

SECRET 0111,

1/21/85

Delayed completing the addition to the petition long enough to hear from you this morning then assumed weather created problems for you and went ahead with it without the date of the Shaw petition. I was uneasy about the cover. Lil said she'd do the xeroxing and collating and is at this moment. But we could not do the cover. I did get into town, with a bou to be my messenger, after arranging for the covers to be made while he waited. I'm fine but still a little edgy, so while Lil began the xeroxing I read Gary Shaw's 1979 piece in TCI, which I'd read when it was published. Perhaps from the edginess my recollection is not as clear as it will become but I was reminded when I came to the OAS reference to an OAS connected disinformation book on the JFK assassination that appears to be related to SDECE. I'm sure I informed you and Bud at the time. Then the name "Romero" came to mind and I do have a file on him, the supposed assassin. Then I recalled that I had killed publication of the fake in this country, ranging (confidential) from the Enquirer to Bantam. The file is one of the very few marked "confidential" and I'm not now taking the time to read it but I remember clearly that there was a big and expensive push behind the phony book and those who had it at Bantam wondered aloud about how much I knew about a book I'd not seen. That was the end of the book internationally. It had been published in France, I think. And I'm pretty sure that there was a connection between a name involved and a personal card Steve Jaffe brought back from France when he went there for Garrison re Farewell America. This, then, seems to establish a link between ~~the~~ two fake books and SDECE. It is without question in Farewell. It is probable with "Romero's" and I have this file and I'm sure some published excerpts, allegedly involving the CIA and an agent called "Mike" in North Africa.

This in haste in the event you think that there can be any kind of link with your interest in sending me Gary's old piece.

If it is of interest I'll go over the file and any related files in it for you. This is merely to respond and indicate while I await the assembling of the addition (5pp text, four and a few lines only) and now I'll get to addressing envelopes. While I was in town I got enough stamps in the event I have to mail from home, if it freezes up tonight.

Hastily,

The Continuing Inquiry

VOLUME III NUMBER 10

MAY 22, 1979

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are very proud to publish this important article by fellow researcher J. Gary Shaw, who is also the author of assassination book COVER-UP.

As we have printed many times, we feel the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was a military take-over of the United States government. However, we also feel the United States assassination planners felt it was imperative to "hook" or involve some other nations into the crime in such a way as to insure silence from those countries. Such nations had to remain quiet or risk accusations of being directly involved in the crime.

France, we feel, was one of those independent countries which had to be black-mailed into silence.

When President De Gaulle was stolidly striding down Pennsylvania Avenue during the President's funeral, he already knew he had been compromised.

QJ/WIN IDENTIFIED ?

By J. Gary Shaw

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The existence of a CIA sponsored "Executive Action" program was revealed to the American people in early 1975 by the Senate Intelligence Committee. The purpose of this program, we were told, was the establishment of the capability to perform assassinations. The assassination planning operation was given a code name by its sponsors - ZR/RIFLE. One of the assassins hired for the kill squad was assigned the cryptonym QJ/WIN. Described as a foreign citizen with a criminal background, QJ/WIN's identity has been one of the Agency's most closely guarded secrets. It is with no little satisfaction therefore, that we attempt to indentify him for the first time. In doing so in this article, we will trace the fantastic career of a FRENCHMAN whose escapades reach from France to the United States, from heroin smuggling to Jack Ruby, from assassination plots against French President De Gualle to the city of Dallas, Texas.

QJ/WIN: SMUGGLER.

In 1962, QJ/WIN was to go on trial in Europe on smuggling charges.¹ The CIA, we are told, contemplated actions attempting to quash these criminal charges. To our knowledge a trial was never held.²

In recently declassified agency handwritten notes concerning the ZR/RIFLE project, we learn a little more about QJ/WIN's smuggling activities.

"4. Operational assets:

(1) Personnel: QJ/WIN is under written contract as a principal agent, with the primary task of spotting agent candidates. QJ/WIN was first contacted in (DELETED BY CIA), in connection with an illegal narcotics operation into the United States. For a period of a year and a half he was contacted

sporadically, by CIS Lucian Conein in behalf of the Bureau of Narcotics. Files of this Bureau reflect an excellent performance by QJ/WIN."³

QJ/WIN is a smuggler...and it appears he had some powerful associates.

