



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RYMUR

(JONESTOWN)

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VOLUME 4

Volume 4

PEOPLE'S
TEMPLE

II

PEOPLE'S TEMPLE

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MARK LANE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Whatever the motive, Mark Lane belonged in Jonestown

Somehow, it is fitting that Mark Lane was in Jonestown, Guyana, last weekend.

Murder and Mark Lane have been in a sort of partnership for the last decade and a half. Since his involvement with the events following the assassination of John Kennedy in 1963, Lane has hovered near the center of some of the most violent events in American history.

True, the last 15 years have provided him with ample opportunity to pursue his interests in the darker side of our culture — the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.; the atrocities of the Vietnam war; the violence of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1968; and, now, this week, the jarring, mind-numbing tragedy that was Jonestown.

Lane was there as counsel for the Rev. Jim Jones, founder of the People's Temple and the man who apparently led nearly 400 American members of the sect to suicide in their South American jungle encampment.

He was there to protect Jones and his followers from what Lane had charged, in a letter two weeks ago to the murdered Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., was a government "witch hunt."

But then Lane has been involved in what he terms witch hunts for a long time. In fact, he started his own brief political career with one of his own.

Early in his first year as a member of the New York State Assembly in 1961, Lane went after then-Assembly Speaker Joseph F. Carlino, charging him with conflict of interest in a school fall-out shelter program. The assembly cleared Carlino on a vote of 143 to 1. The single vote was Lane's, and, at the end of his first two-year term, he left politics.

The son of a New York accountant, Lane finished a 5½-year law school program at Long Island University and Brooklyn Law School in only three years and eight months.

After a year with a Wall Street law firm, he hung out his shingle in Spanish Harlem in 1952 and threw himself into neighborhood affairs. He tackled housing problems, representing tenants against landlords without fee. He went after alleged police brutality and worked with drug addicts.

Lane was a crusader. As one close friend said at the time, Lane "sees himself as a beplumed knight on a white charger whenever he undertakes a cause."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-13 THE VALLEY NEWS
VAN NUYS, CA

Date: 11/24/78
Edition: Friday Final

Title: RYMUR

Character:
or AFO

Classification:
Submitting Office:
89-
Los Angeles

He used his crusader's zeal to help elect a reform Democrat to Congress from his district in 1956. Then he formed his own reform political club that was the core of support that elected him to the assembly.

Besides the Carlino attack, Lane gained notoriety in the assembly by pulling a four-month jail term in Jackson, Miss., in 1961 — he had ridden his "white charger" into the heart of the freedom-rider desegregation movement in the South.

The young Lane, a rangy six-footer whose soft manner of speaking and horn-rimmed glasses belied the fiery idealism and courtroom oratory that earned him the labels "firebrand" and "Commie," was fast building a reputation beyond the New York Assembly.

But it was left to Marguerite Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to launch Lane into the national arena. In January, 1964, Mrs. Oswald engaged Lane (he refused a fee) to represent her son before the Warren Commission, the body investigating the Kennedy assassination.

Lane was fired by Mrs. Oswald three months later, but his appearances before the commission had generated enough headlines to make Lane a darling of the national news media. He decried the commission's investigation as a witch hunt, persisted in his view that Oswald couldn't possibly have killed Kennedy — or at least, not alone — and wrote his view of the commission's findings in a 1966 best-seller titled "Rush to Judgment."

He followed that book with a novel, a fictionalized killing of a Kennedy-like president titled "Executive Action," that later became a movie of the same name.

The two books, the movie and his performances before the Warren Commission made Lane a much sought-after talk-show guest, and he toured this country and Europe with a 3½-hour presentation on the assassination.

The assassination has become a money-maker for Lane, and his own headlines didn't hurt the cause. He became more involved in controversial matters.

That same year, Lane served as attorney for James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of Dr. King. He also represented Ray before the House Select Committee on Assassinations last summer, contending that Ray did not get a fair trial in Memphis in 1969. And in 1967, Lane turned the Ray case — and his defense of Ray — into a book titled "Code Mark Zorro." He is currently working on the screenplay based on this latest book.

