
Agency Information

AGENCY : SSCIA
RECORD NUMBER : 157-10014-10174

RECORD SERIES : MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF THE CHURCH COMMITTEE

AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 07-M-79

Document Information

ORIGINATOR : SSCIA
FROM :
TO :

TITLE : FBI ON WARREN COMMISSION

DATE : 00/00/1975
PAGES : 49

SUBJECTS :
WC
FBI

DOCUMENT TYPE : REPORT
CLASSIFICATION : Unclassified
RESTRICTIONS : Consulted
CURRENT STATUS : Withhold
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 01/08/1999

OPENING CRITERIA :

COMMENTS :

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : SSCIA
RECORD NUMBER : 157-10014-10174
RECORDS SERIES : MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF THE CHURCH COMMITTEE
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 07-M-79

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR : SSCIA
FROM :
TO :
TITLE : FBI ON WARREN COMMISSION
DATE : 00/00/75
PAGES : 49
SUBJECTS : FBI

WC

DOCUMENT TYPE : REPORT
CLASSIFICATION : UNCLASSIFIED
RESTRICTIONS : REFERRED
CURRENT STATUS : POSTPONED IN FULL
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 01/08/99
OPENING CRITERIA :
COMMENTS :

[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED

R 2340

RC
Boggs
4/8

2. A. FBI furnishing, in 1966, White House with "dossiers" on critics of Warren Commission. B. Tom H. Boggs, Jr. claims that his father, in 1970, gave him FBI furnished dossiers on Warren Commission critics.

Facts: A. At the request of Marvin Watson in 1966, the FBI furnished him with background memos on seven writers critical of the Warren Commission. Included as part of this transmission was a photograph of one of the seven writers in a situation best described as "well, uh, private," perverse and utterly without any value, save the sexually deviate. (The SSC staff refused to even look at the picture, but has received verbal and written description.)

B. In January 1975, Tom Boggs, son of the late Congressman Hale Boggs, disclosed that in 1970, his father received similar dossiers and the picture.

The FBI and Boggs documentary material (the FBI denies a dissimulation to Boggs) compare only slightly and two similarly typed dossiers are dated differently. We await information from FBI on further dissimulation.

Documents: Attached ~~REDACTED~~ ~~REDACTED~~

RECEIVED FROM

FEB 16 1976

Tom Boggs

FROM FBI

RECEIVED

FEB 18 1976

Tom Bessa

Boggs' Son Tells of Files on Warren Panel

Associated Press

The son of the late Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., says his father gave him dossiers which the FBI compiled on critics of the Warren Commission in an attempt to discredit them.

"They weren't basically sex files," Tom H. Boggs Jr. said yesterday. Boggs, a Washington lawyer, added that "They had some of that element but most of the material dealt with left-wing organizations these people belonged to."

Boggs said his father gave him the material in late 1970. He said that he now has it in a safe deposit box along with many of his father's congressional papers.

The senior Boggs, House majority leader, was a member of the Warren Commission established to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In 1971, the congressman made a speech on the floor of the House accusing the FBI of tapping his phones and keeping dossiers on members of Congress. Those charges were never substantiated by Boggs, who disappeared in October 1972 while on an airplane flight in Alaska. Tom Boggs said his father gave him the files within the context of a general discussion between them about the Warren Commission critics. He said the files consisted of 30 pages of information on seven persons who had written critically of the commission's findings.

BOGGS DECLINED to identify all seven, but said that writer Edward Jay Epstein and lawyer Mark

Lane were among them.

The information, Boggs said, included a photograph of one of the seven engaging in an unnatural sexual act with two women.

The way I understood the situation was that the FBI was trying to assure Dad that the critics of the Warren Commission weren't very substantial," he said.

Meanwhile, the controversy over FBI surveillance activities continued yesterday, with Chairman Dan Edwards, D-Calif., announcing that his House civil rights subcommittee has asked for General Accounting Office investigations to help prepare for hearings into all FBI operations.

Edwards said yesterday that hearings which had been originally scheduled to begin yesterday on allegations of FBI maintenance of information on congressmen and other officials will begin Feb. 20.

The chairman said the subcommittee also will resume its inquiry into counterintelligence activities ordered by the late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in 1956 to disrupt antigovernment activities by organizations and individuals. Hoover canceled the activities in 1971.

EDWARDS SAID he has asked Congress' GAO audit agency to investigate the nature, extent and adequacy of FBI legal authority for domestic intelligence-gathering and FBI criteria for investigating domestic groups and individuals.

To help the subcommittee set out more general oversight hearings, Edwards said, he also has asked the GAO to survey among other

things the FBI's organized crime investigations, other criminal investigation activities, spending priorities and accuracy of FBI crime statistics.

In related developments:

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley suggested yesterday that some of the critics are demagogues for accusing the FBI of infringing on individual privacy.

"The people of this nation

Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News A-4
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date JAN 31 1975

REC'D

ADM

FEB 10 1976

Tom Boggs

must be alert to opportunistic grandstanding and demagoguery on the issue of privacy," Kelley said after noting the recent criticism of the FBI for maintaining files of unsubstantiated allegations about the personal lives of members of Congress and other citizens.

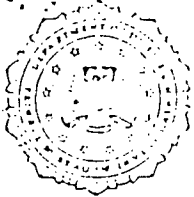
• Atty. Gen. William B. Saxbe yesterday proposed a joint congressional and executive branch committee be created as a watchdog against abuses in intelligence operations.

Saxbe, in a speech prepared for the Dade County Bar Association, said he had in mind a committee that would include not only House and Senate members but high-level government officials and outsiders appointed by the President.

RECEIVED ROM

FEB 18 1976

Tom Boggs



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 3, 1975

INFORMATION CONCERNING WASHINGTON STAR NEWS
ARTICLE, JANUARY 31, 1975, REGARDING HALE BOGGS'
SON CLAIMING POSSESSION OF FILES ON WARREN
COMMISSION CRITICS

The Washington Star News, a Washington, D. C., daily newspaper, carried an article in the January 31, 1975, edition, page A-4, under an Associated Press release captioned "Boggs' Son Tells of Files on Warren Panel." The article quotes Tom H. Boggs, Jr., son of the late Representative Hale Boggs, as claiming that in 1970 his father gave him dossiers which the FBI compiled on critics of the Warren Commission in an attempt to discredit them. According to the article, Boggs' son stated "they weren't basically sex files. They had some of that element but most of the material dealt with left wing organizations these people belonged to."

Tom H. Boggs, Jr., declined to identify all seven of the critical authors but stated that writer Edward Jay Epstein and lawyer Mark Lane were among the individuals on whom he had information. Boggs, Jr., reportedly stated that the information given him by his father included a photograph of one of the seven engaging in an unnatural sex act with two women.

In a review of Bureau files no evidence was found that any information of this nature was ever disseminated directly to Hale Boggs from the FBI.

However, the Bureau file review indicates that on November 8, 1966, memoranda were furnished to Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to President Johnson, at the White House, at his request, setting forth pertinent information contained in Bureau files regarding background on seven individuals who wrote unfavorable articles concerning the Warren Commission findings.

RECEIVED - ROM

FEB 13 1976

Tom Boggs

The seven individuals mentioned in the memorandum to Mr. Watson were Edward Jay Epstein; Joachim Joesten; Penn Jones, Jr.; Mark Lane; Richard H. Popkin; Leo Sauvage; Harold Weisberg.

