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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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~~SECRET~~

REPORTING OFFICE NEW ORLEANS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW ORLEANS	DATE 8/31/71	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/9-23/71
TITLE OF CASE MARK LANE, aka		REPORT MADE BY SA WAYNE A. MILLWARD	TYPED BY nmb, smj, jm crl, cmr
		CHARACTER OF CASE SM - MISCELLANEOUS	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Butte, New Orleans, and New York, 8/3/71.

sources + informants notified by US
5-14-97

CLASSIFIED BY **5668 SLO/MSK**
DECLASSIFY ON: **ESX 1,6**
(JFK)
OUVELLETTE
33 ne possible
sedition violator

INFORMANTS:

The following sources and informants have furnished information in this investigation:

NO T-1 is a source who is in a position to furnish information.

NO T-2 is a source who is in a position to furnish

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

APPROVED: *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE **5/783**

- COPIES MADE:
- 6 - Bureau (100-409763) (RM)
 - 2 - Boston (100-35752) (RM)
 - 2 - Butte (100-9200)
 - 1 - Chicago (100-43334) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Cleveland (100-26922) (Info) (RM)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-409763-291

REC-65

SEP 7 1971

REC-10

(CONTINUATION OF COPIES ON COVER PAGE B)
2 - New Orleans (100-17689)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report					Notations	
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By	SS#3	State CIA
RAO		10/14/71	FD-376 R/S	Hayden	ONI	OSI
					ACST	

WITH NOTE TO ADVISE IF SEDITION INVESTIGATION WARRANTED

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NEW LEFT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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information.

NO T-3 is WF 1888-R.

NO T-4 and NO T-5 are sources who are in a position to furnish information.

NO T-6 is [WF 2102-S.] (u)

NO T-7 is [NY 4605-R.] (u)

NO T-8 is SF 3215-R.

NO T-9 is [NY 6155-R.] (u)

NO T-10, NO T-11, and NO T-12 are sources who are in a position to furnish information.

NO T-13 is SF 3421-R.

NO T-14 is [LA 5017-S.] (u)

NO T-15 is LA 5343-S.

* * * * *

CONTINUATION OF COPIES FROM COVER PAGE A:

- 1 - Detroit (100-38908) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-65476) (RM)
- 1 - Milwaukee (Info)
- 1 - New Haven (100-20475) (Info) (RM)
- 3 - New York (100-117844) (RM)
- 1 - San Diego (Info) (RM)
- 2 - San Francisco (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Tampa (100-1463) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - WFO (100-41444) (Info) (RM)

B
COVER PAGE

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE - NON-SYMBOL SOURCES

OTHER 4

NO T-1 [is former New Orleans PSI],
NO 134-985A. ~~(S)~~ (u)

NO T-2 is Chicago PSI SHARON KAY HEWITT.

NO T-4 [is Renseignements Generaux, Surete
Nationale, Paris, France.] ~~(S)~~ (S)

NO T-5 [is Danish Security Service, Copenhagen,
Denmark.] ~~(S)~~ (S)

NO T-10 is New York PSI

OTHER 4

NO T-11 is KEN MULCAHY, U.S. Customs Service,
Cleveland, Ohio.

NO T-12 is JAMES BARRETT, Security Officer,
Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn.

NO T-16 is Sgt. STAN KOWALSKI, Intelligence Bureau,
Detroit, Mich., PD.

NO T-17 is DAVID MUCAR, brother of CAROLINE MUGAR,
Equity Management, Inc., Boston, Mass.

NO T-18 is JOHN STREET, owner, Graphic Arts
Publishing Co., Boise, Idaho.

NO T-19 [is Direction de la Surveillance du
Territoire (DST), Paris, France.] ~~(S)~~ (S)

NO T-20 is DENZIL AUKER, Manager, Southern Land
Title Co., 521 Dumaine St., New Orleans, La.

The above "T" symbols refer to NOrep of
SA WAYNE A. MILLWARD dated 8/31/71.

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REVIEWED BY *WJS* / JJK TASK FORCE

ON *7/7/88*

RELEASE IN FULL

RELEASE IN PART

TOTAL DENIAL

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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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MARK LANE, a lawyer and American writer (S)

NO T-4 (S) (X) (U)
[October 29, 1969] (X) (U)

~~classified per~~
~~SP2 TAA/bac~~
~~letter dated 9-4-85~~
~~11-25-85 (7214999)~~

[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) (X) (U)

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 Arhus, 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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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)

BORN 4-19-49 CLEVELAND AND OHIO
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)

BORN 2-27-47 HARVARD, ILL
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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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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) (C)

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ALL FRANCE

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)(C)

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)(C)

FRANCE

NO T-19
May 19, 1971

Classified per letter dated 9-4-85. SP2 TAP/JAC. 11-25-85. (177CIV444)

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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