

Lane Described As Rebel Ld

(Continued from Page 1)

Americans living in a clearing in the jungle. Lane is scheduled to complete the asset book about the time the Guyana tragedy in September for two days.

Lane says James Temple of the People's Temple, "obviously was not well. He told me he wanted to move the entire group to Guyana. I was a Fascist state," Lane said. "That's not true," Lane recalled, saying he referred to the Freedom of Information Act to help James find out the extent of U.S. intelligence gathering on the Guyana commune, an avowed Marxist group. "I was impressed that the ruling class there was white, middle class highly educated. Instead of Marxists struggling against American values it was a reflection of America," Lane says.

In Guyana he met Terri Blford, the Janoff co-founder and James Temple's confidante, who fled the commune and returned to the United States before his second trip to Guyana in November. Miss Blford, a 35-year-old one-time journalist student at Berkeley, now lives with Lane here. She left Guyana for the same reason that would later force her to leave the commune. Lane says he is the only feminist lawyer in the United States.

Almost every major newspaper publication in the country unblinded on him as he returned from the Guyana mass graves blaming the U.S. State Department for failing to warn of the danger of the commune. Lane says he did not heed the warnings about Lane's "schizophrenia."

Once the "dawning of the liberal New York media," as he recalls, he showed slugging from his public lambasting as a redneck, witness, privileged counsel and author of the book "The Madness of the World History School." Lane says he is a "master self-publisher," and "freed," sometimes preceded by adjectives such as "despicable" and "insister."

They are words that have hounded Lane at one time or another since he surfaced nationally in the wake of the 1978 Smith trial, when he approached conspiracy theorists in working U.S. intelligence agencies.

It is not that he has no following. "Rush to Judgment," his book on Kennedy's death, was a best seller. Critics claimed it played loosely with fact but Lane says: "I have a lot of faith in the common sense and integrity of my audience. They didn't believe the lone murderer theory."

The book was published worldwide, though Lane claims it netted him no more than \$100,000 in profits. "I didn't write it to make money. I have never done anything simply to make money. I had a lot of book orders after 'Rush to Judgment' and I can't remember a publisher who would have been interested in it. I made no money whatsoever." The current publisher, Hawthorn Books,

repeated statute which once required the artist to deliver before accepting a defendant's guilty plea.

The transcript of the Ray guilty plea, the simply asked the jury to raise their hands if they agreed to accept Ray's plea. The position also did not rule on Ray's new grounds before the judge died. "That case has been raised before, but the appeal settles to it in their rulings," says Schneider.

Lane recently installed an old, upright piano in his den for Mrs. Walden. On the walls of the den and living room are a poster of Ho Chi Minh, pictures of King and Kennedy and brightly daubed abstract paintings by Lane and Ms. Ferguson, a law school graduate now studying for her Tennessee bar exam.

Neighbors say the seldom see Lane and would not have been there there for a few weeks ago.

Billie are paid primarily through lecture fees. Lane says he has given 150 lectures in the last two years. "It's a small fraction of the net worth of Billy Graham, who has probably never been attacked by your newspaper," Lane says. "I was inducted in 1975 and 1976 I earned \$80,000 lecturing, of which every penny went to the Citizens Committee of Eighty, the Washington-based organization of the King and Kennedy murders.



Adlai Stevenson Beside Lane At 1959 Political Rally

Section A The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Sunday, Jan. 14, 1979

oking For Cause

\$90,000 in profits, according to those fig-

Married three times, Lane now is getting his third divorce from a 20-year-old designer, 12 and Christine 10. His first marriage, during law school, lasted three years. He says his second wife, singer Martha Schlamme, remembers Lane as a "rebel."

She says, "I remember that he was always very unusual in his point of views, highly individualistic. I always thought he was a very dedicated man, but not in a traditional way. He was not a conformist, but not difficult to follow him. His career demanded all of his energy and intelligence. I needed him when he couldn't be there. Even when he was physically there, his mind was elsewhere."

Lane, who also calls himself "a sincere investigator," is a scatterbrained man who often acts on him in the media. One day Lane accepts them calmly in a rocking chair in his den. Refilling his pipe, he says, "I take a long-range view and a short-term view. In terms of the long range view, history will tell of his work. In the short term, he has been criticized with Vietnam veterans, dogged pursuit of supposed conspiracy links in the King and Kennedy murders, his forthright stance as a CIA-controlled shah of Iran.

Most other readers particularly later national journals, he blames on the U.S. government. "I have hopes, and there has never been a bigger only than American intelligence organizations, except for the CIA," Lane says. "There is no secret regime in the world that would withdraw its support from a man who has been a leader of the American people. I see it as a task of mine to inform the American people."

His short-term view of critics is volatile. One day he claims to care less. On another, he shouts, "I'm not talking to the critics. I'm talking to the media. This is a man's when a reporter asks for his reaction to an unflattering portrait drawn by his former New York law partner, Seymour Ostrow. Their paths have not crossed in roughly 20 years, but Ostrow has followed Lane's career through the news media and has been quoted extensively about Lane since 1975.