In a cover letter to Mr. Watson he was advised that Bureau files contained no pertinent data with respect to Sylvan Fox, an author critical of the investigation surrounding President Kennedy's assassination.

*with Epstein
re
Wagon
information*
In addition to background information regarding the seven critics of the Warren Commission, we disseminated to Mr. Watson at the White House one facial photograph of [redacted] one obscene photograph of [redacted] lying on a bed, a hand printed instruction by [redacted] regarding perverted sexual acts and signed statements from two women concerning the performance of unnatural sex acts on the person of [redacted].

Regarding the dissemination concerning [redacted] we received information that in 1962 the District Attorney of Queens County, New York, conducted an investigation of [redacted] for alleged sodomy. At that time statements from two women were received along with an obscene photograph of [redacted] and hand printed instruction which [redacted] gave to one of the girls in order that they could perform upon his person perverted sexual acts of a sadistic masochistic nature.

The background information furnished to the White House regarding Mark Lane indicated that he is an attorney, born in New York City on February 24, 1927, and that he has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party front groups and organizations which have been cited as subversive.

The "Daily Worker" for May 27, 1953, states that the National Lawyers Guild held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the board of directors of the National Lawyers Guild. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has described the National Lawyers Guild as the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.

Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960 and in May, 1962, he was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as a candidate for United States House of Representatives from the 19th

- 2 -

RECEIVED FROM

FEB 16 1976

Tom Bess

32423562
Congressional District in New York. A source reported in connection with Lane's attempt to secure this nomination that a meeting of the Manhattan County Communist Party Coordinating Committee was held on April 5, 1962, to discuss election problems in the 19th Congressional District. It was reported that the speaker at this meeting stated that the Committee had to support Mark Lane as the candidate since his views were most consistent with the "people's program." The speaker further indicated that a victory for Lane would be a tremendous victory for the progressive movement.

In the Washington Star News article the name of Edward Jay Epstein was also mentioned by Tom H. Boggs, Jr. According to Bureau files, Epstein was born December 6, 1935, and wrote "Inquest" as his Master's thesis at Cornell University. In 1958 he traveled as a tourist in the Soviet Union and described himself as a student residing in New York City. As of November 8, 1966, the date of FBI dissemination to the White House regarding critics of the Warren Commission, Epstein had no known arrest record.

identity of person
No information was developed or furnished to the White House concerning immoral conduct on the part of the seven above-listed critics of the Warren Commission with the exception of the information furnished regarding [redacted]

REC- FROM

FEB 13 1976

- 3 -

Tom Boggs

29
SSC - Request OF 9/18/75
Part II FOR Delivery

REC'D

FROM

FEB 10 1976

Tom Bagg

10 19 1975

101

November 8, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Reference is made to your request regarding the authors
of books dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Attached are summary memoranda setting forth pertinent
information contained in FBI files concerning the following individuals:

Edward Jay Epstein
Joachim Joesten
Penn Jones, Jr.
Mark Lane

Professor Richard H. Popkin
Leo Sauvage
Harold Weisberg

The files of the FBI contain no pertinent data with
respect to Sylvan Fox, author of "The Unanswered Questions About
President Kennedy's Assassination."

A copy of this communication has not been sent to the
Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

REC 26
REC. D. 11

19 NOV 9 1966
FEB 10 1976

Tom B. G. S.

Enclosures (11)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct) - Enclosures 7
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures 7
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures 7

DGH:jmh (8)

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter

ENCLOSURE

NOV 23 1966

is prepared in response to your request and is being furnished to you for your Committee and the Committee may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.

RECEIVED

FEB 16 1976

Tom Bagg

Mr. [illegible]
ANS. 1/20/76
REQ. JUN 18 1975
FBI
REC'D DE LOACH

NOV 8 2 45 PM '66

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F.B.I.

REC'D DE LOACH
DEC 5 2 28 PM '66

CC TO: [illegible]
DEC 25 1973
DEC 14 1973

NOV 8 2 56 PM '66

RECEIVED-DIRECT

November 8, 1966

"FORGIVE MY GRIEF"

BY

PENN JONES, JR.

Penn Jones is the editor of the "Midlothian Mirror," a weekly newspaper published in Midlothian, a small community located approximately 24 miles from Dallas, Texas. In 1952, Mr. Jones was described as being approximately 35 years old, married, and the father of two children. His main business was publishing and printing.

In 1952, Jones was described by individuals acquainted with him in Midlothian, Texas, as a person who "thrives on dissension" and for this reason he prints items in his weekly newspaper which have caused much local dissension and arguments in his community. As a result, the local citizens have subjected him to considerable criticism and antagonism. Some individuals even accused him of being affiliated with communists; however, it is understood that there was no substantiation to the allegation that Mr. Jones had procommunist views and affiliations.

It is understood that on April 30, 1962, an unknown individual threw an incendiary device into the office of Jones' newspaper; however, no arrest was made although it was suspected that a member of an anticommunist group may have been behind this act.

In May, 1965, it was reported by an individual in the newspaper business that Jones had been conducting an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Jones allegedly had a theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was paid a large sum of money by two brothers from Texas closely associated with President Johnson to assassinate President Kennedy. Jones had allegedly discussed this matter with former White House aide Theodore Sorenson; former Attorney General Robert Kennedy; and former Attorney General Katzenbach. However, when Jones was thoroughly interviewed about this matter, he denied that he had ever had such a theory and stated he did not discuss any theory regarding the assassination with the previously mentioned Government officials. He did relate that he had visited Washington, D. C., in the Spring of 1964, where he met Mr. Sorenson, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Katzenbach and had them autograph books to him.

Captioned individual has no known arrest records 9 1976

JMM:bcm/klg (10)

ENCLOSURE

This document is prepared in response to your request and is for your use only. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons.

November 8, 1966

"THE SECOND OSWALD"
BY
PROFESSOR RICHARD H. POPKIN

Richard H. Popkin was born on December 27, 1923, in New York City. He received the B.A. degree at Columbia University in 1943, the M.A. degree in 1945 and the Ph.D. degree in 1950. He was an instructor at the University of Connecticut, 1945-47, Assistant Professor, State University of Iowa, 1947-53, and Associate Professor, 1953-55. He was a Visiting Professor, University of California at Berkeley, 1953-54, and a Professor at Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, California, 1954-58. He has been Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, University of California at San Diego, since 1958.

Popkin is the Co-Director of International Archives of History of Ideas and President of the Jewish Committee of LaJolla, California. He has been the recipient of many honors, including a Fulbright Research Scholarship in Paris, 1952-53. He won Phi Beta Kappa and other honors while in school and has contributed numerous articles, reviews and monographs to various publications.

In October, 1965, it was alleged that four members of the faculty of the University of California at San Diego were the main organizers of the "International Days of Protest" observance scheduled for October 15 and 16, 1965. Professor Richard H. Popkin was the Chairman of the Committee sponsoring this observance. The program was to consist of picketing plus a demonstration around the flagpole located on the campus of San Diego State College. Speeches were to be made opposing the United States policy in Vietnam and leaflets along the same line were to be passed out. It was also learned that the Socialist Workers Party had expressed an intention to support the demonstration. The Socialist Workers Party has been cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Popkin has no known arrest record.