Along the way, Lane became involved in other controversial, newsmaking events. He was arrested in 1974 during the Indian occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., and was on the scene when rioting broke out in Chicago's Lincoln Park during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

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end.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mark Lane Why Was He In Jonestown?

By JACK SEVERSON
Knight-Ridder Newspapers

Somehow, it is fitting that Mark Lane was in Jonestown, Guyana, last weekend.

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True, the last 15 years have provided him with ample opportunity to pursue his interests in the darker side of our culture — the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.; the atrocities of the Vietnam war; the violence of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1968; and, now, last week, the jarring, mind-numbing tragedy that was Jonestown.

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BFLO. EVENING NEWS
Buffalo, N. Y.

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At least one witness in Chicago, opinion writer Garry Wills, says that Lane had his own camera crew with him at Lincoln Park and "dashed briefly into a tear-gassed area" only to quickly retreat to be treated "for the cameras."

What is perhaps less clear is whether it was another chance for headlines, the profit motive or his alleged self-image as "a beplumed knight on a white charger" that took him to Guyana to act as counsel to yet another controversial figure; to what was to become the scene of death and terror.

Whatever the motive, Mark Lane belonged in Jonestown last weekend.

Peoples Temple Paid Fee to Lane

Lawyer Was to Launch Offensive at 'Enemies'

BY HENRY WEINSTEIN
and ROBERT SCHEER
Times Staff Writers

Attorney Mark Lane received more than \$10,000 in fees and expenses from the Peoples Temple this fall to launch a "counteroffensive" program against the group's purported enemies, according to documents made available to The Times.

The documents, presented by Temple members who worked with Lane, indicate that Lane was hired by Peoples Temple's leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, in the conviction that a vast governmental conspiracy existed to destroy him and his church.

The documents include a legal-strategy memorandum written by Lane detailing plans for fighting the alleged conspiracy and, a photostat of a \$10,000 check from the Temple to Lane. Lane had made public statements that he had not been paid by the Temple.

Last weekend Lane conceded in interviews with The Times he had received the \$10,000 check and said that the Temple owed him an additional \$2,800.

He would neither confirm nor deny
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Continued from First Page

receiving another \$7,500 in cash which Peoples Temple member Jean Brown said in an affidavit that she gave Lane on Nov. 9.

Brown said she gave Lane the money at a secret meeting at Los Angeles International Airport so the Temple could see in advance an unfavorable article that the National Enquirer planned to run. The article was never printed.

She said that Lane gave her an advance copy of the article to read at the airport, and that she took notes on it and then returned it to him.

"I never received any money to purchase an article, that's as far as I can go," Lane said.

But he added, "I don't see anything wrong" with such an act, and he admitted meeting with Peoples Temple members in Los Angeles at that time "about refuting or investigating statements that were made in various articles" including the National Enquirer article.

Lane alleged that the questions about his role as an adviser to Peoples Temple were minor compared to what he said was the government's failure to prevent the 915 deaths at Jonestown and the fact that \$7 million in Peoples Temple money is still ensconced in numbered bank accounts in banks in Switzerland and Panama City.

Lane said he had learned the numbers of those accounts from Terry Buford, a former high-ranking official of Peoples Temple, and that he had cabled those banks on Saturday and told them to freeze the accounts until further notice.

Lane said Ms. Buford had told him that all the accounts were in the name of a 77-year-old white Peoples Temple member who is thought to have died in Jonestown. Lane said that Ms. Buford, now in hiding, told him the elderly woman had signed the necessary papers to open the bank accounts without knowing what she was doing.

Lane said the woman had one heir, a middle-aged son. Lane said he and Ms. Buford would attempt to see that the money was distributed to needy Jonestown survivors.

In two long interviews, the 51-year-old attorney said he had tried to exercise a calming influence on the Temple this fall to ease the paranoia of Temple leader Jones.

Yet in the same interviews, Lane said he still believes an investigation should be conducted into whether there was a government conspiracy against Peoples Temple.

Lane said he saw nothing contradictory in asserting there was a government conspiracy against peoples Tem-

Lane still supports an investigation into whether there was conspiracy.

ple while at the same time criticizing federal agencies for not reacting to unsettling charges about Jonestown.

Lane said he would propose the same offensive strategy today to Peoples Temple that he had presented in September.

