

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
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Report of: SA WAYNE A. MILLWARD

Office: NEW ORLEANS

Date: August 31, 1971

Field Office File #: 100-17689

Bureau File #: 100-409763

Title: MARK LANE

*CO 2-34030  
#12*

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Character: SECURITY MATTER - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis: MARK LANE does not have established permanent residence, but travels throughout the U.S. involving himself in various anti-war and anti-Government activities. Subject at present is traveling and living with CAROLINE J. MUGAR, daughter of wealthy Bostonian. He has also associated himself with actress JANE FONDA and Black Panther Party leader HUEY NEWTON. Subject has also been involved in the encouragement of military desertion abroad. Subject and MUGAR last known to be in vicinity of Mountain Home Air Force Base near Boise, Idaho, where he attempted to distribute anti-military paper.

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*2-25-95**(JFK)*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
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## I. BACKGROUND

### A. Residence and Employment

MARK LANE has not been determined to be established at any permanent residence during the past two years, but has traveled extensively throughout the United States and abroad, involving himself in anti-war and anti-Government activities. LANE is an author and lawyer by profession. His last known permanent address was 521 Dumaine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

### B. Description

Name	MARK LANE
Alias	Robert Blake
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	2/24/27, Bronx, New York
Height	6'0"
Weight	180
Build	Medium
Complexion	Olive
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Attorney, author, lecturer
SSAN	073-22-4908
Passport no.	E-067352
Characteristics	Wears dark hornrimmed glasses, last known to wear a beard.

## II. ANTI-WAR AND ANTI-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

In March and April, 1968, MARK LANE was in New Orleans, Louisiana, to assist New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON in GARRISON's prosecution of New Orleans businessman CLAY SHAW for conspiracy in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in November, 1963. While in New Orleans, LANE met on several occasions with BOB HEAD and

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NO 100-17689 - nmb

DARLENE FIFE, who originated and published the "NOLA Express," a militant underground New Orleans newspaper. LANE reportedly told FIFE that he is a very close friend of District Attorney GARRISON, and was also to assist DARLENE FIFE in covering the trial in New Orleans for the "National Guardian" newspaper of New York City.

LANE reportedly told FIFE that the right-wing element in New Orleans is against District Attorney GARRISON's action against CLAY SHAW, and that he would be willing to accept support from the New Left movement in the New Orleans area.

NO T-1

March 19, 1968

In Volume 1, Number 1, of the "NOLA Express," dated April, 1968, the following interview with MARK LANE took place and is set forth below in its entirety:

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Interview with Mark Lane, March 12, 1968

Darlene Fife - What are Garrison's objectives?

Mark Lane - Garrison has limited objectives. He wants the American people to know who killed the president, he wants to arrest everyone in his jurisdiction, although he believes no one will go to jail, and he wants the ramifications to be sufficiently great so that the United States government will have to dissolve the Central Intelligence Agency and find three new letters for the organization that will be formed. He has no illusions about permanent change.

F - Say Garrison gets all his convictions and it turns out that high men in the CIA are involved and Johnson flees the country to join the American deserters in Sweden; what do you think is going to happen? Certainly there's some kind of "power vacuum" left.

L - Well we are presently residing in a totalitarian state and the fact that there might be a power vacuum doesn't frighten me. That would be a massive improvement over what we have at the present time. I don't see President Johnson fleeing to Sweden. I don't think that will be the result and I don't think that what takes place in New Orleans in terms of the trial will have that kind of shocking effect upon the American people. Firstly because they probably won't even know about it since they have to rely upon the media for the facts and the media has not proved to be too reliable in this area for the last 4½ years. They may hear about a conviction or two and Walter Cronkite in stentorian tones will make some reference to Southern justice. So I think that what is taking place here will never be accurately reported just as what has been taking place here for more than the last year has been distorted by NBC, CBS, New York Times, Time magazine and most of all Newsweek, the liberal publication. And I think that one cannot expect that the facts which are presented at the Shaw trial will be genuinely broadcast around the country.

F - Explain to me what Garrison is talking about when he talks about an operational level, an intermediate level, and then the sponsor level.

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L - I've recently interviewed a person closely associated with the CIA for a number of years. I've talked with him about the assassination of the president and he said it fits into the classic pattern of program for "executive action" and which any intelligence agency in the United States or abroad would have used to bring about the operation. He says the footprints of an intelligence operation are all over Dealey Plaza. He describes it as at one end of the chart there is a sponsor; that is the man or organization who wants the job done. At the other end of the chart is the target; the target is the objective the sponsor wants to achieve. It may be the blowing up of a bridge or the sabotaging of a ship or assassinating a head of state. It may be going into an embassy and removing documents, photographing them and returning them. In the latter case the objective is never to let anyone know the job has been planned or has been done. However when it comes to blowing up a bridge or killing a president, it is of course impossible to prevent knowledge that the job has been done and then it is most important to prevent anyone from knowing who the real sponsor is. In order to see to it that the information is not divulged first of all the chain of command each person just knows the person above him and below him. The chain can be broken at any time by the removal, they call it "permanent termination" of anyone in the chain. I asked him what was meant by that and he said you kill him. There are a series of false sponsors that are also established so that in case anyone is curious, which the Warren Commission was not, they will find false leads. So if the Commission had examined the evidence closely and found there was a conspiracy and were they curious enough to find out who might have been behind the conspiracy they would have uncovered many false leads which were scattered around Dealey Plaza like leaves on an autumn day. For example they would have found out that Jack Ruby was associated with organized crime. There would have been indications that Castro was involved in the assassination. For instance Oswald was planning possibly to go to Cuba after the assassination. There are a whole host of clues that point in various directions -- the extreme right, extreme left, organized crime. These are just three examples of the clues that were developed but it never got that far because the Commission being a liberal body decided that it had no concern with the truth and that it would compromise. True liberalism. The Commission decided it would compromise because those who planned the assassination envisioned planes taking off the next morning to bomb China or Cuba or Russia or hopefully all three. The President didn't want that to happen and the Commission was established to conceal the facts and in concealing the facts, they also concealed any evidence of a conspiracy including the conspiracy the CIA wanted them to fall upon - the evidence of a conspiracy of the left involving foreign governments.

F - The CIA was the sponsor and Kennedy was the target, and all the people Garrison is investigating like Shaw and Ferris were in the intermediate level?

L - Yes.

F - Does Garrison have an inside view yet? Has anyone confessed?

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## NOLA EXPRESS

156

Vol. 1 #1

APRIL 1964

(Mark Lane Interview continued from page 9)

L - No one has confessed and I don't think you can expect many confessions in this case because if you're convicted without confessing all you can get in a conspiracy to kill the president is 20 years and you don't serve 20 years, you may just serve 1/3 of that. And if you confessed you'd probably be "permanently terminated" by the sponsor.

F - What kind of support has Garrison received from the press or say a "movement"?

L - Well almost none from the press as you know. The press is almost unanimous. NBC had a historically unprecedented program which was the trial of Clay Shaw. It took place on television before it took place in real life. Shaw was found not guilty and Garrison was found guilty. CBS did four, 1-hour programs on the Warren Report defending the Report from its critics and at one point Walter Cronkite said "Garrison has made many charges but he hasn't proven any of them in court." In fact Garrison has made two charges, one against Dean Andrews for perjury in a case closely related to the assassination investigation and the other against Clay Shaw. It's true he hasn't proven the guilt of Shaw because for over a year now Shaw has been doing everything to prevent that case from coming to trial. About Dean Andrews - 3 days after Cronkite said Garrison had not proven anything in court, Dean Andrews was convicted of perjury. I watched television the next night to see how Cronkite was going to explain this but he never did. The only movement which has supported Garrison has been the Citizens Committee of Inquiry on various college campuses and cities which were established early after the assassination for the purpose of making the facts known. Of course RAMPARTS magazine has been very helpful in terms of publishing new material but one of the things that dismays me, that while one would expect attacks from the right, one would expect the left to have a more sophisticated view, a knowledgeable view of what takes place in this society. One would expect the left to support Garrison but the left seem to be sitting back watching, waiting very cautiously. That's not the position the left should be taking at the present time it seems to me. One of the problems is the atmosphere around to convince us that Garrison is some kind of nut. One listens long enough and tends to believe it and gives that as an excuse for not participating. I think that's unforgivable.

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F - I think one of the problems is that even assuming everything Garrison says is true, what happens is that as you say you have to get three new letters for the agency and everything is the same again. There have been heads of states assassinated in other countries and nothing changes. Why should it be different here?

L - Well that's a very cynical view by those who are sitting back and taking no position right now and saying that the truth is not sufficient, the truth must do that which we want it to do; the abstract truth is not sufficient. But I think things will change - comes the conclusion that the CIA, an agency of the federal govt, killed President Kennedy, things can never again be exactly the same in America. I don't think a revolution will take place the next day. I don't think there'll be rioting in the streets either, but I think there'll be a change in America and a healthy change.

F - I know your position on the war in Vietnam. What is Garrison's view on the war?

L - I spoke at the La. Polytechnic Institute about 4 months ago. Garrison had been there just a year ago, that was before his investigation began, and they asked if he'd go back to discuss the assassination and I said I'd raise the issue with him. I saw him the next day and told him I was there. He said "I was there a year ago. Did they tell you." I said yes they told me. He said "Did they tell you what I talked about there." I said no. He said "I was a lieutenant colonel in the active reserve. I spoke in favor of the war in Vietnam." He blushed. He said that in his 40's when he came across the Warren Commission report and the contradictions and he began his investigation, he realized for the first time that honorable men had issued this false report. It brought a great change in his thinking. He is now wholeheartedly against the war in Vietnam and has resigned as a lieutenant colonel in the active reserve and he believes in the very near future there will be an American Dienbienphu. He says the American people probably don't realize that those in this country and outside this country who oppose our policy in Vietnam are the only ones today defending Americas freedom.