SEE EXTENSIVE FILE FOR
ADD. INFORMATION.

This document is prepared in response to your request and is for dissemination outside your Committee. It is to be controlled by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to any other person without the express approval of the FBI.

DGH:jmh (6) without the express approval of the FBI.

MAIL ROOM [] TELETYPE UNIT []



81 43M
10-2E-3
CC 10
10/2/76

ROM
FEB 10 1976
Tom Beggs



November 8, 1966

"INQUEST" BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

Edward Jay Epstein was born December 6, 1935, and attended Cornell University. He wrote "Inquest" as his master's thesis.

In 1953, he traveled as a tourist in the Soviet Union and described himself as a student residing at 121 Wright Road, Rocky Avenue Centre, New York.

In 1955, while a student at Cornell University, Epstein complained that a telephone conversation between him and another student had been tape-recorded by a member of the Cornell University Student Council. The Council was investigating campus election irregularities. Epstein was the source of several complaints while a student and was the subject of disciplinary action by the Faculty Committee on Student Conduct.

Epstein has no known arrest record.

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to an authorized person without the express approval of the FBI.

DRM: vcs
(10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

Photo
USIA
10/4/73
OCT 23 1973
DE/ulm

RECEIVED

FEB 23 1976

Tom Bess

November 8, 1966

~~"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"~~
BY
MARK LANE

Mark Lane, an attorney, was born in New York City on February 24, 1927. He served in the U.S. Army from May 1, 1945 to November 12, 1946, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of Private First Class. He resides at 176 Spring Street, New York City. Mark Lane has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party (CP) front groups and organizations which have been cited as subversive.

The "Daily Worker" for May 27, 1953, stated that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the NLG. The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which is no longer being published.

In June, 1953, a source advised that Lane's name appeared on the membership list of the New York Chapter of the NLG and that he was a subscriber to the "Lawyers Guild Review," the official publication of the NLG. On May 17, 1961, Lane spoke at a membership meeting of the organization, according to another source.

The May 15 1964, issue of "Newsletter," a publication of the NLG, reported that Mark Lane was co-chairman of the National Committee of the Integration of the Legal Profession of the NLG.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has described the NLG as the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.

On July 25, 1961, Mark Lane was the principal speaker at the annual ceremonies of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) at the Statue of Liberty in New York. The ELF is recognized by the Communist Party, USA, as an important progressive organization for women. It grew out of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order, both of which have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ELR:jmh (8)

NOV 14 1966

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the approval of the FBI.

Lane spoke at a meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) on October 21, 1962, in New York City. He strongly supported Cuba and its government and condemned American policy relating to Cuba. The ECLC has been cited by the HCUA as an organization operating as a communist front.

Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, he was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as a candidate for United States House of Representatives from the 18th Congressional District in New York. A source reported, in connection with Lane's attempt to secure this nomination, that a meeting of the Manhattan County Communist Party Coordinating Committee was held on April 5, 1962, to discuss election problems in the 18th Congressional District. It was reported that the speaker at this meeting stated that the Committee had to support Mark Lane as the candidate since his views were most consistent with the "people's program." The speaker further indicated that a victory for Lane would be a tremendous victory for the progressive movement.

With regard to Lane's service in the New York State Assembly, "The Militant" for December 13, 1961, carried an article which related to Lane's appearance at a rally in New York on December 6, 1961. Lane reportedly stated that his first official action during the coming session of the Assembly would be to introduce a resolution to persuade the U. S. Congress to abolish the HCUA. "The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which had been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mark Lane has been strongly opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. During the early 1960's, he was very active in the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAAC) and made numerous speeches in New York and other areas of the country in support of the aims of this organization.

The NYCAHUAAC is an affiliate of the National Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and both were founded principally by an individual who was a Communist Party (CP) member in 1952. It has been reported that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited on various occasions to support the NYCAHUAAC.

Sources have reported that Mark Lane has been a frequent associate in New York City of Isidore Cobby Needleman, an attorney who was formerly employed by Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States. Needleman was reportedly interested in assisting Lane during his political campaign in 1960 when he was elected to the New York State Assembly. Needleman has represented current and former Communist Party members in court and before various Congressional committees. He has had custody of Communist Party funds and has described himself as a strict adherent of Marxist-Leninist doctrines. It has also been reported that Needleman has acted as a Soviet espionage agent in the past.

On November 6, 1961, a rally was held at the McMillan Theatre, Columbia University, New York City, to protest the University's ban against the appearance of several communist speakers at that school. Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary of the Communist Party, and Mark Lane were principal speakers at this rally.

On February 12, 1964, a meeting was held at San Diego which was sponsored by the San Diego Neighborhood Forum, the name under which the Communist Party sponsored public meetings in that area. This meeting was also sponsored by the Friends of the "National Guardian." Mark Lane was a featured speaker at this meeting.

Mark Lane was involved in an extensive public speaking tour in 1964 on behalf of the "National Guardian." He spoke concerning his knowledge of and inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Lane was, at that time, Chairman of the Citizens Committee of Inquiry, a New York group which he had formed to make an independent inquiry into the slaying of President Kennedy. Lane was hired on January 14, 1964, by Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to represent her dead son before the Warren Commission.

The "National Guardian" has been cited by the HCUA as having manifested itself as a virtual official propaganda arm of the Soviet Union.

During his speaking tour in 1964, Lane addressed several meetings of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs in various parts of the country. The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs is a communist youth organization which was conceived by the Communist Party, USA, and is currently being operated and controlled by the Communist Party.

RECEIVED

10M

FEB 20 1976

Tom Beggs

On August 6, 1965, Mark Lane was a featured speaker before a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum of the Socialist Workers Party in New York City. His topic at that time related to the Cuban Revolution and he pointed out that the communist government in Cuba is best for citizens of that country and that the Cuban people had embraced communism because it was the only way open to them when the United States refused to negotiate. He also criticized American military action in Vietnam. The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lane has been highly critical of American policies in Vietnam and has spoken at various anti-Vietnam rallies and meetings.

"The New York Times" of June 9, 1961, reported that Lane had been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, on June 8, 1961, as a member of a group of "Freedom Riders" who had been taken into custody in that city. He was convicted of breach of the peace in the City Court on June 8, 1961, and sentenced to four months' confinement and a \$200 fine, with two months of the jail sentence suspended. This conviction was subsequently overturned in the County Court at Jackson and Lane was acquitted.

"The New York Times" also reported on April 3, 1962, that Mark Lane had been fined \$415 on April 2, 1962, in New York City as a "scofflaw" for ignoring numerous traffic tickets.

Lane was arrested by the Baltimore County Police Department at Towson, Maryland, on July 4, 1963, in connection with participating in a civil rights demonstration. The disposition of this arrest is not known.

The Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, conducted an investigation of Lane in 1962 for alleged sodomy. In connection with this investigation, statements were taken from two women by the District Attorney's Office which related to obscene activities on the part of Lane. An obscene photograph of Lane and handwritten instructions by Lane relating to alleged perverted sexual acts of a sadistic and masochistic nature performed by the women on the person of Lane were also obtained during this investigation. Copies of these statements and a copy of the photograph and the handwritten instructions are attached hereto as enclosures.