During this same year a FRENCHMAN of extraordinary background suddenly moved with his family to Canada. The move was paid for by the French police.⁴

He was one of France's biggest heroin smugglers.⁵ Over an eight year period ending in 1968 his smuggling ring had shipped more than two tons of heroin to the U.S.⁶ By 1969 while supposedly living on the salary of a French Army Captain he had managed to acquire the following:

- 1,445 acre farm-hunting lodge with private landing strip in Loiret.
- His own plane
- A luxury apartment in Paris
- Two apartments in Metz.
- A valuable land tract in Moselle
- A villa in the Paris suburb - Les Yvelines
- A summer house in Corsica⁷

The FRENCHMAN too, is a smuggler!

He was also a "premier assassin."⁸

QJ/WIN - ASSASSIN

Former CIA Director Richard Helms said about QJ/WIN: "If you needed somebody to carry out murder, I guess you had a man who might be prepared to carry it out."⁹ He was also described as a man of few scruples, capable of doing anything including assassination.¹⁰ He was recruited by the CIA out of Europe.¹¹ From the previously mentioned ZR/RIFLE operation we learn that, as potential candidates for the "team", "former resistance personnel offers possibility."¹²

The FRENCHMAN-SMUGGLER was a World War II Resistance hero.¹³ He was also an efficient killer of Germans, acquiring a portion of his reputation by machine-gunning fifteen Germans as they sat drinking in a small French cafe.¹⁴ After the war, he joined the French secret service.¹⁵ In this capacity he was instrumental in saving the life of President Charles de Gaulle.¹⁶ He did so while on a secret mission during the Algerian strife of 1961.¹⁷ He also had confederates with both heroin and French secret service connections.¹⁸

QJ/WIN AND WI/ROGUE

WI/ROUGE was the code name given by the CIA to another of the ZR/RIFLE operatives. He was described by his superiors as an essentially stateless soldier of fortune, a forger and former bank robber, "a man who learns quickly and carries out any assignment without regard for danger".¹⁹ He was also found to be difficult to control, an "unguided missile".²⁰ At one time, QJ/WIN was approached by WI/ROGUE in an attempt to recruit him into an intelligence network and execution squad.²¹ It is not known whether this alliance was ever effected.

The FRENCHMAN had connections through his French secret service employment and smuggling operation, to a professional killer named Christian Jacques David.²² Christian David, too, was a recruit into the French secret service, acting as a counter-terrorist against the O.A.S.* and

* Organisation de l'Armee Secrete, an underground secret army organization which opposed French President de Gaulle's policy toward French control in Algiers.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

July 22, 1977

Published monthly by

PENN JONES PUBLICATIONS, Inc.

"Everyone must pound his own anvil."

Subscription price \$24.00

(\$12.00 for students)

Published in Midlothian, Texas 76065

Second class postage paid
at Midlothian, Texas.

PUBLICATION NUMBER 384150

EDITOR: Penn Jones

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

April 10, 1907 Joseph Pulitzer

serving in Algeria and in the Black Africa section of the agency.²³

David was considered the most uncontrollable member of a Corsican * group which itself had been labeled as wild and undisciplined.²⁴ Arrested at one time traveling as a vacationing diplomat--he was found to be carrying Browning and Beretta pistols with silencers, a S-W pistol loaded with dum-dum bullets and stamps for forging passports.²⁵ At times he was said to travel to various African countries on small missions.²⁶ He was a professional killer and there are reports that he assassinated a number of African officials.²⁷ Christian David was a petty hoodlum who had escaped at one time from a French prison.²⁸ He was 28 years old in 1960.²⁹

It should be noted that the use of Corsicans was recommended for use on the "team" in the declassified CIA notes on the ZR/RIFLE project.³⁰ David was the acknowledged enforcer of the Latin American Corsican group.³¹

An ex-Army intelligence officer, William Spector, recently told Ft. Worth Star-Telegram investigative reporter, Jim Marrs, that Christian Jacques David is indeed WI/ROGUE. Spector's knowledge stems from his former wife's smuggling escapades for France's Paul Louis Weiller and her close acquaintance with David.³²

In 1972 David was arrested in Brazil, turned over to U.S. agents and brought to this country.³³ Here he stood trial and was sentenced to 20 years in Federal Penitentiary for his part in a heroin smuggling ring.³⁴

He spent little time though, in the U.S. prison. In mid 1975, as a Senate committee was looking into the C.I.A.'s ZR/RIFLE project, David's extradition to France was ordered and he was quietly moved out of the country.³⁵

QJ/WIN and WI/ROGUE - two Frenchmen with strikingly similar backgrounds.

Birds of a feather...

