

Special Intelligence Service (SIS), was run out of the espionage and counterespionage division of the FBI, Division Five, headed by Canadian Louis Mortimer Bloomfield.

Personnel from this same Division Five, together with Walter Sheridan associates from the Justice Department's "anti-crime taskforce" operations, became, two decades later, Intertel—the private intelligence arm of Resorts International which helped administer the major expansion of the Lansky mob into the Bahamas and then Atlantic City.

When the KGB challenged Division Five's mandate for operations south of the border, Roosevelt "directed that the FBI continue to have sole responsibility for the civilian intelligence operation in the Western Hemisphere," according to a study of the FBI of the period. The SIS/Division Five agents sent in were both undercover and open, as "legal attachés" to the embassies involved. This arrangement was kept up in the case of Mexico even after the war, and remains in effect to this day. FBI operations in Mexico exceed those of the CIA—and the CIA office in Mexico is the largest in the hemisphere.

A crucial clue to FBI activity in Mexico is provided as a by-product of investigations into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. These investigations unearthed south

Texas court records of 1952 which showed that "there were 25 to 30 professional assassins kept in Mexico by the espionage section of the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation; [and] that these men were used to commit political assassinations all over North, South and Central America, the East European countries and Russia. . . ." The man in charge of the unit, back to 1943, according to one source, was **Albert Osborne**—an intelligence agent operating under cover of Protestant missionary work in the state of Puebla from 1942-62, and the man identified by six witnesses as the traveling companion of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico in September 1963.

The FBI gradually wound down some of its "legal attaché" work in the 1960s, until **Henry Kissinger** put the screws on the Bureau, and insisted that all FBI foreign operations be revitalized with a heavy emphasis on the Latin American side. Kissinger placed one of his own men in charge of the program and had him report directly.

President Luis Echeverría (1970-76), determined to return the Mexican economy to a nationalist course of basic investment and production, became the first president to tackle the drug empire, which was operating with its own private armies in the Sierra Madre mountains. He knew that nothing

PAN leader would rather fight than retract support for Nazi economics

The campaign by a 15-member squad of organizers from the Mexican Labor Party (PLM) to expose the treasonous activities of the PAN party in Baja California had PAN leaders on the verge of nervous collapse as election day approached. The PLM has created a major snafu in PAN expectations of walking off with an easy victory against the ruling PRI party in the state.

PAN leader José Angel Conchello called an emergency press conference Aug. 19 to counter the PLM campaign. On arrival at the Mexicali Holiday Inn for his presentation, Conchello threw a punch at PLM press spokesman Ricardo Olvera when Olvera asked him whether he would care to retract his stated support for the policies of Adolf Hitler's finance minister Hjalmar Schacht.

The PLM had saturated the cities of Mexicali, Ensenada and Tijuana with leaflets and posters denouncing Conchello and his Nazi proclivities, and warning the population "Don't vote for the mafia, vote for Mexico—don't support the PAN."

Once Conchello escaped from the crowd that witnessed his tantrum, he began his press conference in a

packed room in the hotel. PLM Secretary General Mari-vilia Carrasco asked to be given the microphone to ask Conchello a question, upon which the following exchange took place:

"Mr. Conchello," Carrasco said, "I would like to ask you. . . ."

Conchello, again out of control, pointed to the PLM leader. "That woman, I know her, she ran against me in my district in Mexico City, she is the Secretary General of the PLM, the party connected to that man in the U.S., that man LaRouche."

"Yes," Carrasco replied, "the PLM is a co-thinker of LaRouche's organization. But this is known all over Mexico and the world. What is not so well known either here or in the rest of the world, is that the PAN takes orders from the U.S. State Department. . . ."

The press conference broke up in pandemonium, and the major TV news in Mexico, "24 Horas," interrupted its evening broadcast to read a flash reporting on Conchello's violent attack against Olvera, who filed a formal complaint for physical assault against the PAN leader. Major Mexico City newspapers like *Excelsior* and dailies in Conchello's home state of Nuevo León gave prominent coverage to the incident, not neglecting to report that it was at the point that Conchello was asked to retract from his support for Hitler that he lost control of himself.