Enclosures (4)

NOV 11 1965

REC-1018
Tom Boss

November 8, 1966

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE KENNEDY MURDER"
BY
JOACHIM JOESTEN

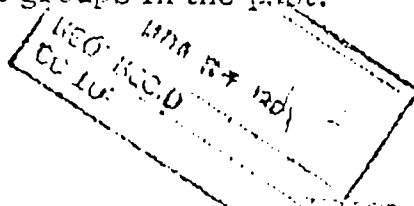
Mr. Joachim Joesten, who is also known as Joachim Franz Joesten, Walter Kell and Paul Delanthuis, was born in Cologne, Germany, on June 20, 1907. He reportedly was forced to flee from Germany in 1933 because of his "pacifist and Liberal-Socialist connections." Following his departure from Germany in March, 1933, he became a correspondent for American, British, French, Belgian and Swiss newspapers in the Scandinavian countries where he lived from 1934 to 1940.

He entered the United States in April, 1941, and was naturalized an American citizen in June, 1943. Following his arrival in the United States he was an assistant editor in the foreign department of 'Newsweek' magazine for three years. In 1945 he became a free-lance writer and has contributed articles to such magazines as "Liberty," "This Week," "The Nation," as well as to such newspapers as the "New York Herald Tribune," the "New York Post," and the "Wall Street Journal." As of 1955, he had published four books on foreign affairs.

In 1941 an allegation was made that he was a communist. Subsequent investigation failed to indicate Mr. Joesten was a communist. However, he has been described as a "controversial figure" and at his naturalization hearing he identified himself as a "left-wing liberal" and as a free-lance writer.

In more recent years, Mr. Joesten has written a number of articles and books on the assassination of former President Kennedy. One such book entitled "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" was described in an article appearing in the August 1, 1964, issue of "Editor and Publisher" as being "filled with inaccuracies." It was also pointed out in this article that Mr. Joesten's book viciously attacked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. This book was published by Marzani and Munsell Publishers, Inc., of New York City. Mr. Carl Aldo Marzani served two years in Federal prison during 1949-51 for making false statements regarding past Communist Party membership. Alexander Ector Orr Munsell is reported to have financially supported the Communist Party and its front groups in the past.

JCF:lm



This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons.

Plut
U.S.A.
10/11/73
out about

FEB 16 1976

Tom Bagg

EX-105
REC'D
FEB 22 1976
FBI

In an interview with Mr. Joesten in March, 1964, concerning this book, he was reported to have stated that his "documentation" was based on newspaper articles and a four-day visit to Dallas, Texas, in December, 1963. The interviewee subsequently described Mr. Joesten as being "biased and very erratic." During that same period, Mrs. Joesten indicated that her husband had been making "rambling senseless statements" and that she felt he was on the verge of having a "nervous breakdown."

On August 6, 1966, Mr. Joesten was arrested by the Zurich, Switzerland, Police and held for twenty-four hours in order that he could be psychiatrically observed. On August 6, 1966, Mr. Joesten left Switzerland and authorities of that country have issued a ban against his reentering Switzerland.

Mr. Joesten's most recent book, "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder," has been described as a 360-page book published by a firm in Switzerland. It was further described as containing many of the baseless conclusions found in his prior book, "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?"

Mr. Joesten has no known American arrest record.

Tom Boggs

November 8, 1966 FROM

FEB 16 1976

"THE OSWALD AFFAIR"

BY
LEO SAUVAGE

Tom Basso

Leo Sauvage was born on February 23, 1913, at Nancy, France. In 1934 he was reported as a correspondent and chief of the New York Bureau of "Le Populaire," a French socialist newspaper. He also has been reported as a correspondent for the French publication "Le Figaro."

In 1951 it was reported that Sauvage was a member of a small group of individuals close to Louis Dolivet who was refused reentry to the United States due to his suspected communist and Comintern background.

In October, 1953, information was received that Leo Sauvage, "Le Figaro," 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, responded to an invitation extended by the Polish Consulate, New York City, to attend a showing of the Polish film, "Peace Will Win," to be shown on November 30, 1951, at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City.

According to a statement filed with the Department of Justice, Foreign Agents Registration Section, the French Press Agency (FPA) in January, 1954, listed Leo Sauvage, 270 West End Avenue, New York City, as an employee of that agency. In May, 1954, while Sauvage was still employed by the FPA, it was reported that the chief of the Washington Bureau of the Soviet Tass News Agency utilized personnel of the FPA to secure intelligence information.

In September, 1956, it was alleged that one Leon Sauvage, 28 rue Marcel Royer, Gennevilliers, France, was one of a number of individuals employed by the French Communist Party Headquarters, Paris, France. It is not known if this individual is identical with captioned author.

The March, 1964, issue of "Commentary," a monthly magazine published by the American Jewish Committee, contained an article by Sauvage entitled "The Oswald Affair." This article attacks the findings of the Warren Commission concerning the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy and suggests that Oswald was unjustly presumed to be guilty of the assassination due to prejudiced press and television coverage.

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. It is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

JHC:jah (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

November 8, 1966

~~WHITEWASH -- THE REPORT ON THE
WARREN REPORT"~~

BY
HAROLD WEISBERG

RECEIVED FROM

REC - 1978

Tom Boggs

Harold Weisberg, the author of the above-captioned book, and his wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, jointly own a 14-acre tract of land in Hyattstown, Maryland, upon which they operate the Coq d'Or Farm whose principal business is raising of pheasant-chickens, Rock-Cornish game hens, waterfowl and other poultry and the sale of poultry and eggs.

Harold Weisberg was an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee from September, 1936, to October, 1939, and was discharged for permitting certain information to leak to the press. Senator La Follette stated that Weisberg had been dismissed for a breach of trust involving the release of confidential information to a newspaper and the Senator was quite certain the newspaper involved was "The Daily Worker," a former east coast communist newspaper.

Weisberg was one of 10 employees fired summarily by the State Department in June, 1947, because of suspicion of being a communist or having communistic sympathies. He was later allowed to resign without prejudice, but was not restored to his position. His wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 in 1948 and the Civil Service Commission advised in October, 1948, that she had been retained. At that time, she was a clerk in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Her name had been carried on the active list of members of the Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action during December, 1947. The Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action have both been cited by the Department of Justice as subversive.

During an undisclosed period, but presumably in the 1950's, it was ascertained that Petr I. Pogodin, a foreign ministry employee of the Russian Embassy in Washington, J. C., was in contact with Harold Weisberg at his farm. Weisberg had previously extended an invitation to Pogodin to visit his farm and it was also determined that Pogodin had received the invitation from Weisberg incidental to an invitation extended to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and party.

DGH:jmh/dec 15 (8) This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-4256

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

It was ascertained in September, 1959, that Weisberg asked Petr N. Yeliseyev, Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., for information on Soviet reaction to the proposal that his chickens be placed in competition with Russian poultry.

In 1956, it was alleged that Weisberg held an annual celebration of the Russian Revolution. This celebration involved a picnic at his residence and was attended by 25 to 30 unknown people. It was believed this affair was in commemoration of the Russian Revolution inasmuch as it was held on the day when the communists celebrate all over the world.

In 1961, Weisberg and his wife filed a claim against the Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act in the amount of \$9,950 for damages allegedly sustained by them in their poultry business as a result of low-flying helicopters. This case was tried and court directed judgment in favor of the Weisbergs for \$750.

Weisberg has no known arrest record.

