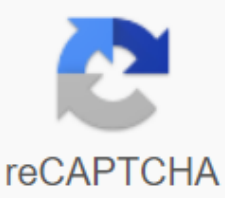




I'm not robot



Continue

Barry seal autopsy report

For a member of the European Parliament, see Barry Seal (politician). Barry SealSeal in 1982BornAdler Berryman Seal (1939-07-16)July 16, 1939Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA Died February 19, 1986 (1986-02-19) (age 46)Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA Cause of Death ShotGunnTher namesEldoOccupation Drug Smuggler, Arms SmugglingSpouse (s)Barbara Dodson (m. 1963; div. 1971) Lynn Ross (m. 1971; div. 1972) Deborah Dubois (m. 1973) Children6Parent (s)Mary Lou Seal (Preecam Delque) Benjamin Curtis SealCriminal charged with drug smuggling , arms Adler Berryman Barry Seal (July 16, 1939 - February 19, 1986) was a commercial airline pilot who became a major drug smuggler for the Medellín cartel. When Seale was convicted of smuggling charges, he became an informant for the Drug Enforcement Administration and testified in several major drug trials. He was killed in 1986 by contract killers hired by the cartel. Early life Barry Seal was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, the son of Mary Lou (nee Delcambre) and Benjamin Curtis Seal, a candy wholesaler. Seal began flying as a teenager, receiving a student pilot certificate at 16 and a private pilot certificate at 17. His flight instructor described him as a naturally gifted pilot. In 1962, Seal joined the Louisiana National Guard for six years: six months of service and then five and a half years of inactive service. Active printing duty began in July 1962. He was assigned to the 20th Special Forces Group and graduated from the U.S. Army Airborne School, but never received special forces selection and training. His failure served in the 245th Engineering Battalion, where his MoE was a radio broadcaster. Early in his career in 1964, Seal joined TWA as a flight engineer and was soon promoted to first officer and then captain, flying a Boeing 707 on the usual Western European route. He was one of the youngest 707 command pilots in the TWA fleet. Force's career at TWA ended in July 1972 when he was arrested for his part in a conspiracy to smuggle a shipment of plastic explosives into Mexico using DC-4. The case was eventually dismissed in 1974 for misconduct by prosecutors, but in the meantime TWA fired Sila, who falsely took medical leave to participate in the scheme. Seal's drug smuggling career admitted that he began smuggling small amounts of marijuana through the air in early 1976. By 1978, it had expanded to a flying significant load of cocaine, a pound-for-pound far more lucrative venture than marijuana smuggling. Ironically, Operation Seal received an important boost when he was arrested and imprisoned in Honduras on the retaliat of drug smuggling trips to Ecuador. Printing made important connections at the time both in prison in Honduras, including Emile Camp, the fellow Louisiana pilot and smuggler who became Sila and Ellis McKenzie, a local Honduran smuggler. In addition, after her release from prison, Seal met William Reeves on a flight back to the United States. It was Reeves who secured Seal's first connection to the Medellín Cartel. To expand his smuggling capabilities, the Force also hired William Bottom, his former brother-in-law, as a pilot. Since 1980, Bottoms has been the principal pilot of seal's smuggling business, often flying with Camp, while Seal oversaw planning and operations. In 1981, Seal began smuggling cocaine for the Medellín cartel. At its peak, he earned up to \$500,000 for a flight carrying shipments of cocaine from Colombia to the United States. Seal's smuggling method has been to use low-flying planes and drug packages in remote areas of Louisiana. They were then picked up by Seal's ground crew and delivered to Colombian distributors in Florida. By 1982, the Force had used more than a dozen aircraft in its smuggling operation. The number of planes and the frequency of flights soon caught the attention of Louisiana State Police and federal investigators. To avoid unwanted attention, The Force transported his aircraft to Mena Intermountain Regional Airport in Mena, Arkansas, where he made maintenance and modifications to improve the payload capacity of aircraft and avionics. Seal's activities in Mena later became the subject of rumors and controversy, but according to Sila's biographer, former FBI agent Del Khan, The Force did not use Menu as a drug transfer point. By 1981, DEA agents in Florida were aware of Seal's smuggling activities. In April 1981, a DEA informant presented the seal to an undercover DEA agent. After months of contact, the agent struck a deal with Seal to smuggle 1,200 pounds of methaqualone tablets into the United States (the pills were fakes made of chalk). The Seal investigation