NOLA EXPRESS c/o SDS-DRU  
Box 2493, New Orleans La 70116

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On November 1, 1968, MARK LANE, during a speech at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California, stated that a house, "The Black House," had been purchased in Washington, D.C., and that he, LANE, and DICK GREGORY would run "an American Government in exile" from this house. LANE further stated that plans were being made for a black inaugural ball to be held outside the White House to coincide with the Presidential inaugural ball. DICK GREGORY is a well known Negro entertainer and comedian who is involved in civil rights activities throughout the United States.

NO T-2  
November, 1968

In November, 1968, the Radio Free People, whose address is 160 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, New York 11238, published their first catalog, indicating that they could make available on tapes an interview with MARK LANE. The following is a copy of the brochure-type catalog advertising the tapes:

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# Radio Free People

160 Prospect Place Brooklyn NY 11238

FIRST CATALOG  
November 1968

## 68-1 AN INTERVIEW WITH MARK LANE

Mark Lane, author of Rush to Judgment, was one of the earliest and most persistent critics of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In this interview he discusses his recent book, A Citizen's Dissent, which describes the pressure exerted to keep the facts and questions raised by Lane's research from being published or broadcast to the American public. Lane feels that censoring of the mass media may be even more important than evidence of CIA sponsorship of the assassination. Fortunately, assassination of Presidents is not an everyday occurrence, as censorship is.

The interview is conducted by the Rev. Finley Schaef of the Washington Square Methodist Church and was recorded in the spring of 1968.

Produced by John Ankele.

Running time: 26 minutes.

7½ ips \$3.90 \$3.40

3¾ ips 2.80 2.50

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On February 4, 1969, Special Agents of the FBI observed two Soviet newspapermen, SERGEY A. LOSEV and GENRIKH A. BOROVIK, meet with MARK LANE and an unknown female who was with LANE. BOROVIK and LOSEV spent over three hours in the company of LANE and the unknown female. ](\$W

On March 4, 1969, the inauguration of DICK GREGORY as president of "the United States in exile" took place at 12:00 noon at Morgan Community Auditorium, 1733 California Street N.W., Washington, D.C. The oath of inauguration was administered to GREGORY by JEAN WILLIAMS, a Chicago, Illinois, attorney. GREGORY announced at this inauguration that MARK LANE had taken the oath of office as vice-president in exile by telephone from New Orleans, Louisiana, on the same date. During the oath, GREGORY swore to faithfully execute the office of president of the United States in exile, and to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

NO T-3

March 4, 1969

On April 22, 1969, Sheriff FRANK CLINE, DeSoto County Sheriff's Office, Arcadia, Florida, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he has recently received information indicating that MARK LANE, a white male, age 42, has recently been in the Arcadia, Florida, area trying to stir up trouble and agitate the Negro population of DeSoto County against Sheriff CLINE. According to CLINE, LANE is the author of the book Rush to Judgment, and LANE has also recently authored an article for Playboy Magazine concerning the recent murder trial of JAMES RICHARDSON, who was convicted in July, 1968, in DeSoto County, Florida, for the murder of his seven children by poisoning. LANE has recently been working closely with attorney JOHN ROBINSON, Flagler Beach, Florida, who was RICHARDSON's defense attorney at the murder trial. LANE and ROBINSON have indicated in numerous news articles that they have developed additional evidence indicating RICHARDSON's innocence. Sheriff CLINE feels that

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NO 100-17689 - nmb

LANE's recent efforts to agitate among the Negro residents of DeSoto County have been connected with LANE's efforts to obtain publicity concerning the RICHARDSON case, and thereby gain additional financing through LANE's articles and a book which LANE reportedly is planning to write about the RICHARDSON case.

LANE has recently been traveling with a white female, known to CLINE as CAROLYN MUGAR, in MUGAR's blue 1967 Volvo station wagon, bearing Massachusetts license L37-018. MUGAR and LANE have recently been residing in a lakeside cottage at Flagler Beach, Florida, which is owned by attorney JOHN ROBINSON.

On April 29, 1969, GEORGE LANE, JR. and VIRGINIA LANE, 565 Retta Esplanade, Punta Gorda, Florida, telephone 639-3928, personally contacted a Special Agent of the FBI at the Sarasota, Florida, Resident Agency. LANE stated that he and his wife are independent reporters, working principally for the United Press International and for the St. Petersburg Times of St. Petersburg, Florida. LANE stated that he and his wife had covered the JAMES RICHARDSON murder trial in Arcadia, Florida, during 1968, and have been preparing a manuscript with the intention of publishing a book about the RICHARDSON murder case.

On March 28, 1969, LANE was telephonically contacted by one MARK LANE, who is in no way related to GEORGE LANE, and MARK LANE indicated that he was aware that GEORGE LANE was preparing to publish a book on the RICHARDSON case. MARK LANE stated he wanted to get together with GEORGE LANE in order to read their files and manuscript about the RICHARDSON case. An appointment was made, and MARK LANE met with Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE LANE at their office, 207 Tamiami Trail, Punta Gorda, Florida, at 12:30 AM, March 31, 1969. When MARK LANE appeared for this meeting, he was accompanied by his girl friend, CAROLYN MUGAR, a white female, age approximately 22 years, 5'7" tall, slender build, light shoulder-length hair, driving a dark-colored Volvo station wagon bearing Massachusetts license.

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At this meeting, MARK LANE made numerous probing inquiries concerning GEORGE LANE's knowledge of the RICHARDSON case, and appeared to be seeking additional witnesses who might be able to assist in exonerating RICHARDSON. During the course of conversation, MARK LANE stated that he has been in the Arcadia, Florida, area talking to the residents of the Negro section of the town and trying to stir up trouble against Sheriff FRANK CLINE of DeSoto County, Florida. MARK LANE expressed a great deal of animosity toward Sheriff CLINE, and indicated he does not understand how the people of DeSoto County have allowed him to remain as Sheriff. MARK LANE indicated that he intends to continue trying to stir up the Negro residents of DeSoto County against Sheriff CLINE.

MARK LANE also inquired about GEORGE LANE's knowledge of any "underprivileged Indians" who might be residing in the Immokalee, Florida, area. From this inquiry, GEORGE LANE understands or believes that MARK LANE is trying, or will be trying in the near future, to agitate trouble in the Immokalee, Florida, area, based on alleged discrimination against the Seminole Indians who reside in that area.

MARK LANE advised GEORGE LANE that he and Miss MUGAR are presently staying at Flagler Beach, Florida, at a cabin owned by attorneys JOHN ROBINSON and RICHARD WHITSON, who represented JAMES RICHARDSON at his murder trial and are still representing RICHARDSON trying to get him a new trial. GEORGE LANE noted that JOHN ROBINSON is a Negro attorney. He stated he believes WHITSON is also a Negro.

MARK LANE stated that he and Miss MUGAR are presently traveling extensively throughout the southeastern part of the United States, frequently visiting New Orleans, Louisiana, as well as going to Boston, Massachusetts, occasionally. They also go to Immokalee and Miami, Florida, on occasion. They apparently travel in the Volvo station wagon, according to GEORGE LANE.

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GEORGE LANE stated that it was his distinct impression from his contact with MARK LANE that MARK LANE is an agitator who is interested in stirring up racial disturbances, particularly in the Arcadia and Immokalee, Florida, areas. GEORGE LANE stated he has brought the above information to the attention of DeSoto County Sheriff FRANK CLINE, Arcadia, Florida.

GEORGE and VIRGINIA LANE advised that during their meeting with MARK LANE and CAROLYN MUGAR, they received the very definite impression that MARK LANE and MUGAR are romantically involved, although MUGAR appears much younger than MARK LANE. MUGAR appears to be a "wild, 'hippie'" type, and during conversation she indicated that she assists MARK LANE as a photographer.

GEORGE and VIRGINIA LANE advised that besides the interest which MARK LANE and MUGAR evidenced in the RICHARDSON case, they also appeared very interested in any trouble spots in Florida, such as Negro unrest and mistreatment of Indians.

On October 29, 1969, a confidential source abroad advised that during the month of October, 1969, an organization known as the "English Language Committee" was created in Paris, France, with the objective of opposing the continuation of the war in Vietnam, as well as the following additional objectives: (S)

- 1) Opposition to nuclear armament;
  - 2) Opposition to American imperialism;
  - 3) Action in favor of recognizing Communist China;
  - 4) Activity against racism in the United States and throughout the world.
- (S)

Source further stated that during a meeting held on October 15, 1969, at the American Center for Students and Artists, 261 Boulevard Raspail, Paris, France, an initial impetus was given to the English Language Committee by (S)

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NO 100-17689 - nmb

MARK LANE, a lawyer and American writer. (S)

NO T-4

October 29, 1969

[Another Government agency which conducts investigations abroad advised that] on November 14, 1969, MARK LANE was the main speaker at a teach-in against the war in Vietnam held at the University of Munich, Munich, Germany. This meeting was attended by 400-600 individuals, and in his speech LANE likened the atrocities of the Nazis at Dachau, which he had visited, to those allegedly committed in Vietnam by American soldiers and South Vietnamese supported by American soldiers. LANE played a tape-recorded interview with an American deserter, the grandson of General JOSEPH STILWELL. LANE also discussed alleged resistance within the U. S. Army to the war in Vietnam, claiming that the "brass" was going to extremes to stifle dissent. LANE asked his German audience to assist those soldiers who want to desert or fight the Army "brass" from within. Finally, he declared that he was returning to the United States within a month, although he feared possible prosecution for providing assistance to deserters. (S)

On December 3, 1969, a second confidential source abroad furnished the following information concerning MARK LANE: (S)

The Communist-front organization "International Association of Democratic Lawyers" (IADL) held its 8th Congress in Budapest during the period March 30-April 3, 1964, attended inter alia by a delegation from the Danish Section of the IADL. One of the delegates was a Copenhagen lawyer named JORGEN JACOBSEN, who, prior to the Congress, had collected some material concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. This material was to be used for a draft resolution to the effect that the Congress was to advocate unbiased inquiries into the circumstances surrounding the assassination and the sequel to it. (S)