RECEIVED - 20M

FEB 10 1976

Tom Beggs

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-43

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 4/4/67

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

D.C. Lee
Jack Anderson came in to see me at 11:55 a.m. today. He has just returned from New Orleans where, at the invitation of District Attorney Jim Garrison, he interviewed Garrison for approximately six hours at his home. Anderson and Garrison later had dinner at the Latin Quarter restaurant in New Orleans.

Anderson stated that he went to New Orleans fully prepared to present a hostile viewpoint to Garrison. After listening to Garrison for approximately 90 minutes he began to believe Garrison's story. Anderson describes Garrison as a very convincing talker who has considerable facts at his disposal. Anderson now believes there is some authenticity to Garrison's claims and future plans. Garrison told Anderson that he will undoubtedly hold a full-scale trial within six months.

Lee
Basically, Garrison told Anderson that the entire assassination plot stemmed from David W. Ferrie, who was the genius and mastermind of the entire thing, and with Clay Shaw, who was in the beginning subsidized by the Central Intelligence Agency. Garrison has facts, as well as witnesses, according to Anderson, to prove that Lee Harvey Oswald came to the attention of Ferrie and Shaw when Oswald first arrived in New Orleans. At that point both Ferrie and Shaw recognized the fact that Oswald was a former marine, had had lengthy experience in the Soviet Union, was married to a Soviet citizen, and therefore had ties and background which would lend themselves to gaining easy access to Cuba. Shaw at this point already had been approved by the CIA; through an appropriate cut-out, to engineer a plot that would result in the assassination of Fidel Castro.

REC-43

Upon learning of Oswald's background, Ferrie conceived the idea of setting up Oswald in an attempt to establish a Fair Play for Cuba organization in New Orleans. Ferrie and Shaw arranged for Oswald to obtain an office which formerly had

CONTINUED-----OVER

CDD:CSH (5) *See memo Branigan to*
Subway 4/26/67 which
analyzed numerous items

REF: as

57 APR 24 1967

1916
TOM BOGGS

Mr. Tolson

been rented by an anti-Castro organization. Ferrie and Shaw also conceived the idea of sending Oswald to Mexico in a fake attempt to obtain permission to re-enter the Soviet Union. Garrison, according to Anderson, can prove that Oswald did this merely to establish a good atmosphere so that he could gain ready access to Cuba.

Garrison claims that it was at this point that Oswald became disillusioned and refused to go through with the plot to assassinate Castro. Upon returning to New Orleans from Mexico, Oswald advised both Ferrie and Shaw that he would not go through with their plans. Shaw and Ferrie, being guided by several Cubans in their midst, then conceived the idea (mostly because of the fiasco at the Bay of Pigs) of assassinating President Kennedy. Ferrie and Shaw believed that Oswald could be the "patsy" and instructed him to go to Dallas for the purpose of the assassination.

They also engineered the idea of him buying the gun under the name of A. J. Hidell, and the use of the mails in procuring this gun so that it would be an open, public record which could be traced to Oswald. They additionally told Oswald that he should keep certain papers in his possession which would trace back to the gun.

On the day of the assassination, Ferrie traveled to Houston, allegedly for the purpose of ice skating. Witnesses at the ice skating rink remember Ferrie as being at the rink and have indicated to Garrison that Ferrie, while he did not ice skate, did stand near a pay telephone at all times on the day of 11/22/63.

Garrison also has witnesses who will testify that Jack Ruby was the eyes and ears for Ferrie at all times. Ruby sent two of his people to Houston so that, upon the success of the assassination attempt, these two people could use a local pay phone to advise Ferrie of the success of the plot. Garrison claims that a long distance phone call from Dallas to Houston could, of course, have been traced; hence the desirability of using the local phone. Anderson stated that Ruby was definitely in on the plot and was later instructed by Ferrie and Shaw to take care of Oswald.

TOM BASS

Mr. Tolson

Anderson next sprang the "Sixty-four dollar question." He stated that at the close of Garrison's six-hour recitation of facts, he (Anderson) was of the opinion that Garrison was not only sincere, but very convincing. Anderson stated that Garrison firmly believed his facts. Anderson then told me that he bluntly asked Garrison why Garrison had not given all these convincing facts to the FBI, whereupon Garrison replied, "I got started off on the wrong foot with the FBI." Garrison added, "I would be more than willing to give the FBI everything I have and let them finish the investigation if they so desire."

Anderson told me that he, of course, is now in a position to contact Garrison and indicate that the FBI will or will not take over this case. I told Anderson that the FBI would not under any circumstances take over the case. I stated that Garrison had made it quite plain that he did not want the cooperation of the FBI and, as a matter of fact, Garrison had threatened to put handcuffs on any of our agents who approached him for information.

I also told Anderson that, while we of course would accept any information that was voluntarily given to us, we at the same time would not take over Garrison's "dirty laundry."

Anderson told me that if the Bureau had any change of policy in the above regard he would appreciate knowing about it. I told him we would keep his offer in mind; however, there definitely would be no change of policy.

Anderson also told me that he had discussed this entire matter with George Christian, the President's Press Secretary, at the White House. He stated that Christian was also convinced that there must be some truth to Garrison's allegations. Christian told Anderson to get in touch with the FBI. Anderson stated he had already been planning to do this, but that he now especially wanted to advise us of the full facts because of Christian's request.

In this connection, Marvin Watson called me late last night and stated that the President had told him, in an off moment, that he was now convinced that there was a plot in connection with the assassination. Watson stated the President felt that CIA had had something to do with this plot. Watson requested that any further information we could furnish

Mr. Tolson

in this connection would be most appreciated by him and the President. I reminded Watson that the Director had sent over to the White House some weeks back all the information in our possession in connection with CIA's attempts to use former agent Robert Maheu and his private detective outfit in contacts with Sam Giancana and other hoodlums, relative to fostering a plot to assassinate Castro. Watson stated this was true and he remembered our memorandum in this regard, but that if we had anything else we should by all means forward it to the White House. I told him we had no further information in this regard.

ACTION: For record purposes. There is no need to make further contact with Anderson.

D ✓

FROM Tom Boggs

TM
725 10 1970
Tom Boggs

New York City, New York
February 29, 1968

MEMO:JM:

The enclosed information has been gathered from the files of the New York City Police, The FBI, and other security agencies. The accuracy can be checked with any of these agencies. It shows that Mark Lane, a one term repudiated Communist member of our General Assembly, now employed by District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans is and has been a dedicated Communist; is and has been a sadist and masochist, charged on numerous occasions with sodomy; is now and has been, purely for money, ghoulishly imposing upon the natural credibility of the American people regarding the assassination of their beloved President Kennedy; is and has been using the Communist line that the right wing plotted to kill the President.

The enclosed picture was taken of Mark Lane in an apartment in New York City a year or two ago. The original is on file here in New York City with the New York City Police. It shows Mark Lane in a sad act with a prostitute inserting needles into his penis for gratification.

This information is sent to you in the public interest, may use it to protect the security of the United States.

1968

Tom Bagg

Name: Phyllis Denise Golden, 104-20 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills. (1962)

Q. Now, Mrs. Golden, do you know one Mark Lane?

A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. Two years and three months.

