daring and colorful of Haganah's 'arms procurement experts,'" was an "ex" member of Britain's counterintelligence division and worked closely with Lansky's "Murder, Inc." crowd in Brooklyn.

The same Zionist networks gun-running into the Mideast during the 1940's are now the principal conduits for arms to United Fruit's "banana republic" dictators. Most prominent among these figures is I. Irving Davidson, a top Zionist lobby-Meyer Lansky "fixer" who helped funnel surplus U.S. warplanes into Israel in the late 1940s. A "close friend" of Shimon Peres, Davidson is today the sole marketing agent for Israeli-made Uzi machine guns in Central America and the Caribbean. Not surprisingly, Davidson is also a partner in Somoza's plywood business.

Guatemala 1954

The United Fruit coup against the Arbenz government of Guatemala in 1954, probably one of the most cited cases of "yanqui imperialism" in modern times, ironically underscores the very threat national interests posed by UFCo. Following World War II, Guatemalan republicans led by Jacobo Arbenz attempted to wrest their country from the backwards plantation-economy imposed by United Fruit, and steer it on a nation-building course patterned after the American and Mexican revolutions. The core of this republican movement was the 1946 land reform, which was designed to break up United Fruit's huge non-productive holdings. Over 85 percent of United Fruit's lands were idle, and Arbenz intended to expropriate—with compensation—all such holdings over 223 acres.

A stable, developing Guatemalan republic would have been an invaluable ally of the U.S. in a community of interests among viable republics throughout Latin America. This is what United Fruit sabotaged. The policies UFCo recruited the U.S. to enforce in Central America were those against which the American Revolution was fought.

United Fruit stalled the implementation of the agrarian reform, while laying the groundwork for the coup. In 1952, New York Times publisher Arthur Hays Sulzberger, in collaboration with United Fruit public relations director Edward Bernays, began cultivating the myth that Arbenz had "gone Communist." Bernays, meanwhile, set up a "war room" at United Fruit's offices in Boston, which coordinated the coup operations with the State Department and the CIA. With the directorates of these and other agencies in the hands of current and past United Fruit employees, the U.S. government itself became nothing but a proxy for UFCo's operation to maintain "banana republics" throughout the region.

Bernays propounded the philosophy of his company in the following terms: "The conscious and intelligent manipulation of the organized habits of the masses is an important element in democratic society. Those who manipulate this unseen mechanism of society constitute an invisible government which is the true ruling power of our country. ... It is the intelligent minorities which need to make use of propaganda continuously and systematically. In the active pro-secting minorities, in whom selfish interest and public interest coincide, lie the progress and development of America."

To the board of United Fruit, Arbenz's actions meant not simply the loss of their Guatemalan holdings but the threat that a revolution influenced by the Mexican and American systems would sweep Central America. The company responded by tracking down every Guatemalan nationalist for slaughter and having the government changed twice before a suitable puppet could be found, Carlos Castillo Armas.

Commenting on the U.S. government's role in the affair, one CIA agent who played an important part in overthrowing Arbenz stated: "Carlos Castillo Armas, after serving briefly in a three-man junta, selected himself as president. ... Armas was a bad President, tolerating corruption throughout his government and kowtowing to the United Fruit Company more than to his own people. The United States could have prevented this with the vigorous exercise of diplomatic pressure on Castillo Armas. ... After 1954 Guatemala was a typical Latin American banana republic with polarized political forces spawning personal violence. ... Guatemalan security officials sponsored death squads which eliminated opposition leaders. ... Castillo Armas was (eventually) killed by a member of his palace guard."

UFCo, Kennedy and Cuba

The same "secret team" that ran the 1954 Guatemalan coup also handled the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. The one feature that the Kennedy administration added to the project was the inclusion of United Fruit's organized crime networks in key roles of the invasion schema. John F. Kennedy was no newcomer to organized crime; his father Joseph Kennedy had made his initial fortune selling bootleg whiskey from exclusive British liquor franchises to the same gangster elements involved with UFCo.

Plans for the Bay of Pigs invasion became utterly fantastic: Cuban exiles trained in Guatemala under protection of Castillo Armas were to be transported to Cuba on two banana boats of the United Fruit Co.; hit teams trained at a camp provided by the New Orleans mafia were to infiltrate Cuba and assassinate Castro; agents of the mob's casinos and drug rings in Cuba were to proclaim a "national liberation struggle;" and the U.S. fleet was to invade in support of these "patriotic" forces. The entire operation failed miserably.

Kennedy, despite his initial full commitment to "facing down the Soviets" in Cuba, ultimately refused to carry out the hard-line thermonuclear confrontation that his Anglophile policy advisors demanded. As in the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis that followed, Kennedy refused to follow the British oligarchy's policy of turning Churchill's "Cold War" into active military confrontation.

The close connections between the United Fruit Co. and the networks named by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison as being behind Kennedy's assassination shortly afterward is graphically illustrated in the case of William Gaudet, publisher of the UFCo-funded *Latin American Report* in the 1950s and early 1960s.