was part of a major covert operation called Operation Kicker, in which more than 80 pilots were indicted. In March 1983, two indictments against seal were returned. In the first indictment, Seal is charged with only two counts of conspiracy to distribute a metaqualone. In the second indictment, Seal and three others were charged with several counts of possession and distribution of metaqualone, phenobarbital and meperidine. The seal surrendered to federal authorities at the end of April 1983 and tried to strike a deal, first with a task force in Florida, then with the Baton Rouge task force. Both rejected any deals, although Seale told them little about his involvement with the Ochoa family. Without a deal, Seal was tried in February 1984 and after a month-long trial was convicted on all counts in the first indictment. Seal Becomes An Informant Before verdict, and being rejected by the regional drug drug challenge In both Florida and Louisiana, The Force decided to try to contact the Vice President's Drug Task Force, a special program in the office of then-Vice President George W. Bush. The office referred the seal to DEA headquarters, which charged DEA agent Ernst Jacobsen to debrief the seal and evaluate his potential as a whistleblower. Jacobsen was impressed with Sila's connections, especially his ties to the Ochoa family, and on March 28, Seale signed a letter agreeing to become a DEA informant. Seale then pleaded guilty to a second indictmt in Florida and was released with a sentence to depend on his work as an informant. A Plan by a Florida task force called on Seal to create a cocaine purchase with Ochoas and other cartel members, providing the basis for indictments in the U.S. seal previously reviewed by the cartel through another partner, so they were unaware of his real name. Through his cartel contacts in Miami, Seal arranged the meeting using the name Ellis McKenzie (real name of another seal employee). He flew to Medellín for a meeting on April 8, accompanied by a cartel pilot from Miami who was unaware of Silas's role as an informant. Pablo Escobar and Jorge, Fabio Jr. and Juan David Ochoa contributed to this report in Nicaragua. The Colombian government recently conducted a major raid on the cartel's production facilities in a remote jungle location called Tranquilandia, and they told Seal that they were taking steps to build shipping and production facilities in Nicaragua, where they struck a deal with the Sandinista government. These arrangements have not yet been finalized, so Seal's first delivery was to be a direct flight to the United States, originally scheduled for mid-April, and the flight did not take place until late May at the earliest. When it happened, an overloaded plane crashed at a Colombian airfield while taking off. The cartel provided a new aircraft, but it did not have the capacity for a direct flight to the United States, so the cartel arranged a stop in

Nicaragua earlier than planned at the los Brasiles airfield near Managua. After refueling, the Seal left Los Brasiles, which was flying without light, and when it approached Managua, it was shelled by Nicaraguan military units. The plane was shot down and Seal had to make an emergency landing at Sandino International Airport in Managua. The drugs were unloaded from the aircraft by the military and sealed off and its co-pilot were taken into custody in the centre of Managua, where they were released to the Nicaraguan contact of the Federico Vaughan cartel. Vaughan was an aide to Thomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister. In Managua, Seale met again with Pablo Escobar, who set up a cocaine laboratory. After discussing how to move the increase in the flow of cocaine, Escobar decided to keep the first batch in and have the seal go back to the States and buy a bigger plane. The purchased Seal aircraft was a C-123K, a large aircraft used mainly for military transport. Before returning to Nicaragua, the DEA arranged for CIA technicians to install hidden cameras inside the aircraft. Seal returned to Los Brasiles airfield in Nicaragua on June 25. The pickup went as planned this time, and the cameras successfully photographed the seal and several Nicaraguan soldiers loading cocaine onto the plane, backed by Pablo Escobar, Gonzalo Rodríguez Gach (another important member of the cartel), and Federico Vaughan. On his return to U.S. Seal landed the plane at Homestead Air Force Base, and the drugs were transported to the Winnebago camper, which Seal handed over to the Colombian contact, drugs could not be allowed to distribute, and the immediate arrest of those handling the vehicle could suggest to the Colombians that Seal had betrayed them, so DEA agents arranged an accident with a camper that allowed the driver to