Q. Where did you meet him for the first time?

A. In an address.

Q. Yes?

A. 339 East 77th Street.

(Purpose of the meeting was to discuss legal problems; several legal problems of a personal nature. Mrs. Golden is a hairdresser and receives money monthly from father's estate.)

Mrs. Golden said she subsequently saw Lane at his office; at his home; at her home; at Citizens Committees and clubs.

Mrs. Golden said she assisted Lane in election campaign; such as "getting brochures prepared"; sound truck driving, etc.

Q. Did he ask you to make certain tests?

A. Yes. He said that this friend of his was running, was conducting a series of tests. It had to do with, as I said yesterday, I am not positive, but I am pretty sure it was a lie detector test, and they depended on the pulse rate and if I knew how to take a pulse and I said "Yes"; that this psychologist wanted someone else to conduct the tests; that Lane had a sealed envelope containing details of the test and that she opened the envelopes.

Q. Did you follow the instructions that were on the paper?

A. For the most part, yes.

1125 10-10-60
Tom Boyer

Q. Now will you briefly tell me what these consisted of that you actually witnessed other than the events that happened on Jan. 18, 1962, which I will question you about later?

A. Right. Having him walk around naked, whatever you want to call it, for five minutes at a time; having candles put into him anally; inserting pins or needles around the anal area and in the testicles; giving him enemas; putting tooth paste both into the anal opening and the penis; inserting the martini stirrer into the penis opening with and without alcohol; showing pubic hair - tweezing it; taking a temperature; pictures, obscene pictures, taking and showing of obscene pictures of himself; playing a tape recorder supposedly not known to him and then playing it back to him while he masturbated.

That these tests up to Jan. 18, 1962, had gone on at least twelve times at his apartment 339 East 77th Street; his former apartment; at my apartment 104-20 Queens Blvd; the first couple of times in Albany at the Hotel located on corner of State Street and Broadway, then at the Wellington and then the DeWitt Clinton.

That she believed for a time that the tests were scientific but became suspicious when she saw him typing up the tests in his office. She then knew the tests were not legitimate.

That on 1/18/62, she received a call from her girl friend, "Lee Stevens", who said she had a luncheon in Queens, and would stop by her apartment for a visit after luncheon; that she got a call also from Mark, who said he was coming out; that Lee arrived first; that Lee knew about the tests before this time and that she told Lee that Mark might ask her to participate and that Lee said, "Well, we will see what happens."

Q. I show you a sheet of paper and ask you if you ever saw that before.

A. Yes.

Q. What is it?

A. That was the test that Mark handed to me in a sealed envelope on January 18, 1962.

Tom Boyer

Q. At your apartment?

A. Right.

Q. Are you familiar with Mark Lane's handwriting and printing?

A. Yes.

Q. I ask you in whose handwriting or printing this is?

A. In Mr. Lane's printing.

Q. Now tell us what tests, so-called tests were conducted, in your apartment on January 18, 1962, in complete detail and just what you did and what Lee did, and what Mark did?

A. The first thing was Mr. Lane had his temperature taken. First, he undressed himself as far as the shorts were concerned and then he laid face down on the bed and I said: "You have to remove your jockey shorts, too," and he slid them down and in that I assisted him. After that I inserted a candle into Mark anally. After that I tweezed some pubic hair. And then Lee beat Mark with his own belt on the buttocks. Then pins were inserted around the anal area and into the testicles. Then he got an enema. Both of us gave him the enema. I believe I held the boy and I put it in and then he started, to masturbate after the enema was completely in him and he wasn't supposed to relieve himself until after he masturbated but he claimed he had to relieve himself and he did; and then when Mark came back into the room the next thing on the instruction sheet was for him to masturbate himself and at which point he got embarrassed and he decided he couldn't do it and a comment was made by either Miss Stevens or myself that the tests can't continue unless he does it, so then Lee inserted a candle into his anus and then I believe she beat him again, I am not positive. Then Lee having read the instruction sheet with me suggested the obscene pictures. Before the pictures, the first set of pins and needles were just regular so "Lee lit the needles and I put them in and we both did it." About this point Golden said Lane said it was too embarrassing for him to masturbate or something like that and "Lee asked him if it would be easier if she did it and with that she proceeded to masturbate him."

FEB 20 1976

Tom Boggs

Q. Did he reach a climax?

A. Yes, he did. It was at this point that Lee suggested taking the picture and I got the camera. One of the pictures showed Mark lying face down on the bed with a candle inserted rectally. Another was taken of Lee beating him. Another was taken of Mr. Lane on his stomach not only with the candle inserted rectally, but also with two stems of artificial flowers. A fourth was taken of Lee singeing his hair around the testicles with a lighted match.

After a few pictures were taken his hands were tied behind his back and Miss Lee gave him another enema. She left the room about 6:00 P.M. and told Lee she could continue the tests. At one point, I heard from another room what sounded to me like someone being beaten with a belt. At this point Patten asked Golden when she came back into the room and did she see Lee Stevens?

Q. Was she dressed or undressed.

A. She was wearing a two piece suit. She still had her jacket on and her skirt on but her skirt was pulled up to her waist and under that she was nude.

(Didn't see Lane.) She said Lee told her what happened.

Q. What did Lee tell you happened?

A. She told me that after I left that she and Mark were looking at the pictures that had been taken and that she inserted the martini stirrer into him with the alcohol on it and that she had beaten him again and that Mr. Lee made advances toward her and that because she had been aroused by what happened, she told me that she had intercourse with him.

Q. I show you a photograph and ask you if that is one of the pictures that you took.

A. Yes.

Q. Whose picture is that?

A. Mark Lane.

RECEIVED FROM

FEB 10 1976

Tom Boyer

Q. And is there another person's hand in the picture?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is that?

A. Lee Stevens.

Elizabeth Lee Stephenson, also known as Lee Stevens, gave a statement to Bernard Patten of the District Attorney's Office on January 30, 1962, which was also reviewed by the reporting investigators. In this statement, Miss Stevens said that she resided at 11 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York; that she was 24 years of age and single; that she was employed by Pacific Enterprises of Los Angeles and that she was the firm's New York representative selling advertising specialties. She also said that she had known Phyllis Golden since August or September, 1961; that she knew Golden lived at 104-20 Queens Boulevard, Parker Towers Apartments; that she visited Golden on 1/18/62 at 2:30 or 3:00 P.M.; that a man later came to the apartment and that she knew he was Mark Lane; that he asked Phyllis to ask her if she wanted to be a witness to one of his tests; that Lane said they were tests a psychiatrist was running with taking the pulse for the electric chair; that she consented to be a witness; that the tests began at 3:30 or 4:00 and that the tests started when Lane undressed and Phyllis started by sticking a candle into "his rectum;" that Lane had given Phyllis a list of instructions before the tests started; that she didn't see Lane hand over the list to Phyllis but Phyllis had told her that Lane had given list to her; that Phyllis did show her the instruction sheet; (Patten during this investigation received affirmation that the sheet which he showed her on yellow paper was the same one Phyllis had shown her) that the first thing Phyllis did was to stick a big candle into Lane's rectum and then took a small one with vaseline and shoved it into Lane's rectum; that Phyllis then plucked hair from his testicles with tweezers and then put a cocktail stirrer in the hold of his penis; that Phyllis then put alcohol on the cocktail stirrer and stuck it in the hole of his penis; and then put alcohol on his penis; that they gave Lane an enema and had him hold the water while he masturbated, but that he couldn't hold the water and had to go to relieve himself; that they beat Lane with a belt (Lane's) until welt's appeared on his buttocks; that they took humiliating pictures of him so evidence would be there if needed; that they repeated the candle and tweezer bit and the enema; then heated needles over a cigarette lighter and poked them into his testicles and his rectum and beat him with the belt; that Lane wanted to keep on but Phyllis had to feed her daughter so she Lee continued to beat him; that she used the cocktail stirrer and the alcohol; that Lane wanted her to masturbate him which she started to do; that she tried and Lane started to take off her clothes; that finally she said the "hell with it" and she removed the balance of her clothes; that later Phyllis came to the door and at Lane's request she told Lee not to come in for a while; that Lane made love to her; that he was sadistic trying to hurt her; that he tried to repeat the act of intercourse but she put on her clothes and told him she was ashamed and never wanted to see him again.