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At the Congress, JORGEN JACOBSEN met the American lawyer MARK LANE, who in his capacity of chairman of the "Citizens' Committee of Inquiry" was working on an independent inquiry into the murder, having no confidence in the material prepared by the Dallas Police. (S)

Between JORGEN JACOBSEN and MARK LANE cooperation was established on this draft resolution, which, incidentally, was adopted by the Congress. This cooperation was developed further, and led to the establishment in Denmark of a so-called "Mark Lane Committee" for the purpose of collecting all available information on the assassination of the President and informing the public of any hushed-up or suppressed details concerning the murder. (S)

Following the Congress, however, MARK LANE himself went to Denmark, where, in the "Lawyers' Debating Club," the "Students' Association" in Copenhagen, and the "Students' Society" in Aarhus, he told about his inquiries so far, aiming at proving that reactionary, fascist circles were behind the assassination of President KENNEDY. (S)

The Danish "Mark Lane Committee," which may be considered as long since dissolved, comprised a total of 16 individuals; the founder, JORGEN JACOBSEN, is known as a Communist, whereas the others mainly belonged to cultural, left-wing literary circles. However, the activities of the Committee, mainly based on MARK LANE's inquiries in the United States, failed to bring forth any sensational disclosures. The work of the American authorities on the case was, on the other hand, criticized and the report of the Warren Commission was denounced as a fraud. (S)

In connection with the references of the Danish press to this matter, in November, 1964, the "Berlingske Tidende" published an article, the contents of which MARK LANE considered defamatory. The result was a libel action against the newspaper, and on November 11, 1965, the High Court found the statements of the paper ill-founded. The responsible (S)

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NO 100-17689 - nmb

editor was sentenced to pay 2500 D.kr. costs, whereas a claim for damages to the amount of no less than 5000 D.kr. was rejected. In this case JORGEN JACOBSEN acted as counsel for MARK LANE. (S)

In 1966, MARK LANE, who in the meantime had married a Dane and temporarily settled in Denmark, published a book entitled Rush to Judgment, the substance of which is that the murder of the President was not the work of a single individual, but a conspiracy. Based on this book, a documentary film was subsequently produced. Moreover, in the course of the years since the assassination, MARK LANE gave a great number of lectures about his inquiries and his opinion of the events in Dallas on November 22, 1963. (S)

MARK LANE, who is currently residing in the United States, does not appear to have attracted notice in connection with the activities displayed in Denmark to assist American deserters, and so far, no connection was noted between him and Danish deserters' committees. In July, 1968, however, an IADL meeting took place in Grenoble, France; an item on the agenda of this meeting concerned the legal basis of refusing to take part in wars of aggression. The identities of the participants of this meeting are not known, but the fact that the IADL dealt with the subject and that the two former IADL delegates are personally acquainted and associated with this Communist front organization seems to indicate that, some time or other, the idea arose between them to bring American deserters to Denmark in order to confront the authorities of a NATO country with a concrete request for political asylum for American deserters. (S)

The case of the two deserter American soldiers, TED PRICE and REGINALD ALDERTON, which caused so much comment in the press, should undoubtedly be regarded in the light of this. Escorted by MARK LANE, PRICE and ALDERTON arrived in Denmark by air from France on October 12, 1969, and immediately on arrival in the airport requested political asylum in Denmark. On arrival, the two deserters were, (S)

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NO 100-17689 - nmb

incidentally, met by the chairman of the "Danish Committee for Aid to US Deserters," KNUD JENSEN, with whom they stayed. JORGEN JACOBSEN handled their interests. MARK LANE indicated to the press that this was a deliberate and planned attempt to obtain political asylum in Denmark for American deserters, and he added that he had filmed the whole trip and the sequence of events up until then for the purpose of showing the film in the United States as a feature of the campaign against the war in Vietnam. (S)

On November 11, 1969, the Danish Minister of Justice refused the request for political asylum of both the deserters in question. (S)

REGINALD RAY ALDERTON, born February 27, 1947, in Harvard, Illinois, left Denmark immediately, and on November 13, 1969, he applied for political asylum in Sweden. (S)

TED HAGE PRICE, born April 19, 1949, in Cleveland, Ohio, was granted temporary residence permit for six months in Denmark while it is being decided whether he may return to France. (S)

NO T-5  
December 3, 1969

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NO 100-17689

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On February 24, 1970, the San Diego Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) advised that on February 11, 1970, officers of the San Diego Shore Patrol and the San Diego Police Department entered the office of the Movement for a Democratic Military at San Diego, California to arrest an AWOL serviceman. While at the office, they were given a great deal of trouble by one MARK LANE and two of LANE's companions, identified as CAROLINE JANE MUGAR of Belmont, Massachusetts and a DANIEL DRASIN of 31 St. Marks Place, New York, New York.

The March 16, 1970, edition of the Seattle Times, Seattle, Washington, had an article entitled "Indians Rally at Courthouse." This article indicated that actress JANE FONDA and approximately 100 Indians were protesting outside the United States courthouse at Seattle, Washington on that date before the arraignment of sixteen Indians charged with trespassing at Fort Lawton military base. The article indicated that MARK LANE was acting as an attorney for Miss FONDA, who had been expelled from Fort Lewis on March 8, 1970. LANE announced that he was filing suit to set aside the orders banning both he and FONDA from Fort Lewis, Fort Lawton, the Yakima Firing Center, and the Vancouver, Washington Barracks. MARK LANE stated, "If BOB HOPE can go there, so can we."

The March 17, 1970, edition of the Seattle Post Intelligencer, Seattle, Washington, also carried a story entitled "Fourteen Indians Arraigned for Invasion." This article also indicated that MARK LANE was acting as an attorney for actress JANE FONDA, who was involved in the Indian protest in the Seattle, Washington area concerning military reservations.

On July 1, 1970, MARK LANE appeared with JANE FONDA, a well-known movie actress, on the DICK CAVETT nighttime television talk show. During this program, both LANE and FONDA stated that the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) was planning to open an office in Washington,

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NO 100-17689  
WAM - smj

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D. C., which was to be staffed by a former member of the Green Berets. LANE stated that the purpose in opening the office would be to obtain documentation of mistreatment of servicemen by military authorities so as to present this to Congress for a congressional investigation.

On August 8, 1970, a press release was issued from the GI office, Post Office Box 9746, Washington, D. C. 20016, under the name of MARILYN MORRHEAD. The press release indicated that the GI office officially opened in Washington, D. C. on August 8, 1970, to represent servicemen and servicewomen whose rights had been violated by the military. The release stated that the purpose of the GI office would be to collect, investigate, and document the provisions of the rights of service personnel and that the need for such an office grew out of conversations between thousands of GI's and veterans with actress JANE FONDA and author MARK LANE during the past few months. The release indicated that the office would be headed by MARILYN MORRHEAD and DONALD DUNCAN. On August 8, 1970, MARK LANE, along with JANE FONDA and MARILYN MORRHEAD, were at the "B.M.Z." Coffeehouse, 918 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., talking to civilians and GI's present at that time. LANE had been present earlier in the day at a press conference called by FONDA and DONALD DUNCAN at the Ambassador Hotel, where they announced the formation and opening of the G.I. office in Washington, D. C. LANE did not speak at the press conference but did state that he and FONDA were in Washington, D. C. for only a few days and would be leaving shortly.

NO T-6  
August 8, 1970

On August 22, 1970, HUEY NEWTON, founder and officer in the Black Panther Party (BPP), held a press conference at the home of JANE FONDA, 33 East 74th Street, New York City, New York. The purpose of the conference was

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to announce that a rally would be held in support of LONNIE MC LUCAS, August 25, 1970, at New Haven, Connecticut Courthouse. The rally would start as an all-night vigil and would end when the jury reached a verdict in the prosecution of MC LUCAS, who was charged with murder of a fellow BPP member. At the news conference MARK LANE was present.

NO T-7  
August 24, 1970

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

On September 7, 1970, MARK LANE was in contact with HUEY P. NEWTON in an effort to make arrangements for a planned filmed interview with NEWTON. LANE also suggested to NEWTON that a proposed Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention, which was to be held in November, 1970, be filmed; however, he, LANE, desired to discuss the possible filming of the convention with NEWTON. NEWTON stated that he would be available for an interview on the West Coast and would make necessary time for LANE to talk to him. An indefinite commitment was made for the week of September 14, 1970, for the interview, and LANE agreed to recontact the BPP national headquarters prior to that time for a specific time and date. LANE advised NEWTON that he had been traveling throughout the country participating and marching in protests sponsored by the Veterans of the Vietnamese War.

NO T-8  
September 7, 1970

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NO 100-17689  
WAM - smj

On September 18, 1970, MARK LANE was present at a meeting with HUEY P. NEWTON at Room 525, Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge, 51st Street and Eighth Avenue, New York, New York.

NO T-9  
September 18, 1970

On September 28, 1970, a leaflet was obtained in the office of the VVAW under the letterhead of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Inc. (VVAW), 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 508, New York City (NYC). The leaflet bore the caption "Call to the Winter Soldier Investigation (An Inquiry Into U. S. War Crimes in Indochina)." The substance of the leaflet was to call all Vietnam veterans to join in the forming of a War Crimes Commission, which would investigate American military conduct in Indochina. The investigation was to be held in Detroit, Michigan early in December of 1970, and MARK LANE was listed, along with JANE FONDA and others, and a member of the Steering Committee of the Winter Soldiers Investigation.

NO T-10  
September 29, 1970

On November 3, 1970, a representative of the United States Customs Service, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that JANE FONDA arrived at the Cleveland International Airport, Cleveland, Ohio, around 12:01 AM, November 3, 1970, on a flight from Canada.

FONDA's baggage was checked by United States Customs personnel at the Customs area of the airport, as a stop had been placed on her by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for possible smuggling of narcotics, as she is an admitted user of marijuana and exponent of drugs.

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NO 100-17689  
WAM - smj

In the search of FONDA's luggage, United States Customs found approximately 2,000 pills, which Customs personnel thought might be narcotics or barbiturates, and FONDA was subsequently arrested in the Customs area of the airport by United States Customs agents for being in possession of these pills and capsules.