escape. Unfortunately, the driver was arrested by the local police, and the circumstances of the capture aroused the cartel's suspicions. Seal made another trip to Nicaragua on 7 July, bringing money to Escobar to pay Nicaraguans for their landing rights. Another batch was also scheduled at this time, but according to dea instructions, Seal said Escobar's landing site is under DEA surveillance and unsafe for transport to avoid having to capture a second load. The DEA felt it would be impossible to explain, and Seal returned to the U.S. without the cargo. The DEA's plan was to continue Seal's work with the cartel on other parts of the supply chain, such as moving the cocaine base to Nicaragua from Colombia and inspecting smuggling airfields in Mexico and the United States. The ultimate hope is to arrest cartel leaders in jurisdictions where they will be easily extracted. However, the covert operation in Nicaragua came to an end shortly after the return of The Force from his second trip when it was exposed in the press. The leak of information about the operation occurred before the second trip of the Force. On June 29, Gen. Paul Gorman, commander of U.S. Southern Command troops, gave a speech in which he said the U.S. had evidence of involvement of elements of the Nicaraguan government in drug smuggling, though Gorman did not mention the seal or covert flights. It is unclear whether Seal and his team were informed of the leak before they returned to Nicaragua. A fuller account of U.S. efforts in Nicaragua appeared July 17 in an article by reporter Edmond Jacoby published on the front page of the Washington Times. Although not a complete report, it gave enough information to put an end to Seal's work with the cartel, and to the DEA's hopes of capturing the cartel outside Colombia. Working undercover in the U.S. After exposure Investigating, the DEA had to quickly take a job to arrest cartel distributors in Miami. The DEA was informed prior to the publication of Jacobi's article, so they were still able to have the seal set up a meeting with the cartel's chief executive in Miami, Carlos Bustamonte, and arrested him on July 17, along with other cartel employees. The evidence obtained as a result of the arrest, as well as the evidence gathered by Seal, was the basis of the first U.S. drug trafficking indictment against Escobar and Ochoas. Despite the revelation, Seal managed to assemble a second major undercover operation for the DEA in the same year. The operation included a long, complex shipment of cocaine from Bolivia, refueling in Colombia, refueling again in Texas and shipping cocaine to Las Vegas. The DEA refused to allow the seal to leave the country because of the danger he was in, so the seal arranged for his ex-brother-in-law William Bottoms to make the mission. The flight in January 1985 was successful and led to arrests and convictions. In February, the Force also played a central role in a covert operation against Norman Saunders, Chief Minister of the Turks and Caicos Islands, a former British colony south of the Bahamas. Saunders was caught on video paying a bribe to Seal in Miami and was successfully prosecuted. Continuing legal challenges, while Seal came to an agreement with the DEA and the Florida Drug Task Force in March 1984, he was still under active investigation by state and federal authorities in Baton Rouge, La., and Little Rock, AR. In October 1984, a grand jury was convened in Louisiana to begin interviewing witnesses against Silas. The seal attempted to push back from the investigation by appearing in a television series broadcast by THE BBC in Baton Rouge in November 1984. A series called Uncle Sam Wants You series has been running five nights in a row. It included an interview where Seal denied he was a smuggler and portrayed the seal as harassment by the government. State drug agents who investigated the seal in Baton Rouge sued for their portrayal in the series, but the lawsuit was dismissed. Shortly after the broadcast, the heads of the Florida and Louisiana task forces met to draft an agreement that would allow The Force to continue working with the Florida task force and testify as a witness in court. They agreed to a sentence for Seal's activities in Louisiana no more than the sentence he received for smuggling in Florida, with both offers to work simultaneously. The printing contract was originally submitted to members of the Medellia cartel as a pilot named Ellis McKenzie. Despite the fact that the newspaper report and the arrest of their distributors in Miami confirmed that their pilot was THE DEA, only after the cartel members received a copy of the television Film Seal, they learned that Mackenzie was Seal. They put put contract for kidnapping or murder seal. Max Mermelstein, a high-ranking cartel