REC-7

FEB 10 1976

Tom Boggs

that she showed him the pictures they had taken; that they had taken some other pictures such as Phyllis had a vase with long stem flowers "which flowers they stuck in his rectum and took pictures of that"; that Lane had asked them to use their imagination so Lee used matches and set fire to the hair around Lane's rectum and testicles. Lee identified a photo which she said Phyllis took with a polaroid camera. Concerning this picture Patten asked the following of Lee Stevens:

Q. I direct your attention to a hand in the lower part of the picture and I ask you whose hand that is?

A. It must be my hand.

Q. And what are you doing at the time?

A. I imagine I'm sticking needles in his testicles. Hot needles.

Lee also said that before she had relations with Lane - he attempted to enter her rectum and asked her to place her mouth on his penis, which she refused, asking Lane, "Are you crazy?"

Q. At anytime during this orgy, did you or Phyllis tie his hands?

A. Phyllis tied his hands.

Q. Where?

A. Behind his back, right after the beginning of it at his request.

Q. And were his hands tied to any fixed position?

A. Just behind his back and not too securely.

Q. And was this pursuant to his instructions also.

A. Yes.

(Sworn to on 1/30/62)

FEB 10 1968

Tom Beggs

THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

Self-admitted Communist Thomas G. Buchanan has written articles published here in the U.S. and abroad discrediting the Warren Commission Report. He is author of the book: "Who Killed Kennedy?" published in London and distributed here in 1965. The book was favorably reviewed in the Communist press.

In 1949, Buchanan was fired from the staff of a Washington newspaper for being a Communist Party member and is now a frequent contributor to left-wing newspapers and periodicals. He currently makes his home in Paris.

While in this country he was Executive Secretary and Legislative Director of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC), a cited Communist front.

The Report and Order of the Board, Subversive Activities Control Board Docket #106-53, July 26, 1957, page 7, contained the following information concerning Tom Buchanan:

"Washington, D.C. Area -- Approximately one month after the CRC/Civil Rights Congress/ founding convention, a party leadership meeting was called in this area to build CRC. Petitioner's witness, Markward, the then Party treasurer, was assigned to audit CRC books.

Thereafter, in 1948, the Party decided that its member Marie Richardson would be the full-time Party functionary in CRC. Shortly thereafter Richardson left town temporarily, and Party member Tom Buchanan was placed in her stead on a full-time basis and relieved of all other Party duties."

In consideration of materials available on Thomas Buchanan, it is evident that he is a dedicated and obedient Party functionary employed by the Party as a propagandist.

FEB 16 1976

Tom Boggs

JOACHIM JOESTEN

The fourth author to write a book critical of the Warren Commission Report is German Communist Party member Joachim Joesten. His book, "Oswald -- Assassin or Fall Guy," was highly publicized in various foreign and domestic Communist publications including: New Times, the Moscow-published "internationally circulated Communist publication," and the National Guardian.

Joesten's book was published in this country by the recently defunct publishing firm of Marzani and Munsell. Marzani and Munsell has been, throughout their existence, one of the foremost publishers of Communist and extreme-left literature in America.

REC-10 1910
Tom Boggs

MARK LANE

Mark Lane, lawyer and author, is a 41-year-old former New York State Assemblyman. He has a long and curious involvement with a host of extreme left-wing causes and is a well-established spokesman for leftist ideology.

Lane is former executive secretary and national board member of the National Lawyers Guild, a cited Communist front. His affiliation with the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee is likewise well known. This past year he was a member of the Committee of Sponsors for a Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade dinner. The VALB is also a cited Communist front.

Mr. Lane, according to public record, is against: Nuclear testing by this country; hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; building of nuclear fallout shelters in New York state; The Internal Security Act of 1950; banning Communists from speaking on college campuses; using mounted police to control communist-manipulated demonstrators in New York City; and, the Commerce Department ban on shipment of food and drugs to Cuba.

When General Suharto was successful in ridding his country of Communists, the youth arm of the Trotskyist-communist Workers World Party responded with a mock "inquest" in New York City. Mark Lane was there to address them and was applauded for his views.

In an address at a rally in New York City in 1962, Lane stated:

"I believe that the anti-democratic attacks on the Communist Party are just as much a part of the psychological mobilization for war as is the shelter program. Laws like the McCarran Act must be fought because they are inherently and basically un-American in the only meaning in which that word makes sense; and they must be fought because they are part of the tendency toward a garrison state."

RM

Feb 1976

Tom Ross

According to press releases of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American and Subversive Activities, January 30 and 31, 1940, Harold Weisberg paid \$100 for forged letters which were used in an attempt to link then chairman Martin Dies to the militant "Silver Shirts," an extremist group. (The Silver Shirt Legion of America was a klan hate-type organization which adopted a policy of depriving certain ethnic groups and individuals of their constitutional rights.) Weisberg, after obtaining this forged correspondence, used it in a January 27, 1940 issue of the "Nation." Additionally, according to the press releases, Weisberg used the bogus letters to write a speech for a congressman who addressed the misinformation to the Congress.

Weisberg, according to press accounts, was earlier (1938) discharged from his investigator post on the LaFollette civil liberties committee "for giving confidential matter to the Daily Worker, the leading Communist newspaper in the country."

In the summer of 1947, Weisberg was fired from his post with the U.S. Department of State along with nine others for "known association with agents of the Soviet Union."

Weisberg has appeared several times before the New Orleans grand jury investigating the Kennedy assassination plot alleged to have occurred in that city. His latest book on the assassination carries a foreword by District Attorney James Garrison.

An interesting sidelight on Harold Weisberg is found in the summary of district court proceedings (193 F.Supp. 815 (1961)). Weisberg, a Frederick, Md., chicken farmer, successfully sued the United States for 750 dollars in 1961. The Judge (Thomsen) awarded Weisberg damages even though "...Harold Weisberg was not, in my opinion, a trustworthy witness. He exaggerated repeatedly..." the Judge found.

Weisberg, it seems, was suing the Federal Government because of low-flying training helicopters which were scaring his chickens, causing them to eat their own eggs, and generally making them unfit for market. However, four of Weisberg's neighbors, who also raised chickens, "...testified that neither they nor their chickens had been disturbed by any low flight..."

Earlier, in 1959, he lost a similar suit which had to do with sonic booms.

On December 16, 1966, Harold Weisberg discussed his book on the Militant Forum, a program conducted by "The Militant", official organ of the Trotskyist-communist Socialist Workers Party.