At the time of his employment by UFCo, Gaudet worked out of the International Trade Mart (ITM), a New Orleans branch of the Permindex Corp., which was created as a front for Meyer Lansky's "Murder,

Inc." by British Special Operations Executive agent Maj. Bloomfield, with funding from the Mossad's Tibor Rosenbaum. Sharing offices with Gaudet was Lee Harvey Oswald's "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and many others named by Garrison as being involved with Oswald in the Kennedy assassination. Among these were Clay Shaw, who headed ITM with Zemurray's successor in the New Orleans mob, Carlos Marcelo. Also involved was Edward Bannister, Southeastern Regional Director of Division Five (Counterintelligence) of the FBI, for which Bloomfield served as the

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chief recruiter and agent-handler at the time of the Kennedy assassination. Bannister was named by Garrison as being in charge of providing Oswald with a credible Communist cover.

When Oswald traveled to Mexico on his notorious trip to visit the Soviet and Cuban Embassies there, UFCo agent William Gaudet's signature appeared directly below his in the registry of the American Embassy during an unexplained sidetrip. Curiously, the Warren Commission never looked at Gaudet's connection to Oswald, nor at Garrison's other evidence. At least three Commission members had close personal or family ties to the United Fruit Co.

Max Fisher and United Fruit's Caribbean drug connection

On May 13, 1975, Max Fisher, a leading member of the Zionist lobby with long-standing organized crime ties, was named UFCo's acting chairman and chief executive officer, three months after the previous chairman, Eli Black, fell to his death from the 44th floor of the Pan Am building in New York. The decision to put Fisher in charge of UFCo, a move that Black publicly called "a conspiracy," began two weeks before the latter's alleged suicide.

Max Fisher's tenure as chairman of United Brands

coincided with a dramatic increase in the flow of narcotics from Latin America and the Caribbean into the United States. It figures. Max Fisher is the Detroit mob, and a top narcotics smuggler. The year of his appointment to the UFCo board was a policy turning-point in London, when the financial decision was taken to use the IMF and World Bank to force the governments of Central and South America to adopt marijuana and cocaine as major "cash crops." So, Max Fisher was suddenly placed at the helm of the Western Hemisphere's "East India Company."

Fisher's takeover was aided by leading Zionist figures like Sol Linowitz of Coudert Brothers law firm and Xerox Corp. Linowitz had Xerox purchase a position on UFCo's board, a move which coincided with his first personal intervention into the Panama Canal situation. Linowitz's interests are also indicated in his promotion of an attempted takeover of the Marine Midland Bank, on whose Board of Directors he sits, by the world's leading drug-financing institution, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Marine Midland handles the international transactions of the National Bank of Panama—which operates with no regulation, and therefore suits the "money laundering" requirements of the international drug traffickers.

Another Fisher sponsor was Herbert Lehman of Lehman Brothers, a big investor in Fisher-controlled oil companies.

Fisher's presidency at United Brands also coincides—not accidentally—with the fact that during the past five years, Central America has become one of the leading markets for Israeli arms shipments, which are handled by Shaul Eisenberg, who also runs Israel's oil industry with Max Fisher. Eisenberg was formerly Mossad station chief in Vienna. The Ta'as Industry which provides the weapons from Israel was started up with equipment originally smuggled to the Middle East from Detroit by Max Fisher and his Purple Gang.

In a recent interview, a highly reliable source in the Detroit area was asked to identify the specific link between Fisher and dope traffic. "In one word," he answered and until recently one of its favored Central American "presidents". Nicknamed the "Detroit Kid," Vesco was recruited to organized crime as a second generation of Fisher's Purple Gang friends.

The \$224 million Vesco took with him into exile in Costa Rica had been "embezzled" from International Overseas Services (IOS), a \$2.2 billion consortium of offshore mutual funds, banks and shell companies that Vesco took over with loans arranged by its real controller, Edmund de Rothschild. From that point on, Vesco served as one of many "cut-outs" directly linking the Rothschild family to international drug and money-laundering operations, and related areas of highly illegal but lucrative investment. Vesco ran a network of "bagmen"—"mutual funds salesmen"—who traveled the world depositing and withdrawing dirty funds from unregulated bank accounts in a "shell game" system designed by Mossad agent Tibor Rosenbaum and his lieutenant, Sylvain Ferdman, who was Lansky's chief money launderer.

At present, Vesco has a share in the drug traffic carried on United Brands ships through a pact he concluded with one Dino Cellini—"Lansky's top man ... his right arm," according to mob sources.

UFCo has been involved in two coups since Max Fisher joined it. The first coup took place in 1975, when UFCo board members leaked that Fisher's deceased predecessor had paid a \$1.25 million bribe for a partial reduction of Honduras' new banana tax. The leak resulted in the assassination of the head of the Honduran government, and Fisher's predecessor, Eli Black, who jumped out the window two days before the SEC announced it would investigate the charges.

In 1978, the Honduran government was overthrown and replaced by an even bloodier, more repressive regime. The excuse for dumping the Melgar Castro government was another report on bribes paid by the dead Eli Black. The report was drafted by Max Fisher.

The new three-man Honduran junta installed by this bloodless coup is headed by Gen. Policarpo Paz García, who is a member of the World Anti-Communist League, which includes many neo-Nazi groups and a notorious Central American narcotics network headed by Paz García. Paz García has been an outspoken champion of the extermination policy now being carried out by United Brands in the effort to save Somoza in Nicaragua.

—Scott Thompson and
Chris Curtis