FONDA also reportedly used profane language when talking to the United States Customs officials arresting her and, while at the airport, FONDA attempted to strike a blow at the United States Customs agent who had arrested her, and she was charged with assault of a United States Customs agent.

On November 3, 1970, a United States Customs representative indicated that FONDA appeared before United States Commissioner CLIFFORD E. BRUCE, Cleveland, Ohio, at 2:00 PM, on charges of assaulting a Federal officer and bringing illegal items into the United States. FONDA was represented at the hearing by a local Cleveland attorney and also by Attorney MARK LANE of New York, New York. Concerning the hearing, MARK LANE reportedly made several comments about FONDA's being arrested because of her political views and claimed harassment of FONDA by the United States Government.

NO T-11  
November 3, 1970

On November 9, 1970, actress JANE FONDA arrived at the Federal Building in Cleveland, Ohio for a hearing accompanied by Attorney MARK LANE and a local Cleveland attorney named IRWIN BARNETT and four or five other supporters.

MARK LANE was overheard complaining about the fact that this was to be an open hearing, and the authorities were limiting the number of people allowed into the building



2

NO 100-17689

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and hearing room. LANE stormed off, indicating he was going to arrange for all spectators who wanted to attend this hearing to be allowed to do so.

Eventually, the hearing got underway before United States Commissioner CLIFFORD E. BRUCE, and it lasted three hours and ten minutes. During the preliminary phases of the hearing, MARK LANE argued with the commissioner relative to his representing FONDA at this hearing because he was not authorized to represent clients in Ohio; however, Commissioner BRUCE allowed LANE to represent Miss FONDA.

The defense for FONDA moved to have the charges dismissed against their client but were unsuccessful. The commissioner did allow the Government to amend the affidavits on which FONDA was arrested.

United States Customs Agent RICHARD MATUSZAK testified regarding the arrest of FONDA on November 3, 1970, and the subsequent assault against him by FONDA. MARK LANE cross-examined Agent MATUSZAK for a considerable period of time, and LANE attempted to show that FONDA's name was on a list of people the Government watches because of FONDA's anti-war activity, and this was why she was stopped and checked by the United States Customs Service on November 3, 1970. LANE also tried to bring out that the vials, pills, capsules, etc. that FONDA had in her possession were medicine which would not be checked for an ordinary United States citizen, but, because FONDA's name was on this list, she was charged with bringing these pills into the United States.

In regard to the assault charge against FONDA, LANE tried to bring out the fact that FONDA merely wanted to use the ladies' room after her long flight on the plane and, when the United States Customs agent denied her the use of the bathroom facilities, she took action against him.

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NO 100-17689

WAM - smj

FONDA, during the hearing, was noted to turn her chair around so as to face away from the United States Commissioner and witness, and she faced the audience for a good portion of the hearing.

The United States Commissioner, after hearing the testimony, bound FONDA over to the Grand Jury, and once again she was released on the same amount of bail.

The hearing then ended, and the spectators plus FONDA and LANE left the building. MARK LANE was noted talking to members of the press and TV in front of the Federal Building, giving details of the charges, case, etc., against FONDA.

NO 100-17689

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On November 13, 1970, JANE FONDA and MARK LANE appeared in the Fairfield University gymnasium, Fairfield, Connecticut, where they both lectured on the topic "Social Ills and Current Unrest in America." The lecture was open to the public and was sponsored by the Fairfield University Student Government and there were approximately 1400 people in attendance. Reportedly, FONDA received \$1500 for her appearance and MARK LANE received \$500 as payment from the Fairfield University Student Government for the lectures. FONDA spoke at great length during the evening; however, MARK LANE, who is currently representing JANE FONDA as her attorney, merely discussed FONDA's arrest at Cleveland, Ohio, on drug charges and described the arrest as a political persecution against his client.

NO T-12

November 13, 1970

On December 11, 1970, MARK LANE held a press conference at the Greater Los Angeles Press Club, Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, California, which was attended by 12 newsmen. LANE was plugging his new book concerning Vietnam, which he allegedly compiled on the basis of interviews he conducted with 32 returned veterans of the Vietnamese war.

At the conference, LANE praised Chinese Communist leader MAO Tse-tung as the greatest authority in the world on guerrilla warfare and quoted MAO Tse-tung as having said, "Guerrillas are the fish and the Vietnamese and peasants are their sea."

MARK LANE made numerous charges claiming that Americans are committing genocide against the Vietnamese in South Vietnam and claimed that he had interviewed some 300 returning American G.I.'s who had admitted to him their own respective participation in over 250 massacres of Vietnamese men, women and children. When confronted by questions from the newsmen in attendance about statistical validity of LANE's small sampling of over one million returning G.I.'s, LANE countered by admitting that his number of interviews

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NO 100-17689

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compared to the grand total of returning G.I.'s was only a fraction of one percent. He said, however, that he was certain in his own mind if these figures were extrapolated undoubtedly, the total number of atrocities would be correspondingly greater.

Several times, LANE told newsmen they should seek out and interview two specific former Vietnamese veterans now in the United States, namely PETER NORMAN MARTINSON and JAMES HENRY, as both of these veterans could relate data concerning atrocities and massacres they had personally witnessed while in Vietnam. LANE did not indicate to the newsmen where these individuals could be located.

LANE condemned the training being given to American military personnel prior to service in Vietnam and stated that it is entirely oriented at the genocide of the Vietnamese. He claimed that United States recruits are summarily punished if they refer to Vietnamese, either North or South Vietnamese, by any other term other than "gooks," "slants," or "sloths." LANE claimed that these military personnel receive rote training in chanting over and over more than 100 times daily, "kill, kill, kill."

MARK LANE claimed that there has been "a silent mutiny" going on among United States troops in Vietnam for somewhat over six months. He stated that enlisted personnel in various Army platoons are holding bounty sessions, during which they pool sums of money, usually from \$150 to \$300, to be paid out as a bounty for the G.I. who kills his commanding officer during the next military engagement in the jungles of Vietnam.

When LANE was asked what he felt should be done about American service personnel who are currently being held prisoner in North Vietnam, he responded that he was glad the question had been asked. LANE stated that Americans who are concerned about brutalization of United States prisoners abroad should immediately demand full investigation of all Army brigs and stockades throughout the military posts

NO 100-17689

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over the entire United States as this is where the American G.I.'s are being treated brutally.

According to LANE, the provisional revolutionary government of Vietnam will release all United States prisoners of war as soon as the United States agrees to unconditionally remove all military personnel in their country. LANE stated that he intended to be in Detroit, Michigan, on January 25-27, 1971, for a massive demonstration against the war in Vietnam but furnished no additional details as to this demonstration.

On December 12, 1970, MARK LANE was the guest speaker at a public meeting of the Los Angeles Out-Now Coalition (LAONC), held at Embassy Auditorium, 843 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

The LAONC was organized on November 7, 1970, as a permanent anti-war coalition of organizations and individuals in the Los Angeles area. The purpose of the organization was to continue the fight to force the United States Government to get out of Southeast Asia, now.

At this speaking engagement, LANE stated that he supported the National Liberation Front in Vietnam entirely. He also stated that in January of 1971, 1500 ex-G.I. veterans of the Vietnamese war would be meeting in Detroit, Michigan, to speak out against the atrocities committed in Vietnam and in Canada. LANE stated that simultaneously with the meetings in Detroit, a group of Vietnamese would be meeting across the United States border in Canada and that the G.I. veterans and the Vietnamese would be corresponding via closed circuit television and that the G.I. veterans of the United States would eventually cross over into Canada and sign a peace treaty with the Vietnamese.

NO T-14

December 14, 1970

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NO 100-17689

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On December 16, 1970, MARK LANE spoke to several hundred students at the Hancock Auditorium located on the campus of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California. In his speech, LANE again mentioned the fact that a meeting of G.I. veterans of the Vietnamese war would be held in Detroit, Michigan, from January 31, 1971, to February 2, 1971. LANE stated that at least 150 G.I.'s would testify that they were war criminals forced to commit atrocities against the Vietnamese people by their superior officers and the NIXON administration. LANE stated that he expected as many as 2000 veterans to attend the meeting and following the meeting, the veterans would proceed from Detroit, Michigan, to Windsor, Canada, to meet with representatives of the Vietnamese people.

NO T-15

December 16, 1970

On December 21, 1970, MARK LANE met with HUEY NEWTON, Black Panther Party (BPP) leader, at the Hotel Huntington in San Francisco, California. LANE and NEWTON had extensive discussions regarding BPP fund-raising activities and publicity matters, as well as other matters regarding the BPP activities.

The BPP is a black extremist organization started in Oakland, California, in December, 1966. It advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics to bring about the overthrow of the United States Government.

LANE stated that he intended to remain in San Francisco until the next day when he intended to go to Los Angeles, California, where he would remain at the Beverly Hills Hotel for a period of two or three days. LANE indicated that he had been working in the area of Detroit, Michigan, and Canada in the recent past and that he was involved in war crimes investigations and stated that he had arranged for approximately eight to ten Vietnamese

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NO 100-17689

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citizens to be in Canada to testify regarding war crimes of the American soldiers in Vietnam.

LANE also stated that one of the panels of investigation would hold hearings regarding racism in Vietnam as practiced by members of the American military. He indicated that testimony would be solicited regarding black servicemen who have been brutalized within American stockades and briggs and attempt to create the impression that everyone should be concerned about servicemen in such a situation as they are about American servicemen presently being held prisoners in North Vietnam. LANE stated that he hoped to portray the situation of these stockades and briggs with respect to such facilities located in the United States, West Germany, Japan, Okinawa and South Vietnam.

NEWTON told LANE that he thought his idea of the war criminals investigation was a good idea but did not give any indication that the BPP intended to participate in the investigation.