JM

120 120 1976
Tom Boggs

New York City, New York
February 29, 1968

MEMORANDUM:

The enclosed information has been gathered from the files of the New York City Police, The FBI, and other security agencies. Its accuracy can be checked with any of these agencies. It shows that Mark Lane, a one term repudiated Communist member of our General Assembly, now employed by District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans is and has been a dedicated Communist; is and has been a sadist and masochist, charged on numerous occasions with sodomy; is now and has been, purely for money, ghoulishly imposing upon the natural credibility of the American people regarding the assassination of their beloved President Kennedy; is and has been using the Communist line that the right wing plotted to kill the late President.

The enclosed picture was taken of Mark Lane in an apartment in New York City a year or two ago. The original is on file here in New York City with the New York City Police. It shows Mark Lane in a masochist act with a prostitute inserting needles into his penis for sexual gratification.

This information is sent to you in the public interest, and you may use it to protect the security of the United States.

cc: 1576

Tom Boyer

February 16, 1968

MARK LANE

Mark Lane, an attorney, was born in New York City on February 24, 1927. He served in the U. S. Army from May 1, 1945, to November 12, 1946, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of Private First Class. Mark Lane has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party (CP) front groups and organizations which have been cited as subversive.

The "Daily Worker" for May 27, 1953, stated that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the NLG. The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which is no longer being published.

Reportedly, a membership list of the New York Chapter of the NLG in June, 1953, included Lane's name and at that time it appeared he was a subscriber to the "Lawyers Guild Review," the official publication of the NLG. Lane reportedly spoke at a membership meeting of this organization on May 17, 1961. He was listed as co-chairman of the National Committee of the Integration of the Legal Profession of the NLG in the May 15, 1964, issue of "Newsletter," a publication of the NLG.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has described the NLG as the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.

Mark Lane was the featured speaker at the annual ceremonies of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) on July 25, 1961, at New York City. The ELF is recognized by the Communist Party, USA, as an important progressive organization for women. It grew out of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order, both of which have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RECEIVED FROM

FEB 16 1968

Tom Bossert

Lane spoke at a meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) on October 21, 1962, in New York City. He strongly supported Cuba and its government and condemned American policy relating to Cuba. The ECLC has been cited by the HCUA as an organization operating as a communist front.

Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, he was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as candidate for United States House of Representatives from the 19th Congressional District in New York. With regard to Lane's service in the New York State Assembly, "The Militant" for December 18, 1961, carried an article which related to Lane's appearance at a rally in New York on December 6, 1961. Lane reportedly stated that his first official action during the coming session of the Assembly would be to introduce a resolution to persuade the U. S. Congress to abolish the HCUA. "The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mark Lane has been strongly opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. During the early 1960's, he was very active in the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAAC) and made numerous speeches in New York and other areas of the country in support of the aims of this organization.

The NYCAHUAAC is an affiliate of the National Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and both were founded principally by an individual who was a Communist Party (CP) member in 1952. It has been reported that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited on various occasions to support the NYCAHUAAC.

A rally was held at Columbia University, New York City, on November 6, 1961, in protest to the University's ban against the appearance of several communist speakers at that school. The principal speakers at this rally were Mark Lane and Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary of the Communist Party.

On August 6, 1965, Mark Lane was a featured speaker before a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum of the Socialist Party in New York City. His topic at that time related to the Cuban Revolution and he pointed out that the communist government in Cuba is best for citizens of that country and that the Cuban people had embraced communism because it was the only way open to them when the United States refused to negotiate. He also criticized American military action in Vietnam. The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lane has been highly critical of American policies in Vietnam and has spoken at various anti-Vietnam rallies and meetings.

KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

On February 12, 1964, a meeting was held at San Diego which was sponsored by the San Diego Neighborhood Forum, the name under which the Communist Party sponsored public meetings in that area. This meeting was also sponsored by the Friends of the "National Guardian." Mark Lane was a featured speaker at this meeting. The "National Guardian" has been cited by the HCUA as having manifested itself as a virtual official propaganda arm of the Soviet Union.

Mark Lane was involved in an extensive public speaking tour in 1964 on behalf of the "National Guardian." He spoke concerning his knowledge of and inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Lane was, at that time, Chairman of the Citizens Committee of Inquiry, a New York group which he had formed to make an independent inquiry into the slaying of President Kennedy. Lane was hired on January 14, 1964, by Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to represent her dead son before the Warren Commission.

During his speaking tour in 1964, Lane addressed several meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs in various parts of the country. The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs is a communist youth organization which was conceived by the Communist Party, USA, and is currently being operated and controlled by the Communist Party.

Tom Boggs

A Reuter's press dispatch dated April 6, 1964, at Budapest, reported that Mark Lane, an attorney from New York, appeared before the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Budapest, at which time he asked for the creation of an international commission to be entrusted with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. At this meeting he made various statements that the official theory of the assassination of the President was false. It is noted the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has been cited as an international communist-front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Mark Lane is the author of the book entitled, "Rush to Judgment," published in August, 1966. He claims it is: "A critique of the Warren Commission's inquiry into the murder of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald." It is considered to be a cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission and its findings. During 1967, Lane traveled extensively in Europe in connection with publicizing his book and with the distribution of the film version of this book. At a press conference in Vienna, Austria, on February 27, 1967, Lane accused President Johnson and the Dallas, Texas, Police Department of engaging in a conspiracy to block the "investigation" being conducted into the assassination of President Kennedy by James Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana. He frequently stated that he intended to help Garrison in the latter's investigation.

On June 14, 1967, Mark Lane spoke at the University of California at Los Angeles and urged all persons to aid James Garrison financially in his "investigation" of the Kennedy assassination in order that Garrison might be free of harassment by the FBI and other Federal agencies.

In November, 1967, it was determined that Mark Lane had moved from his residence at 178 Spring Street, New York City, New York, and was then residing at Apartment 4, 617 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He was reportedly

- 4 -

REC'D FROM

FEB 1976

Tom Boggs

affiliating himself with James Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, in connection with Garrison's "investigation" into the assassination of President Kennedy.

MISCELLANEOUS

"The New York Times" of June 9, 1961, reported that Lane had been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, on June 8, 1961, as a member of a group of "Freedom Riders" who had been taken into custody in that city. He was convicted of breach of the peace in the City Court on June 8, 1961, and sentenced to four months' confinement and a \$200 fine, with two months of the jail sentence suspended. This conviction was subsequently overturned in the County Court at Jackson and Lane was acquitted.

It was reported in the April 3, 1962, issue of "The New York Times" that Mark Lane had been fined \$415 on April 2, 1962, in New York City, as a "scofflaw" for ignoring numerous traffic tickets.

On July 4, 1963, Lane was arrested by the Baltimore County Police Department at Towson, Maryland, in connection with participating in a civil rights demonstration. The disposition of this arrest is not known.

The Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, conducted an investigation of Lane in 1962 for alleged sodomy. In connection with this investigation, statements were taken from two women by the District Attorney's Office which related to obscene activities on the part of Lane. An obscene photograph of Lane and handwritten instructions by Lane relating to alleged perverted sexual acts of a sadistic and masochistic nature performed by the women on the person of Lane were also obtained during this investigation.

- 5 -

RECEIVED FROM

RES 1976

Tom Boggs