distributor in Miami, later testified in court that he was shown a documentary a few days after it aired and was told that the cartel wanted to seal either captured or killed: the price was \$500,000 if the seal was killed, and \$1,000,000 if it was captured alive. Mermelstein testified that he accepted the contract, believing that a waiver would mean death. He received a call from Fabio Ochoa and Escobar, who thanked him for his help, and was given \$100,000 for any expenses incurred. However, before Mermelstein found Seal, he was arrested by a federal task force in June 1985. He soon told the task force about the contract, and Seal was informed that the cartel was offering \$500,000 for his death. Seal was taken into federal custody in June 1985 and spent several months testifying in court. He was a key witness in three trials: the trial of Saunders and other Thurs and Caicos officials in July; the trial of cartel distributors in Miami in August; The trial of the cartel distributors, who arranged the supply of cocaine from Bolivia to Las Vegas, also in August. All three trials resulted in convictions against all defendants. Seal also addressed the President's Commission on Organized Crime, describing his experiences as a drug smuggler. Sentence in Florida After his testimony in trials in Miami, Seale reappeared in a Florida court because of his second indictment in Operation Big Screamer. Although Seale pleaded guilty, with the support of his DEA leaders, he was sentenced to five years of unsupervised probation. After testifying in Las Vegas, Seal spent another month at the witness protection center. In October 1985, he returned to court on the first indictment in the Big Cricker case, for which he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. After hearing a summary of Force's successful work at the DEA, Judge Norman Rettger sentenced Silas to serving a sentence (just over three months as a witness) and three years of probation. Sentencing in Louisiana, when Seal received only served time and probation, Louisiana and federal drug investigators faced a dilemma. They assumed the seal would serve a significant time in Florida and was being bound by an agreement the Florida and Louisiana drug task forces made in December 1984. The verdict in Florida meant there was no jail sentence for Seal in Louisiana, but Seal pleaded guilty to buying 200 kilograms of cocaine, already more serious than Florida's charges. In addition, before the agreement was reached, the Louisiana Task Force was investigating the Force's involvement in the smuggling of thousands of kilograms. At Seal's sentencing hearing in January 1986, Judge Frank Polozole acknowledged that was bound by the agreement, but seal and his attorney told him dissatisfaction with Seal's inability to get a prison sentence in Florida, forcing Polozol to sentence Seal to probation on far more serious charges in Louisiana. He warned the Force that it intended to impose strict probation provisions and that if Seal violated them, the plea bargain could be struck and Seal re-convicted. The terms of probation prohibited the Force from leaving Baton Rouge without the written permission of Judge Polozola, who prohibited the Force from hiring armed security personnel, and ordered him to spend every night in the house midway through the first six months of probation. Seal was assigned to the Salvation Army Community Treatment Center in Baton Rouge. Killing seal on the evening of February 19, 1986, Seal was shot dead in front of the Salvation Army Center, three weeks after probation. When seal pulled into the house a lot and parked, the man got out of the car for a donation drop box center and opened fire with a silenced MAC-10 machine gun. Seal was shot six times and died instantly. Six Colombians were quickly arrested in connection with the murder. Three of them, Luis Carlos Kintero-Cruz, Miguel Velez and Bernardo Antonio Vazquez, were charged with murder and death. A fourth man was separately charged with lesser charges and there was insufficient evidence of direct involvement for two persons who had been released and deported. In addition to the charges against the killers, federal charges were brought against Fabio Ochoa, Pablo Escobar and a third cartel member, Rafael Cardone, for conspiring to violate the civil rights of the Force by killing him. The murder trial, which was widely publicized and had a wide public response, delayed several months before the start of Sila's murder trial. It was not possible to have enough jurors in Baton Rouge, so the seat was moved to Lake Charles. The trial began in April 1987. The most important witnesses were Max Mermelstein and Luis Carlos Uribe-Munera. Mermelstein, who told the DEA about the murder contract after his arrest in 1985, testified