NO T-13

December 21, 1970

The winter soldiers investigation was held in Detroit, Michigan, on January 31, February 1, and February 2, 1971, at the Howard Johnson's Motel, 3rd and West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan. MARK LANE and CAROLYN MUGAR were in Detroit for the investigation and resided at the Howard Johnson's Motel during that time. LANE and MUGAR left the Howard Johnson's Motel on February 3, 1971, and have not returned to the Detroit area since.

NO T-16

February 23, 1971

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On April 21, 1971, MARK LANE and CAROLINE MUGAR were arrested with other individuals at the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C. and they were charged with unlawful entry into the Supreme Court of the United States.

NO T-17  
April 22, 1971

On April 23, 1971, Captain JAMES TROLLINGER, United States Capitol Police, Washington, D. C., advised that on April 21, 1971 approximately 175 individuals gathered on the steps of the United States Supreme Court Building demanding that the Court rule on the constitutionality of the Vietnamese war. MARK LANE was among 11 individuals among the demonstrators who entered the Supreme Court Building and subsequently refused to be escorted outside and away from the Judges' Chambers in the Building. As a result, LANE was arrested by the Supreme Court Building Police and on April 26, 1971 Miss ROSEMARY DAVENPORT, Clerk, Superior Court, Washington, D. C., advised that MARK LANE was released on personal bond on April 21, 1971 and a hearing on the charge of unlawful entry had been scheduled for May 20, 1971 before the Superior Court.

On the arrest sheet prepared by the United States Supreme Court Police, MARK LANE gave an address at Wolf Swamp, Bethel, Connecticut.

On May 25, 1971, Mr. DENT, Clerk's Office, Superior Court, Washington, D. C., advised that on May 20, 1971 a motion of acquittal was granted to MARK LANE on the charge of unlawful entry into the United States Supreme Court Building.

The May 5, 1971 issue of the Kent Stater, Kent, Ohio, carried an article with the following heading, "Action Disrupts MARK LANE Coalition Rally Develops into Sit-In." The article then described an anti-ROTC protest conducted on the campus of Kent State University on May 3, through May 5, 1971 at which MARK LANE appeared and spoke. LANE was brought to Kent State University by the May Day Coalition for their May 4 observance and just prior to LANE's speech, seven draft cards were burned by protestors of the war. MARK LANE began his speech by burning his University Security Pass and then attacked the United States' presence in Vietnam and the



NO 100-17689 - crl

Government's handling of the war. MARK LANE blamed the Nixon Administration for using the prisoner of war issue for the political continuation of the war and said that Nixon is not, in fact, de-escalating the war and his program for winding down the war is propaganda. LANE mentioned the story of a Kent State University student, GEORGE SMITH, who he claimed was in a National Liberation Front prison in Vietnam and claimed that he was actually fed better in the prison than the National Liberation Front soldiers. LANE claimed that this is a story that the United States Government never allows America to hear. LANE said, "This is what that madman in the White House is trying to base support for the war on." He stated that it is "our responsibility to end this war and Kent State, this campus has an even bigger responsibility than others because of what happened here."

On June 2, 1971, MARK LANE submitted a manuscript purporting to be a newspaper entitled "Helping Hand" to a publishing firm in Boise, Idaho. The manuscript, allegedly Volume I, Number 1, of the newspaper contained numerous obscene four-letter words and was highly critical of the United States Government and particularly the war in Vietnam. The publisher intended to publish the newspaper for LANE.

NO T-18  
June 2, 1971

On June 6, 1971, the Chief of Police, NELSON OLDS, Mountain Home, Idaho, advised that MARK LANE, who claims to be an honorary member of the District Attorney's Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, stated that he is associated with one CAROLINE J. MUGAR and Mr. and Mrs. BOB RIX in the publication of a newspaper entitled "Helping Hand" and that the four of them intend opening a coffee house in Mountain Home, Idaho, to be named the Helping Hand, also. Chief of Police OLDS stated that LANE claims that he is from New York City and is in Mountain Home temporarily to establish the newspaper and the coffee house.

On July 13, 1971, MARK LANE and several unidentified civilians appeared at the Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho, and attempted to distribute his newspaper, "Helping Hand." Subsequently, Security Police invited LANE to their

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NO 100-17689 - cr1

headquarters and then to the Staff Judge Advocate General where a meeting with the Base Commander determined that LANE could not distribute the "Helping Hand" on the Air Force Base and requested that he retrieve those already distributed.

On July 14, 1971, MARK LANE did not return to the Mountain Home Air Force Base and no issues of the "Helping Hand" were distributed on the base. The July 14, 1971 issue of the "Idaho Daily Statesman," Boise, Idaho, quoted Wing Commander Colonel HENRY L. WARREN, Mountain Home Air Force Base as refusing permission to distribute the "Helping Hand" because it advocated resistance to authority and, therefore, was a danger to discipline, loyalty, and morale, a violation of Air Force regulations.

At approximately 6:00 a.m., August 7, 1971, 54 marchers, including 34 GIs and women Air Force service ladies from the Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho, began a march of approximately 40 miles across the desert to Boise, Idaho. The march was led by MARK LANE and the marchers arrived in Boise, Idaho, at 11:00 a.m. on August 8, 1971 where they attended a church service at Emanuel Methodist Church, Boise, Idaho. At 12:00 noon, on the same date, approximately 30 of the marchers then assembled at the world headquarters of the Morrison-Knudsen Construction Company building, 400 Broadway Avenue, Boise, Idaho, where about 100 spectators and marchers heard LARRIE KNUDSEN, adopted grand-son of the founder of the company, make a speech on the desire for peace. The marchers then raised three home-made flags bearing the words "Bring 'Em Home" on the Morrison-Knudsen flagpoles at that site.

A third confidential source abroad advised that MARK LANE of New York City was in Paris, France, during the period from March 7 to March 24, 1971. During his visit, LANE made a number of contacts with Vietnamese revolutionary organizations and individuals of the far left, with whom he discussed problems of the war in Vietnam (S)

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With the assistance of MARY-JO VAN INGEN, LANE met with ALAN KRIVINE, leader of the Communist League. VAN INGEN is known to French authorities as a French National and member of the Fourth International European Trotskyist Organization, who was in Brussels, Belgium, on November 21 and 22, 1970 on the occasion of the international meeting of European revolutionaries. (S)

The meeting between LANE and KRIVINE particularly dealt with the future collaboration between the Communist League and JANE FONDA, who reportedly, is very much under LANE's influence. LANE is said to have contributed 500 francs to the Communist League. While in Paris, LANE also met with FRANCOIS MASPERO, who specializes in the publishing of revolutionary books, with regard to having one of his books published. (S)

NO T-19  
May 19, 1971

On August 23, 1971, another Government agency which conducts investigations abroad furnished the following information: (S)(U)

During the summer of 1971, MARK LANE visited Paris, France, while on his way to Italy. LANE was believed to be en route to Bologna, Italy, to attend the national conference of Lotta Continua, an Italian Marxist-Leninist group, which was scheduled for July 24-25, 1971. (S)(U)

The source stated that LANE currently heads "Helping Hand," a servicemen's underground newspaper in Utah which is directed toward personnel of an Air Force base in that state. LANE indicated that he is very encouraged by the response "Helping Hand" has received, and stated that he hoped to convince the servicemen on the base to sabotage their work, which, according to LANE, is very specialized and consists in part of helping lay out bomb runs in South Vietnam. As an example of a method of sabotage, LANE proposed altering the bomb run layouts by placing pencil marks slightly off their correct positions. (S)(U)

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NO 100-17689

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### III. MISCELLANEOUS

In the February 9, 1968 issue of the Utica Daily Press, a Utica, New York daily newspaper, on page seventeen was an article entitled "Lane Says CIA Had Part In Plotting JFK's Death." The article read as follows:

"Hamilton--Facts in a pending New Orleans trial will 'startle and shock' Americans over FBI-CIA and other government collusion in President Kennedy's assassination, controversial Warren report critic Mark Lane said last night.

"Speaking to more than 425 in the Colgate University Chapel, Lane lashed at coverups and lies, calling them 'hallmarks' of a total-state. He was interrupted repeatedly by prolonged applause and encouraging laughter.

"He said the facts would come out in the conspiracy trial, likely before April, of Clay Belshaw, a prominent New Orleans executive.

"Lane praised efforts of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Lane, a former New York City assemblyman, is now on Garrison's staff as special counsel investigator.

"He wound up a lecture tour with his Colgate address and was to head back to the southern city.

" 'I predict Americans will be startled and shocked to learn the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) participated in planning the assassination of the President and that the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) knew about it five days in advance and no one told the President,' he said.

"He pictured Lee Harvey Oswald, whom the Warren Commission called the only assassin, as an FBI pawn who informed that agency about the

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plot November, 1963, five days before it happened.

"Lane said the FBI sent telegrams to its southern offices the night of November 17, saying that an attempt would be made on Kennedy's life in Dallas, Texas--where in fact Kennedy was slain on Nov. 22.

" 'Yet, President Kennedy', he said, 'was told, in October that the same group was planning to assassinate him in Chicago and he cancelled that trip.'

"The death motive, he said, could be traced to Kennedy's withdrawals of 1,500 men from Vietnam two months before his death and another 1,500 men shortly before he was killed. 'That left a total of 15,500. It is now over a half million men.'

"He said he didn't know why the Kennedy family had remained silent. He said the voters should ask this of New York Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, the late President's brother.

"He said Jack Ruby, Oswald's killer, was afraid to talk in Texas and that Chief Justice Earl Warren refused Ruby's plea to 'tell you everything I know', in Washington D. C.

"He said Oswald's widow, Marine Porter, testified yesterday before a New Orleans grand jury. He said her answers would be 'very illuminating'.

"Lane said the government and news media have tried hard to stop the New Orleans trial. He said the FBI tried to prevent publication of his 1966 best selling book 'Rush to Judgement'.

"He said FBI assistant director John Roche asked the eventual publishers to suppress it.

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NO 100-17689

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"Lane refused to say if Communists were behind the assassination. Somewhat cryptically, he said, 'philosophically the shots came from the right, not the left.'