* The Corsicans are settlers in mainland France who, though not all gangsters, are extremely loyal to each other.^{24a}

QJ/WIN AND JACK RUBY

At the time of President Kennedy's assassination a Texas gunrunner entangled in anti-Castro efforts was in an Algerian jail charged with running guns to the O.A.S.³⁶ His name was Thomas Eil Davis, III. In the early sixties Davis and Jack Ruby were engaged in the sale of arms to Cuba by Ruby's own admission.³⁷ The F.B.I. was unable to find Davis for the Warren Commission.³⁸

Davis, according to Seth Kantor in his book Who Was Jack Ruby?, was freed from the Algerian jail through the efforts of none other than QJ/WIN.³⁹ The gunrunner died in late 1973 under strange circumstances.⁴⁰

Recently, in response to an F.O.I.A. request concerning Davis, it was learned that his F.B.I. file contains more than 200 pages - some of which are classified under national security guidelines. The request, we were told, even though the subject is deceased, would "require some time to process."⁴¹

* * * * *

QJ/WIN to Jack Ruby. Very interesting...but there's more.

QJ/WIN AND DALLAS

In 1976, under a Freedom of Information suit, the C.I.A. released Document Number 632-796, a memorandum dated 1 April, 1964, and entitled Jean Souetre's Expulsion from the U.S. Described in the document is a French Army Captain named Jean Souetre, thought to be a deserter and activist in the O.A.S. and who had been expelled from the United States at Fort Worth or Dallas within 18 hours after the President's assassination. He is said to have been in Fort Worth on the morning of the assassination and in Dallas in the afternoon. He was expelled to either Mexico or Canada.*

The Frenchman, according to the document, also had two aliases - Michel Roux and MICHEL MERTZ.

The Captain Souetre who was so quickly expelled from the Dallas scene is the FRENCHMAN described in the previous paragraph. His real name is MICHAEL VICTOR MERTZ: World War II Resistance Hero, French secret service agent, heroin smuggler extraordinaire and premier assassin.

His actions and description also match those of the C.I.A.'s mysterious QJ/WIN.

QJ/WIN: MERTZ?

Could MERTZ be QJ/WIN?

If so, was his presence in Dallas on the day of the President's assassination by accident or design?

The implications of these questions are mind-boggling. Consider the following:

- Mertz's presence in Dallas at the time of the assassination definitely hints of his involvement in the crime.
- If Mertz is QJ/WIN, and the evidence is strong in favor of this conclusion, the question of possible complicity by his employer - the CIA - has to be raised.

*This information on Souetre was given by this author and another researcher to the House Select Committee on Assassinations in October, 1977.

- The involvement, somehow, of the French secret service in the death has to be considered.
- The participation of members of the international drug syndicate in the assassination has to be given strong consideration.
- The negligence (or reluctance) of the F.B.I., C.I.A., Secret Service and Warren Commission to investigate Mertz's presence in Dallas on November 22, 1963 has to be looked upon with extreme suspicion.

At the very least, both the F.B.I. and C.I.A. knew of Mertz's propensity to kill. A friend of Mertz's was approached by the F.B.I. shortly after the Dallas murder and was told that the Frenchman "knew who, or he himself had assassinated Kennedy." They wanted to know "who in Washington had him flown out of Dallas."⁴²

I BELIEVE WE NOW KNOW.

Author's Note: The surface of this story has only been scratched. It is our hope that others will begin to follow up on the information provided.

Too, and as always, my thanks to Mary Ferrell for her assistance with the story, and to Penn Jones for having the guts to print it.