Ostrow says, "I don't care for him, so whether that colors my outlook. I don't know. I merely feel that Mark's interest in cases was one of self-seeking for publicity. He would invest himself with tightness, describe nothing but the purest motives in himself. He was a man to certain people and brilliant people. I was never a friend to him, and I wouldn't say chairman, but it's damn close to it."

Lane, claiming that Ostrow is given a forum, insists the man is bitter about their past association and knows nothing about him other than what he has read. "I don't want to go into the facts of the background problem. When he told that I still honor a client. When he told that I still honor

wanted to be associated with him. . . . So of course, he's bitter.

"Why don't you look for the other side of the coin?" Lane asks, suggesting a supposed quote by the late Bertrand Russell. His source, on the question of a letter of support for the 1975 Dell judgement, is his own promotion to Russell, who died in 1970, the promotional phrase: "Greater than (Dmitri) Zohm in the Dreyfus case," says Lane.

Lane, Zohm, who fought the French government to allow Lane to fire a framed portrait of Lane portrays himself as the victim of a massive U.S. conspiracy in which the CIA routinely uses its media assets to plant lies and rumors about him. Among them, Lane has Newsweek magazine, The Washington Post, the New York Times and the CBS news network.

Lane's first supposed brush with the conspiracy began in his hometown. Lane was born in the Bronx, son of Certified Public Accountant Harry Levin, who died of a heart attack at 87 two weeks ago. Levin's oldest son, Lawrence, 53, a lawyer, says his father never said anything about his father's name to Lane when he first moved to Memphis.

They moved to what Mark Lane describes as a lower middle class Brooklyne neighborhood when he was 13. Their sister, Dr. Ann Judith Lane, 36, of Lehigh, Pa., was a history professor at John Jay College for Criminal Justice in New York.

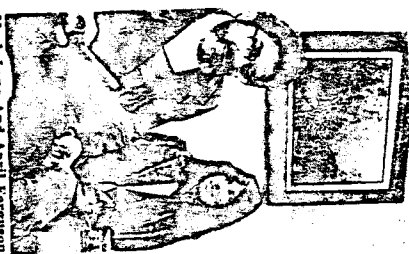
As a child, Lane was interested in sports more than school, he says. He recalls standing in line overnight to attend World Series games. "I got a letter from the director of the FBI, the father read the Torah in Hebrew and took the children to temple until the brothers were her multiveted at 13 and their sister confirmed at 14.

The Lane children attended public schools, and Mark was drafted into the Army three months before he was in a World War II operation in Austria, where, "I saw many Waffen Commission reports in the making. When drink GIs attacked a Russian officer near their base, Lane reports to blame the Russian.

After the Army he attended Long Island University and through the 1950s, competing briefly as a law assistant to an established attorney before settling up his own storefront law office in Spanish Harlem. There, he says he represented mostly blacks, Puerto Ricans and other indigents while helping to form the Reform Democratic Party with Eagan Roosevelt's first wife, Rose. He was chosen to serve as a delegate to the state assembly and won, serving a victory two years before deciding not to run again in favor of a Puerto Rican candidate. During the term he also served as Kennedy's New York reform party campaign manager, though he sometimes stumps says he was Kennedy's New York campaign manager in 1960.

He recalls being a part of the freedom rides in the South during the 60s and his attorney who encouraged James Earl Ray to plead guilty in the case, "I tried to grab the headlines. I think he's a flash in the pan. I don't consider him a lawyer."

Lane says recent announcements by the House Assassinations Committee, taking a more aggressive view toward a conspiracy theory in the Kennedy murder, tend to vindicate his view. "The spirit a lifetime in the jury room and in selection of jurors, and over the years you develop rather rapid judgment of people. I didn't waste much time on Mr. Lane. I think, I could spend the rest of his life being vindicated and he'd be vindicated."



Mark Lane and April Ferguson Painting Was Done By Lane

atrey "with King" and Memphis attorney Darryl Bailey in a Baltimore restaurant park in 1967. Shiny says he doesn't recall Dr. King being there at all.

In that same year, Lane ran for Congress, but was defeated when Lewd pictures, purportedly of him and two prostitutes, were widely circulated. "I've heard these stories. It's the same stories being heard about Dr. King," the pictures, the Hill Herald political editor and investigative reporter for the New York Post, commented much of Lane's tenure as an assemblyman and remembers him as a young, liberal politician, respectable as one of the bright, aggressive young stars around in the knowledge she was looking at. "He says Lane tended toward flamboyance and "knew how to rub two things and get fire."

Lawrence Lane says he believes in his brother's sincerity, but sometimes doubts his method. "I sometimes think he gets carried away. There's a part of him and he feels are correct. This may lead him to accept too many things at face value. . . . When he gets a cause and really gets to believe in it he's less critical of those who believe as he does than he might be."

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