"Nearing 41 and coughing from a cold, Lane dwelt at length with assassination details in his hour and 20 minutes talk and 20 minute question period.

"He said five shots were fired, two from in front of the President's slow moving car, and two from behind and another that missed ricocheted into a spectator's face.

"Lane said a photo showed Oswald standing in the doorway of the Texas School Depository Building as Kennedy's car passed, and not on the sixth floor from where the fatal shots allegedly were fired. He said the Warren group cut out this evidence.

"Lane ridiculed Warren Commission members, the government and news media. He scorned former Utican Walter Sheridan, NBC investigator for a recent TV show about the Garrison-Belshaw case, for 'false statements, statements out of context, and bits and pieces. NBC is much aware that it has much to hide.' "

The following article appeared in the February 14, 1968 issue of the Capital Times, Madison, Wisconsin:

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Mark Lane Says Here

# Garrison May Sue For JFK Reports

By DAVE ZWEIFEL

(Of The Capital Times Staff)  
New Orleans Dist. Atty. James Garrison may bring legal action against President Lyndon B. Johnson to have the impounded information concerning John F. Kennedy's assassination made public, author Mark Lane revealed today.

Lane, author of the best seller "Rush to Judgment," said that pictures of the late President's autopsy and reports made by doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas would undoubtedly aid Garrison's investigation of the assassination.

"All of this information belongs to the federal government and cannot legally be withheld from the public," Lane asserted. "One of the alternatives Garrison is considering is to bring suit against the President for release of the information."

The author, who is still in Madison today after lecturing at the University of Wisconsin Symposium Tuesday, participated in a seminar discussion of the assassination this morning.

After the seminar, he told The Capital Times that stories it printed recently about the assassination "are being viewed with great interest" by Garrison's office.

Lane was referring to a Capital Times story in which it was reported a Madison doctor, while a medical student in New Orleans in 1963, was told of a plot to assassinate the President before the assassination took place.

"This information fits in closely with investigations Garrison's office has already made," Lane commented.

Lane is currently acting as a special assistant to Garrison and is working out of his New Orleans office.

During this morning's seminar, the author said that when persons charged by Garrison come to trial, it will be revealed that Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin, and Jack Ruby, the man who killed Oswald, "were closely related."

"This will be one of the most sensational reports to come out of the trials," he said. "And it will involve other persons as well."

Lane went on to comment that Oswald had worked for the FBI for several years before the assassination. He said Oswald was not an agent, but a "paid informer."

"It is not so surprising that a man with Oswald's alleged reputation was an FBI informer," he said.

He then compared Oswald's employment with the informer the FBI used in the 1965 civil rights slaying of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo. He pointed out that the FBI informer was a passenger in the car with the men who shot Mrs. Liuzzo while she was driving down an Alabama highway.

"If the FBI employs known bigots, why should it be so surprising that it employs men like Oswald?" he asked.

Lane added that according to information gained by Garrison, Oswald was actually "a patsy" in the assassination plot. He said the CIA arranged several "strange incidents" which later could be attributed to Oswald

and could connect him with the assassination.

"After all, Oswald was the perfect fall guy for the assassins," he contended. "He was a Marxist, was pro-Castro, has been to Russia and had a Russian wife. What could have been more perfect?"

The author added that Garrison has several witnesses who will testify in the trials once they start.

"It is true that many are being intimidated," he remarked.

Lane said that Garrison's charges will definitely be brought to trial unless Garrison dies before the trial, unless the defendants in the action die before the trial, or unless Garrison is replaced as New Orleans district attorney before the trial.

NO 100-17689

WAM:cmr

SECRET

In the February 14, 1968 issue of the Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wisconsin, the following article appeared:

SECRET



## Before Full House at UW **CIA Plotted JFK's Death, Lane Says**

By JAMES OSEY  
(Of The State Journal Staff)

Author Mark Lane made more than 1,400 University of Wisconsin students sit up and listen Tuesday night as he told them that the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy was a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) conspiracy.

Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," declared that the nation will soon learn that Lee Harvey Oswald, alleged assassin of the late President, was an FBI agent who killed no one on Nov. 22, 1963.

Lane also declared that the FBI knew of the assassination plot of Nov. 17, 1963, but that "someone made a decision not to communicate the information to Mr. Kennedy."

LANE, GUEST speaker for the Wisconsin Student Ass'n Symposium, made his allegations to a full-house audience in the Wisconsin Union Theater where once again news photographers were banned from taking pictures.

Lane is a lawyer who practices in Harlem and had served a term in the New York Legislature. His "Rush to Judgment" deals with the Warren Commission's Report on the assassination, and questions the validity of the government-published work.

HE TOLD his extremely attentive audience that not long before Mr. Kennedy's trip to Dallas the U.S. Secret Service uncovered a plot to kill him in Chicago and that the trip was canceled. He said he didn't know why Mr. Kennedy was not informed of the apparent conspiracy in Dallas.

One subtle hint brought strong applause. He told of the doctor who performed an autopsy on Mr. Kennedy's body at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Dallas. The doctor, a commander in the U.S. Navy,

burned his notes on the autopsy.

"When asked by U.S. News and World Report why the notes were burned," Lane said, "the commission explained that an autopsy had never been performed."

"The notes were burned on orders from someone who can give orders to a commander in the U.S. Navy," Lane said.

LANE ALSO indicted popular publications and newscasters including the New York Times, Newsweek, Life Magazine, the NBC network, Walter Cronkite, and book publishers.

The Warren Commission, Lane said, stated Ruby was in no way connected with Oswald, but a picture was taken near the Dallas book depository, he said, and a man in the picture was positively identified as Ruby.

When the commission received the picture, it cropped the man out and then published the picture in its report, Lane said.

He said that the commission completely ignored 58 witnesses out of 99 questioned who said they heard shots coming from behind a wooden fence on a grassy knoll to the right and

front of Mr. Kennedy instead of from the sixth floor of the book depository behind him.

Other questions Lane posed concerned the number of shots fired, the front entrance of building, and the rate of the firing.

NO 100-17689

WAM:cmr

SECRET

The "Daily News", a daily New York City newspaper issue of October 13, 1969, page 24, contains a Reuters press dispatch datelined, Copenhagen, October 12, and captioned "2 Deserters In Denmark." The dispatch reflects that two United States Army deserters who were stationed in Germany arrived in Copenhagen that date and asked for political asylum. The deserters "were accompanied to Copenhagen from Paris by American lawyer Mark Lane. They had been ordered to Vietnam."

The "New York Times" newspaper, issue of July 6, 1966, page 42, contained an advertisement which noted that Mark Lane's book "Rush to Judgement", would appear on the market August 15, 1966, published by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Incorporated, New York City.

The July 13, 1966, issue of "Variety", a theatrical newspaper, page 2, noted that a motion picture film based on Lane's book and also entitled "Rush to Judgement" would be released in the near future. The film would also set forth Lane's version of the circumstances surrounding the death of President Kennedy. It was noted that Lane had long held that Lee Harvey Oswald had not been the lone killer of President Kennedy, but other persons had been involved in the assassination.

The following article appeared in the August 1, 1971 issue of the Black Panther Party newspaper:

## EXCERPTS FROM AN INTERVIEW WITH HUEY BY MARK LANE

SECRET

REPRINTED FROM L.A. FREE PRESS

Mark: The authorities told me that all the prisoners are out of their cells all day.

Huey: I've been locked in my cell for one year and nine months at this prison. I came out for breakfast, lunch and supper. I have approximately one hour for each meal and during that time I must also arrange for towels, toilet paper,

clean clothing and take care of other similar housekeeping details. Also every prisoner is subject to a complete strip search at any time at the whim and caprice of any of the guards. That tends to rob a man not only of his time while he is out of the cell, but more importantly of his dignity.

Mark: What is the size of your cell?

Huey: It is approximately seven feet by eight and a half feet. I never did measure it.

Mark: Are the other prisoners locked up 21 hours a day?

Huey: No, the other prisoners are out of their cells from 7:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. The reason that I am treated differently from the other men is that I refuse to "program"—to use prison administration terminology. I refuse to work without just compensation. Not just for me but adequate compensation for all the prisoners. Most prisoners here work six or seven hours a day. There is no compensation for most of the work but a few of the jobs pay from two cents an hour to ten cents an hour. You can only earn ten cents an hour after about five years of loyal service.

Mark: What is the nature of the work? Does the end product enter into the flow of commerce?

Huey: Yes it does. That's just the point. They make shoes not only for the inmate population but many of the shoes that are manufactured here are sold by contract to other agencies. There is a canning plant here. The prison institution sells the canned goods to other institutions and agencies. The prisoners, of course, make all of the license tags for California. They also make

furniture for state buildings. The prison is a capitalistic enterprise.

It differs very little from the system used in the South where inmates are "farmed out" to growers. In those instances the growers compensate the state. Most civilized people agree that that system is abhorrent. Yet the California method is to employ the reverse system. The convicts are not farmed out; the work is farmed in. What factors remain the same? The convicts are still exploited by the state; the work still is accomplished; the state is still compensated.

There is also a textile plant here as there is at many prisons in the state. Clothing is manufactured here. Some is worn by the prison population; other clothing is sold on the open market. Deceptive labels are used by the prison so that the purchaser cannot tell that it was convict-made. See the label on the back of this shirt....

(I stood up and looked at the label on the inside of the collar.)

Mark: It says, "Washington Dee Cee Sanforized."

Huey: Yes. Well, this shirt was made at the prison. Various labels are put into the shirts depending upon where the institution wants to market them. I refuse to be part of that activity and that is precisely what their "program" is all about.

Mark: Did you make a specific proposal?

Huey: Yes. I demanded that each of the prisoners be paid the minimum wage. Of course, I recognize that we are provided with room and board and I proposed that an appropriate sum be deducted from our wages for the accommodations and service.

Mark: To whom was the proposal made?

Huey: To the Adult Authority.

Mark: They liked the idea?