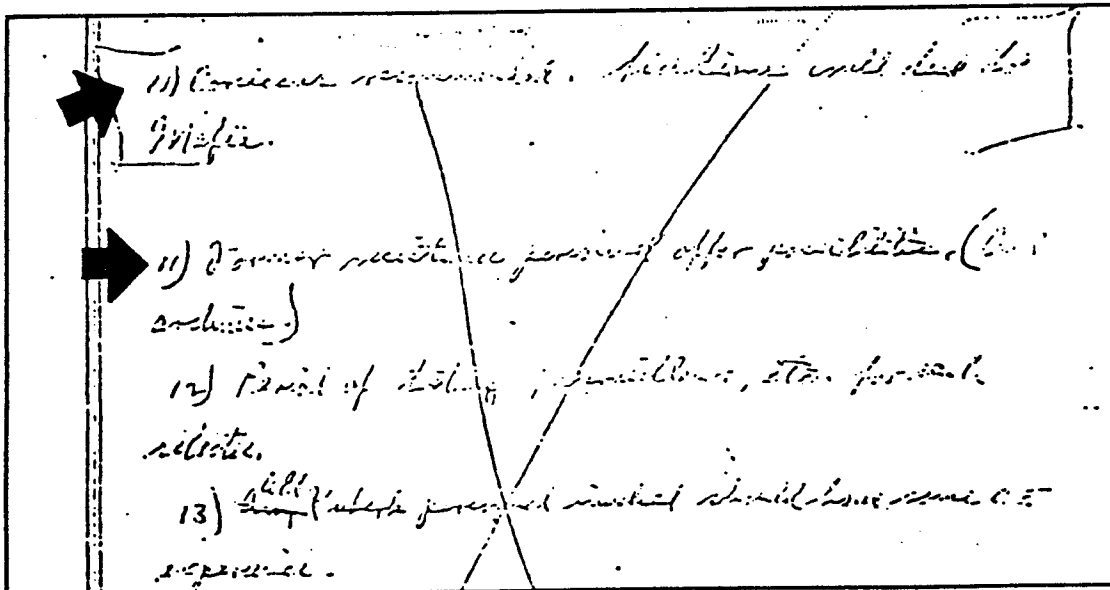
Footnotes

1. Senate Intelligence Committee Report on Foreign Assassinations, p.45.
2. Ibid., p. 260
3. Handwritten notes from CIA personnel concerning ZR/RIFLE project. Recent declassification.
4. Staff and Editors of Newsday; The Heroin Trail, p. 113.
5. Ibid., p. 109.
6. Ibid., p. 115.
7. Ibid.
8. Author's conversation with Newsday's Robert Greene, April 17, 1979.
9. Senate Intelligence Committee Report on Foreign Assassination Plots, p. 182.
10. Ibid., p. 43.
11. Ibid.
12. Handwritten notes from CIA personnel concerning ZR/RIFLE project. Recent declassification.
13. Staff and Editors of Newsday; The Heroin Trail, p. 109.
14. Ibid., p. 112 and author's conversation with Newsday's Robert Greene, April 17, 1979.
15. Staff and Editors of Newsday; The Heroin Trail, p. 109.
16. Ibid.
17. Ibid., pp. 112-113.
18. Ibid., p. 110.
19. Senate Intelligence Committee Report on Foreign Assassination Plots, pp. 45-46.
20. Ibid., pp. 47-48.
21. Ibid., p. 37.
22. Staff and Editors of Newsday; The Heroin Trail, p. 110.
23. Ibid., pp. 121-122.
24. Ibid., p. 155.
- 24a. Ibid., p. 73.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid., p. 124
27. Ibid., p. 126 and 155.
28. Ibid., p. 124
29. Ibid.
30. Handwritten notes from CIA personnel concerning ZR/RIFLE project. Recent declassification.

- 31. Staff and Editors of Newsday; The Heroin Trail, p. 155.
- 32. Hougan, Jim; Spooks, pp. 215-218.
Author's conversation with Ft. Worth Star-Telegram reporter Jim Marrs.
- 33. Staff and Editors of Newsday; The Heroin Trail, p. 155.
- 34. Ibid., p. 134.
- 35. Records of United States District Court, E.D. Illinois. June 13, 1975.
- 36. Kantor, Seth; Who Was Jack Ruby, p. 15.
- 37. Ibid.
- 38. Ibid.
- 39. Ibid., p. 16.
- 40. Ibid.
- 41. Author's conversation with Agent McMenamin of the F.O.I. Unit of the F.B.I., April 24, 1979.
- 42. Author's conversation with Dr. L. M. Alderson, October 6, 1977.

SOURCES

- Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.
- Berdin, Richard - Code Name Richard; E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., New York, 1974.
- D'emart, Pierre and Plume, Christian - Target de Gaulle; Dial Press, New York, 1975.
- Hougan, Jim - Spooks; William Morrow and Co., New York, 1978.
- Kantor, Seth - Who Was Jack Ruby?; Everest House, New York, 1978.
- Shaw, J. Gary and Harris, Larry - "Is the FBI Shielding a JFK Assassin?", The Continuing Inquiry, November 22, 1977.
- The Staff and Editors of Newsday - The Heroin Trail; New American Library, New York 1973, 1974.