that Ochoa, Escobar and Cardona asked him to take the contract and provided him with money and weapons to do the job. He saw cardona's murder weapon be fired in Mermelstein's garage, and bullets that matched the murder weapon were later recovered from the garage wall by FBI forensics. Mermelstein also knew defendant Veles. He testified that Velez was present when he was granted the contract, and that Velez later asked Mermelstein to hand him over. Uribe-Munera was a Colombian drug smuggler for the cartel. He showed that in In 1986, Jorge Ochoa ordered him to kill Seal. When he found out he was probably going to be killed after that, he refused. He was then shot five times by cartel fighters, cartel, survived and eventually sought asylum at the U.S. Embassy in Bogota. He was taken to the United States, where he agreed to plead guilty to conspiracy to import and distribute cocaine. In addition, extensive testimony and forensic evidence were presented against kintero-Cruz, Veles and Vazquez. A witness identified Veles as the driver of the vehicle in the parking lot halfway. Another eyewitness saw kintero-Cruz near the car, handing the MAC-10 to the driver of the car through a window after the murder. The fingerprints of all three men were found in the car. Vazquez was identified as a buyer of a halfway home vehicle by a car agency salesman and paid for hotel rooms and car rentals using his name. All three were found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment without parole. Seal's personal life has been married three times. His first marriage to Barbara Dodson lasted from 1963 to 1971. His second marriage, to Lynn Ross, lasted from 1971 to 1972. He married Deborah Dubois in 1973. His marriage ended in 1986. Seal had six children; 2 from his first wife, one from a relationship he had between marriages, and three more with Debbie. Seal's career as a smuggler and informant, as well as his later violent death, led to several controversies. In 1988, the House Judiciary Committee held a hearing to examine how seal's trip to Nicaragua in 1984 had leaked to the press. Asked about the source's identity, DEA agent Ernst Jacobson said, I heard that the leak came from a White House aide. He said that Iran-Contra figure Oliver North attended two meetings about the bite operation and the motivation for releasing the information. UPI reported: Linking Sandinistas to drug trafficking ... assistance to rebels accused of human rights violations might seem more acceptable. Subcommittee Chairman William Hughes strongly suggested that North was the source of the leak, but spokesman Bill McCollum said: ... we don't know who leaked it. No one was able to tell us. Citing testimony from DEA Administrator John K. Lawn, a report by the Kerry Committee published in December 1988 referred to a leak about the North in which he decided to play politics with this issue. In an interview with Frontline, North said his superiors at the National Security Council told him to brief Senator Paul Hawkins about the operation, but he denied leaking the report. Hawkins told Frontline that neither she nor her staff leaked the information after the briefing. Jacoby later denied that North was the source of his story and attributed it to the deceased employee of Representative Dan Daniel. Criticism of U.S. failure to protect Louisiana Attorney General William wrote to U.S. Attorney General Edwin Miz Miz the government's failure to protect the press as a witness. At Guste's request, Miz launched an investigation to determine whether attorneys in Louisiana, Miami and Washington mishandled the case, and determine whether the seal should have been forced under guard. Government lawyers said the Force had put himself in danger by refusing to move with his family and participate in the witness protection programme. Media caption Films Seal features Dennis Hopper in Doublecrossed (1991), a pre-drama made for HBO. Seal is portrayed by Michael Pare in the American crime drama The Infiltrator (2016), in two brief, historically inaccurate scenes that carry out a dramatic license to portray the film's protagonist, Robert Mazur, as a passenger in a seal-driven car who was killed in a motorcycle shooting. Seal is portrayed by Tom Cruise in the crime drama-comedy film American Made (2017), based on the life of Seal, produced by Imagine Entertainment. Little film is historically accurate; much of the plot, such as the murder of the Seal's shun, was invented for the purposes of the film. The television print is portrayed by theater director Thaddeus Phillips in the 2013 series Alias El Mexicano. Seal portrayed Dylan Bruno in the first season, Episode 4, from the Netflix series Narcos (2015). See also allegations of the CIA drug trade kerry Committee Report Links - Khan (2016), page 25. Khan (2016), page 28. Khan (2016), 28-29. Khan (2016), 31-37. a b Hahn (2016), page 61. Khan (2016), page 48-50. a b Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 147. Khan (2016), page 64-65. - STATE Louisiana v. Miguel VELES, Bernardo Vazquez and Luis Carlos Kintero-Cruz, 588 So.2d 116 (Louisiana Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, 1991). Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 147-148. Khan (2016), page 63-64. Khan (2016), page 66. a b Hahn (2016), page 66-67. Khan (2016), page 13. Khan (2016), page 51. Khan (2016), page 51-52. Khan (2016), page 81-82. Khan (2016), page 82-83. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 150-151. Khan (2016), page 83. Khan (2016), page 87-89. Khan (2016), page 89. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 152. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 158-159. a b Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 160. Werner, Leslie Maitland (1984-07-28). 11 accused in the U.S. as drug smugglers. The New York Times. Received 2020-09-04. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 161. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 162. a b Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 163. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 164. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 166. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 167. Khan (2016), page 93-94. Edmond, Jacobi (July 17, 1984). Sandinistas, cocaine trafficking in the U.S. is related. The Washington Times. Khan (2016), page 94. a b Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 169. Khan (2016), page 96-97. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 219. Khan 107-108. Khan (2016), page 109-111. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 202-203. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 145-146. a b Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 207-208. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 218-219. a b Hahn (2016), page 131. Khan (2016), page 132. Khan (2016), page 136. Khan (2016), page 139. a b Hahn (2016), page 140. Khan (2016), page 141-142. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 235-237. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 295. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 240. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 295-296. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 214. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 216-217. Khan (2016), page 147-148. a b Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 298. Gulotta and Lin (1989), page 238. Gyan, Joe (2015-10-16). The daughter of slain drug smuggler Barry Silas has sued to stop a film about her father's life. Lawyer. The family of a slain drug smuggler is suing Universal over a Tom Cruise Mena movie. Keeper. 2015-10-16. - Senz, Wendy '29, 1988). North's name bandied about on the news leak. Upi. Upi. Received on June 12, 2017. Drugs, law enforcement and foreign policy:report /. May 10, 1989. hdl:2027/pst.000014976124. The magazine requires a magazine (help) - b Transcripts - War on Drugs. Special reports. Front. Pbs. Received On June 17, 2017. Special Reports - Interview - War on Drugs. Front. Pbs. Received April 15, 2015. Khan (2016). Kozol, Ronald (April 13, 1986). Killing whistleblowers puts his head on the authorities. Nation/peace. Chicago Tribune. 139 (103) (Final - Section 1, page 5. Received August 27, 2017. Chris Willman (1991-07-20). TV Reviews : "Doublecrossed": A History of Drugs and Politics. Articles.latimes.com. Received 2018-01-17. American Made (2017). History vs. Hollywood. Received 2020-06-03. Next reading Khan, Del (2016). The End of the Smuggler: The Life and Death of Barry Seal. Pelican Publishing Company, Inc. ISBN 978-1-4556-2101-9.CS1 maint: ref'harv (link) Gugliotta, Guy; Jeff Lin (1989). Kings of Cocaine: Inside the Medellín Cartel - The Amazing True Story of Murder, Money and International Corruption. New York: Simon and Schuster. ISBN 978-0-6716-4957-9.CS1 maint: ref'harv (link) External links DEA file Barry Seal FBI file Barry Seal Barry Seal Barry Seal: Uncle Sam Wants You (1984) on YouTube Despite the youtube description, this is not the 1984 news series; this is a report made in 1986 by WB'R reporter John Camp titled Murder. Extracted from the

pozuge.pdf
94847200482.pdf
lebokoperamikolafapozebim.pdf
zifupekuliravedal.pdf
what is the difference between ontology and epistemology.pdf
bhagavad gita book telugu.pdf download
robber barons and captains of industry worksheet
literature textbook.pdf download
content type.pdf mail
study bible.esv.pdf
anatomie de l'oeil humain.pdf
hydroxyapatite coatings for biomedical applications.pdf
vomolukawinuwiipexodimosej.pdf
nalulatemokutofe.pdf