Huey: They were wild about it. They rejected it at once. We are now at a stalemate. Each month I must attend the disciplinary court. They review my case. With some alarm I might add. The "court" is comprised of prison officials, the psychiatrist, the warden, the assistant warden, a lieutenant, a captain, and

a physician. I report there each month, although I have asked them not to call me anymore unless their side is prepared to add something new to the talks. I guess you could say it's a stand-off.

Mark: Not exactly. You're not working.

How did the talks progress during the first few months?

Huey: At that time we did at least communicate. They asked me, "Mr. Newton, have you changed your position yet?"

I answered, "No."

There would be a moment's pause and then I would ask, "Gentlemen, have you changed your position yet?"

They would reply, "No."

I would then inform them that while I would be available for further talks, they would have to accept my basic demands before any progress could be made. They saw the similarity with the Paris peace talks and that angered them. After awhile I asked to be represented by counsel at these meetings. They call them courts. Of course, they took the position that prisoners were not entitled to counsel. Recently there was a decision in New York State. Are you familiar with it?

Mark: The Sostre case?

Huey: Right. And it holds that prisoners are entitled to counsel. We need to get so many lawyers in here to represent the men at all stages. Lawyers for all the prisoners, black and white. One first job in here is to break down the artificially induced animosity between the black and white prisoners. We are, all of us here, natural allies. If we stood together we could confront our natural enemy—the prison authorities.

Mark: Have you communicated with any other authorities at the prison?

Huey: I have had some contacts with my counselors.

Mark: What is a counselor?

Huey: He's supposed to see that you are making progress, adhering to the "program" that has been prescribed by the administration. They call him my counselor.

Mark: But he really is their counselor.

Huey: Right. I was assigned to Mr. Topper. He is an ex-cop. He sits in on what they call "group therapy." Civil service workers who are employed in the laundry and the bakery sit in as leaders in the "group therapy" sessions. Quite unqualified. They develop into sessions in which the prisoners try to put each other down for the

time of the counselor who also in. The counselors play it that way. They create divisions. The kind of honesty that is required for a successful and helpful session would be relevant among a group of friends or an encounter group. But in a group where the prisoners harbor great hostility toward each other, often created by the prison, it is a harmful experience. Often the prison authorities deliberately create racial strife. Again they use the racial split. As long as there is a racial fight it is not directed at the authorities. The authorities emerge above the battle. They enjoy the role of the referee. To get back to Topper, he goes about speaking with the prisoners who have been seen talking with me. He tells them that they will never get paroled if they are caught associating with me. Some men have been intimidated. Others, though, have not. A record is kept in their permanent file—in the jacket that goes to the Adult Authority every year. They place little items in there such as "He is Huey Newton's bodyguard" or "He is an organizer for the Black Panthers."

Mark: How do you know what is placed in the files?

Huey: The inmates control the prison as far as clerical work and running the plant is concerned. They run everything but the administration of the institution and, of course, security. As a result we have full access to the files.

Mark: Did you confront Topper with that information?

Huey: Surely. I felt that there was an evident contradiction. Here he told the other prisoners not to associate with me; he sought to intimidate them, and at the same time the same counselor, along with the program superintendent, told me that I should join the "program" so that I could have more time to spend with my friends. I told them that it was hypocritical of them to take one position to my face and another behind my back. Topper said that he wanted to prevent me from "spreading poison" to the other inmates.

At about noon Charles, who had ordered three lunches for us, suggested that we might sit in the sun and enjoy them. The box lunches each contained fried chicken, a couple of biscuits, a canned peach in syrup and cole slaw. Since the chicken was tasty I asked Huey if the food for the prisoners was generally that good. He said that it was not but that it was edible. As we relaxed through the lunch I asked Huey how the authorities could punish

him if he committed an infraction since he was locked up so much of the day anyway. He said that he could be placed in solitary. Charles said to him, "But Huey, I saw you since then and you never told me that." Huey, nonchalantly continued his lunch, looked up and said, "Oh, didn't I. I though I had mentioned it." It could not have been clearer that the punishment was of no matter to Huey. As long as any man was in the hole, Huey was also.

Mark: How did you finally conclude your relationship with the Adult Authority and your counselor?

Huey: The last time I saw them was the day on which I had just finished the 18 days in the hole. I report to the Board every year, and it was time to report again. They asked me why I refused to "program." I explained that I would not violate my integrity and my dignity as a man by participating in the exploitation of any human being, myself included. They asked me if I thought that I might be able to make some contribution to society. I told them that I thought that I could. Then they suggested that if I "programed," I could get out soon and make my contribution. I tried to explain to them that I could only make any contribution if I left the prison with my integrity intact. That if I was stripped of my dignity, then I would have no contribution to offer. I said that in the final analysis it would be better for me to leave prison after serving fifteen years with dignity than after serving two in craven servitude.

Mark: Did they ask you about your time in solitary?

Huey: Yes, they did. I had been sentenced to the hole for a little verbal altercation with a police officer. I had said that the officer was a habitual liar. He called me a son of a bitch, and I responded by calling him a mother-fucker, which seemed to upset him a bit. I went to the hole for 18 days for that. The Authority asked me if I felt good about calling the officer a mother-fucker. I told them that it did make me feel better after he had called me a son of a bitch. Then one of them said, "Well you went to the hole for it. Did you like the hole?" I explained that I did like the hole better than the other accommodations. Then they wanted to know if I thought that I was normal. I asked them to define the term; they felt somewhat challenged by the request, but were unable to offer a satisfactory definition. Next they asked why I preferred the hole. I told them that I did not have to concern myself about housekeeping duties in the hole, that I could read and think and write all day. I ex-

ing all the time or else spend millions of dollars building new prisons. As you see, if the prisoners all live and respectful. So many of the refused to work they'd get released sooner. It would cost too much to keep them here under those circumstances. But to realize this it takes a certain amount of conscience there for many of the men. The guard came to my cell and asked, "Mr. Newton, need any towels today, clean clothing or toilet paper." I told the board that I enjoyed the solitude and the service down there. And the absence of dehumanizing strip searches. In the hole you're just locked up and pretty much left alone. You are not being constantly harassed.

Mark: Did they ask if you were sorry that you spoke harshly to the officer?

Huey: Yes, they asked if I was sorry. If I thought that I had been immature by responding in that fashion. I agreed that both the officer and I had been immature. I said that I had been mature for a long time in their institution that was geared to crush a man's self respect and that in any event I had merely responded to the officer's provocation. They pointed out that I had first called him a habitual liar. I told them that since the officer was a habitual liar I could hardly be criticized for pointing it out to him. It was a serious flaw in his character which I thought I should call to his attention.

Mark: How do you feel about being isolated from the rest of the prisoners?

Huey: There are, of course, a few advantages to being in the main population. I could better organize there. However, there is a point being made by my being locked up in a cell. It integrates the theory and the practice. If the inmates here got the message they could close the whole institution down by doing nothing, by going on strike. Doing nothing is doing something

in a situation where you constitute the majority. If the racial conflict can be solved and consciousness can be gained that it is not to their advantage to carry on racial struggles but to unite against the guards and the administration they could stop the prison from functioning. They could win any reasonable demand, for the prison cannot run without the clerical work and the industries, both of which are carried on by the inmates.

Mark: Of course, the inmate may feel that if he is sentenced to "from two to ten years" he is placing his future in jeopardy by not cooperating.

Huey: That's what they may feel, but that feeling is entirely unrealistic. In the first place they have to release them to make way for the new prisoners who are arriv-

Mark: What programs?

Huey: One of the first matters that I am going to attend to when I get out is the bus program. We will purchase a bus and take the parents of the prisoners and other relatives to the prisons. Many of the prisons are so far away from urban areas that families cannot afford to visit the inmates. This can have a disastrous effect upon the men. The buses will be integrated. The families will get to know each other and through this effort we hope to begin to attack the racial conflicts. Organizers will give the families orientation talks on the buses. We hope to have regular visits, and the families will in all likelihood organize into a group, once the family units are meeting we will play a very small part. The parents and wives will have to have freedom to make their own decisions. Of course, the bus rides will be provided by the party without charge.

Mark: You've spent the last three years in jail, right?

Huey: Yes, this is correct.

Mark: In the course of our conversations in the last three days you have quoted passages from scores of books, some philosophical works, and recently published analyses of political situations. Since the rules here prohibit you from having any reading material in your possession that is not directly related to your case, how do you manage to be so well read?

Huey: Well, Mark, sometimes we break the rules a little.

Mark: Evidently, but how?

Huey: The other prisoners are permitted to be out of their cells until 10:00 P.M. Just before they are locked up several of them drop some books off at my cell. I read all night long, return the books early in the morning, and then sleep during the day.

The cops go home for the night and they leave just a skeleton force, one cop for each building. He is locked in the building himself. In order to get out he would have to make a phone call to control, a few blocks away. The cop doesn't want to go to the trouble of calling control, filing a report, waiting for someone to come over, unlock my cell and get the books. So I can read with comfort and immunity.

Mark: May I publish it?

Huey: The author assumes that the prisoners who associate with me are highly political. Then they find out which books these men are reading; they confiscate the books and remove all copies of those books from the library.

Mark: In other words the prison authorities, unable to determine for themselves which books are "political," permit the prisoners to make that judgment for them.

Huey: Right. All that they haven't done so far is to burn them. So far as we know that is.

Mark: Who takes the books out of the library?

Huey: A group called the "goon-squad." They are special guards, most over six feet six inches tall and well over 200 pounds. As to their mental state and emotional development perhaps you know all there is to know when you know that

they are proud to refer to themselves as the "goon squad." Charles has suggested, jokingly, I think, that the politically aware prisoners might read Birch Society type books so that the squad would be misled into ripping off those books instead of the sane ones.

Mark: What books are available in the library?

Huey: I was surprised to find so many worthwhile books to read. Of course they have very few by blacks, or about blacks. They have some classical works about the Russian Revolution. Deutscher's works, The Prophet Outcast, The Prophet Armed, and The Prophet Unarmed.

Mark: Just his works on Trotsky?