EXCERPTS FROM C.I.A. HANDWRITTEN NOTES CONCERNING ZR/RIFLE PROJECT.
"Corsicans recommended" "Former resistance personnel offer possibilities"



SOUTRE/MERTZ (Circled) WITH FRIENDS - 1954

EDITOR'S NOTE:

These reproduced documents were received in very poor, barely readable, condition. Surely Washington can afford decent reproduction machines, or would our government prefer that we be unable to decipher the documents. The arrogance of the Federal government grows with each rising sun.

The Federal government is now considering halting all information releases as a result of Freedom of Information Suits. The Government claims crooks are obtaining too much information from the documents!!!! The government can think of a thousand ways to conceal its crimes.

FBI

Date: 3/6/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2137)(RUC)

SUBJECT: JEAN SOUETRE, aka.
 Michel Roux, Michel Mertz
 MISCELLANEOUS
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 NATIONALITIES - INTELLIGENCE

fw

fish 10
9
7

RE: Houston teletype to Bureau, 3/5/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of investigation in captioned matter in this Division. Two copies of this memorandum are being furnished Dallas since that office has an interest in this case.

UACB or Dallas, no further action being taken in connection with this matter and this case is being considered RUC.

1cc genc del 3/9/64

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (AM)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM)
- 1 - Houston

ENCLOSURE

GWK:yk
(6)

Copy to New York REC-6
 by routing slip for
 info action
 date 3-10-64
 by E.H.M./E.T.

105-128529-4

One copy of this document delivered to the _____ to MAR 9 1964

House Select Committee on Assassinations.

(See Bufile 62-117200) Information in which delivery was made may be disseminated to the extent that document in this case has been disseminated. Information may have been made available to _____ re Souetre

Date _____ Date of Release _____ 10/27/77

NAT. INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas

March 6, 1964

JEAN SOUETRE,
also known as
Michel Roux,
Michel Mertz

On March 5, 1964, Dr. Lawrence M. Alderson, Dentist, 639 West Forrest, Houston, Texas, advised that he met Jean Souetre in France in the summer of 1953. He stated at that time he was stationed as a First Lieutenant with the United States Army in Petette Malloun, a small town near Rheims, France, where a depot was being established. He stated that Souetre was connected with security in the French Fourth Air Force and in this capacity extended many courtesies to Dr. Alderson and the men serving under him.

Dr. Alderson stated that since leaving France he has occasionally corresponded with Souetre. This correspondence has usually been in the form of exchanging Christmas cards. He stated to the best of his recollection he has not, however, received any card from Souetre for over a year. He stated he has never tried to contact him telephonically or by cablegram.

Dr. Alderson advised that he knew little of Souetre's background but stated that sometime in approximately 1955 Souetre went to Algiers and remained there for three or four years. He stated in approximately 1959 or 1960 he received cards from him from a city in southern France. Dr. Alderson stated that Souetre is reported to have married a girl from a well-to-do family from Bordeaux, France. Dr. Alderson advised that he never knew Souetre to be in the United States.

Dr. Alderson stated that a Captain, first name unknown, Letourneau (phonetic) replaced him at the depot in Petette Malloun, France, and it is his understanding that Captain Letourneau became well acquainted with Souetre. He stated Letourneau was from Texas, but he does not know his address.

RE: JEAN SOUETRE

On March 5, 1964, Mr. Horace C. Harris, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Houston, Texas, caused the records of that service to be checked and no record identifiable with Souetre under his name or known aliases was located.

The records of the Houston Police Department and the Harris County Sheriff's Office, both Houston, Texas, were also checked on March 5, 1964, and no record identifiable with Souetre was located.

Inquiry among airlines in Houston revealed that there is no direct air service between Houston and Canada. Persons flying from Houston to Canada must proceed to New York or other border cities and utilize Trans-Canada Airways.

On March 5, 1964, Mr. A. Crixell, Pan American World Airways, Houston, Texas, checked the records of that company for flights to Mexico City during the period November 22 through November 30, 1963, and no information was located regarding Souetre under his name or known aliases. The records of Pan American World Airways, however, did indicate that Dominique P. Roux and Viviane H. Roux departed Houston, Texas, for Mexico City on November 22, 1963. The records also reflect that John P. Mertz, Irma Rio de Mertz, and Sara Mertz departed Houston, Texas, for Mexico City on November 23, 1963. These records contained no further identifying data regarding these individuals.