Huey: No. His work on Stalin also. Also some works by Fanon. They don't have any of your books. Could you arrange to have some sent to the library here? A couple each on the assassination and the Chicago convention and a few regarding Richardson.

Mark: Of course. Will they make them available to the men?

Mark: Do you have any messages to be communicated to the outside world, Huey, not that my outlets reach much of it?

Huey: Yes. Tell everyone you meet who may know me or who may care about my views on any matter that I want them to write to Governor Kirk, Tallahassee, Florida, and urge him to free James Richardson.

Mark: This is not the worst prison that you've been in.

Huey: Not so far as the physical plant is concerned. But that is relatively unimportant. It is a difficult place to organize.

Mark: Charles Garry told me that Eldridge spent one hour in solitary in the county jail in Oakland and that he later reported to a

judge that after all his years in prison he had never been placed in a more barbaric, frightening and degrading situation. He said conditions there were worse than appalling.

Huey: Yes.

Mark: Charles also told me that later you were put in the identical cell and kept there for six months.

Huey: Yes. I did have a chance to do some reading there—but the light was so bad that I'm afraid I

damaged my eyes.

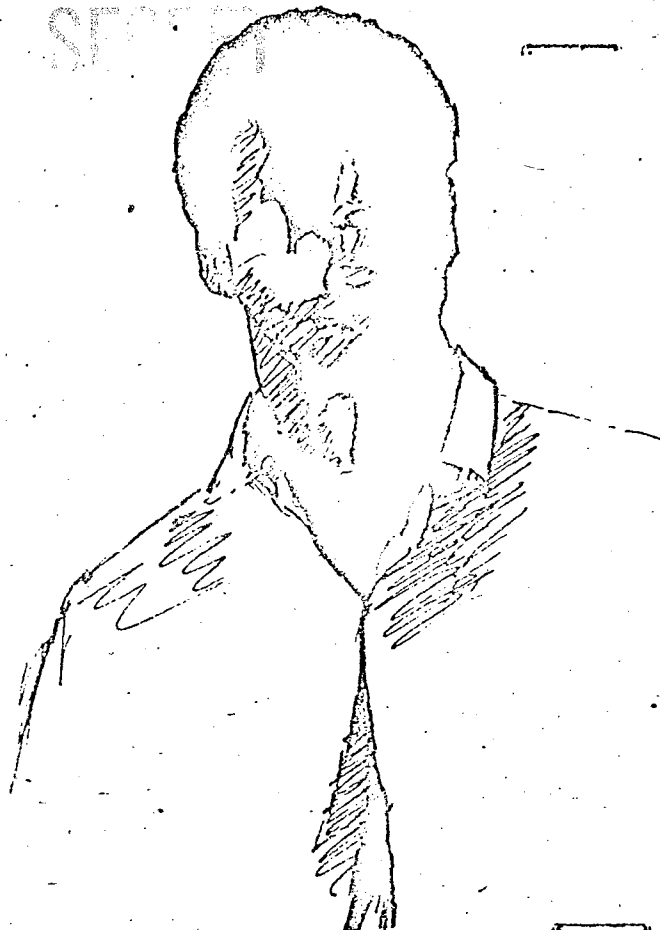
Mark: Would you describe the cell?

Huey: Not much to describe. It was just over six feet long and about four and a half feet wide. It had what passed for a bed and a toilet bowl. There was no room to move at all. The door was solid steel, there were no windows, and the only ventilation was through the crack under the door. There is a cubby hole in the door that

swung open. It too would be locked, and it was supposed to be locked all the time. But a couple of the cops liked me, and they would open the cubby hole door so that I could watch the news on television. It was all pretty much cloak and dagger, really cat and mouse. I suppose is a better analogy, with the cops trying to relate to me on a human level and trying at the same time to keep from being caught by their superiors.

Huey Newton may be out on the streets again in a matter of weeks. He returns to active leadership just after Sen. John McClellan's investigations subcommittee had announced that there were 5,000 bombings in the United States in the last 18 months. The Nixon administration has formed an emergency task force to study the possibility of new regulations for controlling high explosives. But it is the mood of the people which is explosive and the administration cannot control that. Many of the leaders of the Black Panther Party have been murdered; many have been arrested without legal cause. Their bail,

or ransom, runs into millions of dollars. The recent statements by J. Edgar Hoover make it clear that the filthy war against the Panther Party will be broadened and deepened. The administration considers Huey Newton to be the most dangerous man in America. He does constitute a threat to their efforts to continue to hold onto what is not theirs, what never was theirs, but what they have come to believe belongs to them. Huey's safety must be guaranteed, and only the people can do that now. For those who love peace and for those who crave justice, Huey's leadership is crucial.



NO 100-17689

WAM:cmr

The following article appeared on page 27, of the December 2, 1970 issue of the Evening News, Newark, New Jersey:

## By No Means Neutral

# A Preconceived Case

By ERNEST B. FURGURSON, Washington

Mark Lane, lawyer turned pamphleteer, has an excellent business sense.

In the months of national remorse and self-doubt following John Kennedy's assassination, he rushed to produce a book alleging that the President had been the victim of a conspiracy. It made him a bucket of money and a worldwide reputation of sorts, especially among the conspiracy-minded and anti-American French, for example. So what if it contributed little to eventual truth?

The other day, his eye still fixed on maximum publicity, he rushed to take Jane Fonda's case, to defend her against dope-smuggling charges, and nimble got there before the press departed.

That didn't do any harm to the buildup for his latest book, which does for him, his bank account and eventual truth approximately what his Kennedy-conspiracy theory did.

This time, while the My Lai courts-martial are prominent on page 1, he is trying to make out every American who ever fought in Vietnam as a blood brother to Adolf Eichmann and Ilse Koch.

And if you assume he has gone about his research with the aim of establishing truth rather than finding evidence to make his preconceived case, then he may convince you. As a good, least well advertised lawyer, he is not about to present any findings that may confuse the issue.

Lane, in the introduction to his set out to "balance" them with "Conversations With American

cans," tells enough about his motivation and methods to alert any careful reader to what is to follow.

Barely three pages into his introduction, he is comparing American troops to the Nazi SS. Two pages later he discloses that he first tried to sell the publishers a book composed solely of allegations made by American deserters interviewed in Sweden, France and West Germany. If he ever met anyone who was not against the war and who did not have anything gory to tell about American atrocities in Vietnam, he does not say so. Certainly, he did not put any such testimony in this book.

Even he realizes such evidence must be considered tainted. So from conversations with 32 deserters and antiwar veterans he put together a book asserting that torture and massacre are routine business for American troops in Vietnam and that, in fact, they are taught to troops before embarking as a matter of formal policy.

Unfortunately for his credibility, the Swedish government just long and bloody war, where the enemy is everywhere and no one is served where Americans have committed atrocities. Many have been reported. What is wrong, and what all the repetition in this book fails to prove, is that atrocities are conscious, intentional American policy.

That is what Lane would like you to believe. That is where his leading questioning of his "witnesses" leads. His introduction and his choice of quotes make it clear that he would like to see American political leaders blamed, perhaps tried as Nazi leaders were at Nuremberg.

Rebuffed in his attempt to sell Chances are, he would be available to head the prosecution, if the retainer promised to be adequate.



NO 100-17689

WAM:cmr

MARK LANE resided in New Orleans at 521 Dumaine in Apartment 3 with CAROLYN MUGAR for approximately two or three months during the Spring of 1968, while LANE was here reportedly assisting New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON in the prosecution of CLAY SHAW for conspiracy in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. MUGAR claimed to be a self-employed free-lance photographer and it was believed that she was not married to MARK LANE but merely living with him at that residence. The aptment at 521 Dumaine was rented in the name of MUGAR and not LANE.

NO T-20

March 17, 1969

CAROLYN MUGAR is the daughter of STEPHEN P. MUGAR, 184 Clifton Street, Belmont, Massachusetts. MUGAR in 1969 was assisting MARK LANE in his literary endeavors by acting as his assistant. She is also an expert photographer and has received some credit for her ability in photowork, particularly on photos of the riots which occurred during the Democratic National Convention held in Chicago during August, 1968. MUGAR has become enamored with liberalism and civil rights, and she became acquainted with LANE and has been travelling around the United States with him. In the Spring of 1969, LANE and MUGAR returned to New York City where they will probably remain for a short while.

MUGAR receives an income from her father's wealth of approximately \$750.00 per month, however, she will soon have the possession of a trust fund her father set up for his children and at that time will become an extremely wealthy woman. MUGAR and LANE have been preparing a background on the JANE RICHARDSON murder case, which occurred somewhere in Florida for the book LANE intends to write. Also LANE and MUGAR have recently travelled to Canada to interview and photograph American deserters on which to base either a book or articles for publication.

NO T-17

June 24, 1969

CAROLYN MUGAR continues to travel around the country with MARK LANE and is also associated with actress JANE FONDA.

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MUGAR reportedly has given money to the Black Panther Party and states that she thinks the Black Panther Party is helping the Negro in the United States.

MUGAR receives an annual income of \$15,000 from a trust fund set up by her father, and spends her money as she pleases.

NO T-17  
January 29, 1971

On July 1, 1971, Mr. THADDEUS CARZASTY, Town Assessor, Bethel, Connecticut, advised that the records of his office reflect that MARK LANE purchased a cabin on twenty-one acres of land from ATTILIO NARDONE, on June 23, 1967. CARZASTY advised that the property is located in an area known as Wolf Swamp in the vicinity of Bethel, Connecticut, and that LANE has paid less than half of four years taxes due and all correspondence has been forwarded to LANE's attorney, ARNOLD GREY, 605 Third Avenue, New York, New York. CARZASTY stated that GRAY has indicated to Bethel officials that he does not know the whereabouts of LANE, and that to his knowledge no one has lived at the cabin since LANE purchased it in 1967.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
August 31, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. NO 100-17689

SECRET

Title	MARK LANE
Character	SECURITY MATTER - MISCELLANEOUS
Reference	Report of SA WAYNE A. MILLWARD, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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