TO : Deputy Director for Coordination
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

OK to release

FROM : Deputy Director (Plans)

SUBJECT: OAS Attempts to Induce the Cooperation of the United States for its anti-Gaullist Activities

1. In May 1963, an attempt was made by two members of the Organisation de Libération de la France (OLF) to elicit the support of the United States Government in their operations against de Gaulle. The attempt was made by Captain Jean René Souetre, a Captain Souetre identified himself in the OLF organization as a coordinator of external affairs serving such as [redacted] Souetre said that he foresaw the U. S. role as contacting other governments to cease suppressing OAS activities in their respective countries, and later perhaps providing monetary or material support. Souetre said he intended to provide some information about the activities of his organization which would be of interest to the U. S. In answer to a question on his status Souetre explained that he travelled on various passports, one of them being a U. S. passport. He claimed to be documented as a naturalized citizen from Martinique. He stated that he had U. S. contacts who could arrange documentation.

2. Representative told Souetre that de Gaulle was the Chief of State of an old and respected ally of the U.S., and that the U.S. had absolutely no intention of working with any person or group against the duly constituted government of France.

3. Available information indicates that Souetre is the name of a former French Army captain who escaped from a detention camp in 1961. Subsequent to

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 11/19/01

0002

his escape he was alleged to have been involved in an assassination attempt against de Gaulle. Souetre was born on 15 October 1910 in the Gironde Department of France.

[REDACTED]

4. The information on the addresses of the two OAS officers to the [REDACTED] has been made available to the American Ambassador [REDACTED]

5. The intelligence information on OAS intentions which was provided by [REDACTED] will be disseminated as CSDB-5/655, 207.

cc: Federal Bureau of Investigation

CSDB-2/776, 742

Distribution:

- Orig & 1 - Addressee
- 2 - FBI
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - RI

[REDACTED] (10 July 1963)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Sec. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

COUNTRY France

REPORT NO. CS IB-3/655,207

SUBJECT Alleged Plans of Secret Army Organisation for post-de Gaulle Takeover in France

DATE DISTR. 25 June 1963

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO. May 1963

PLACE & DATE ACQ. [REDACTED] (Late May 1963) FIELD REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE CREDENTIALS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

SOURCE: [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED] May 1963, Rene Souetre, who claimed to act as external coordinator for the OAS organization, [REDACTED] said that after de Gaulle, there would be only two choices in France: Communism or the OAS. Therefore, the CAS believed that it was important to allow de Gaulle to remain in power while the OAS strengthened its organization. Souetre pointed out, however, that the OAS must be prepared to counter a Communist plot at any time, as de Gaulle was an old man and also since he could easily meet with an accident. Souetre smiled as he made this last statement, but hastened to add that the Communists might see fit, to assassinate de Gaulle in order to precipitate the revolution.
2. Souetre claimed that the CAS had a list of the Communist penetrations of the French Government and expressed the belief of the OAS that the de Gaulle government was aiding the Communist takeover by seeking a rapprochement with the USSR. [REDACTED] the OAS, according to Souetre, was now trying to penetrate the French army and the Government in order to build a counter force to the Communists within the French Government.
3. Souetre explained that the OAS intended to prevent a Communist takeover at the post-de Gaulle election by the expedient of preventing the election from taking place.

1. Background Comment: Information [REDACTED] indicates that Souetre is the name of a former French Army captain who escaped from a detention camp in 1961. Subsequent to his escape he was alleged to have been involved in an assassination attempt

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STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AID	NSA	OC	DA	DDI
Other Agencies/Divisions Informed by [REDACTED], Full Details by [REDACTED]							

[REDACTED]

-2-

CHDB 3/655,207

against de Gaulle. Souetre was born on 15 October 1930, in the Gironde Department of France.

2. Headquarters Comment:

[REDACTED]

HEAVILY SANITIZED SOUETRE/MERTZ DOCUMENTS OBTAINED BY F.O.I. FROM THE CIA IN 1979. (Continued)

[REDACTED]

ii. Operational assets:

(1) Personnel: ZR/JWIN is under written contract as a principal agent, with the primary task of assisting agent activities. ZR/Jwin was first contacted in connection with an illegal narcotics operation into the United States. For a period of a year and a half ZR/Jwin was contacted and supervised by [redacted], in behalf of the Bureau of Narcotics. Files of this Bureau reflect an excellent performance by ZR/Jwin.

EXCERPT FROM C.I.A. HANDWRITTEN NOTES CONCERNING ZR/RIFLE PROJECT AND QJ/WINS DRUG SMUGGLING WORK.

* -DELETION IS 'COS LUXEMBOURG' (4 HSC 192) OR 'CIS LUCIEN CONEIN' [H/PLH]

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