That strategy was contained in a 10-page memo Lane wrote Sept. 27 entitled, "Counter-Offensive: Projected Offensive Program for the Peoples Temple." It also bears the words "Confidential—Attorney Client/Communication."

The memo advocated legal, public-relations, fund-raising and congressional "counteroffensives" in an attempt to shore up the sagging image of Peoples Temple. It recommended that a national campaign be coordinated from a "Jonestown Embassy" in Washington, D.C., to be established in a three-story building which Lane owns across the street from the Supreme Court building.

Lane's memo said, "There has been a coordinated campaign to destroy the Peoples Temple and to impugn the reputation of its leader Bishop Jim Jones." This was written only two weeks after Lane first heard about Peoples Temple.

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The Wall Street Journal _____
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The Los Angeles Times *ps 1* _____

Date DEC 5 1978

The Lane memo charged that "among the suspect organizations" trying to destroy Jones and the Temple "are the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Post Office, the Federal Communications Commission and their agents and employees. It is apparent that various newspapers and free lance writers or reporters for newspapers have participated wittingly or unwittingly in a coordinated effort to destroy Bishop Jones and the Peoples Temple."

The recommended strategy included the filing of lawsuits under the federal Freedom of Information Act in an attempt to demonstrate that there was a governmental conspiracy to destroy Jones, the Peoples Temple, and Jonestown, the church's agricultural mission in Guyana.

Lane quickly followed up on this memo. "It appears to me" that there has been "a deliberate effort in which American intelligence organizations have played a major part, a deliberate effort to destroy the Peoples Temple, to destroy Jim Jones and to destroy Jonestown," Lane told an Oct. 3 San Francisco news conference where he announced his plans to file the suits.

"I think (this suit) will be able to show millions and millions of dollars of damage inflicted by intelligence organizations against Peoples Temple and Jonestown and Jim Jones," he added.

However, numerous Freedom of Information Act requests had already been filed on behalf of the Temple by

San Francisco attorney Charles Garry in 1977 and 1978, and they did not reveal a conspiracy, Garry told The Times. He said most of the requests had been returned from the federal agencies saying that they had nothing in their files about Jones of the Temple.

Lane said he first learned about serious problems at Jonestown three weeks before Rep. Leo J. Ryan's ill-fated trip there. He said his information came from Ms. Buford, 26, who came to see him in New York after deciding to defect from the Peoples Temple. Ms. Buford had been one of the highest ranking members of the organization.

"She was afraid she would be killed. She felt there was one person in the entire world that she could turn to, a person who had spoken about a kind of openness that was required there (at Jonestown), and that was me," Lane said. "And then she gave me a great deal of information" including:

-Jonestown people were eating an inadequate diet of rice and gravy, even though Peoples Temple had \$7 million in foreign bank accounts and another \$3 million in Jones' house there.

-Jones had discovered that the soil at his agricultural mission was inadequate to grow sufficient food and contemplated uprooting the group and moving to the Soviet Union.

-The Temple had "hit squads" ready to conduct assassinations.

-The were brutal beatings of persons, including "a child molester" who was publicly beaten "with rubber clubs on his penis."

-Jones had staged rehearsals for a mass suicide and had threatened a mass suicide in October, 1977, that was stopped only by the international radio intervention of Huey Newton, Angela Davis and Dennis Banks, arranged by Garry.

-People could leave Jonestown only with Jones' permission.

-Jonestown members were not allowed contact with people in the outside world and could not read Marxist or Christian books or literature, even though Jones professed himself to be both a Marxist and a Christian.

-A Peoples Temple member had infiltrated the defectors group, the Human Freedom Center in Berkeley, and one of his alleged goals was to kill Ms. Buford.

-Jones had used Peoples Temple women to sexually compromise high Guyanese officials.

-Jones wanted to will the Peoples Temple money to the Soviet Union if he should die or if the organization should become extinct. But the Russian Embassy in Guyana told Jones he should leave the money to UNICEF (United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund).

"Jones was crushed, just crushed that a Socialist country would not" take the money, Lane said.

According to Lane, Jones told Ms. Buford, "They won't even take our money in a Socialist country. I don't understand, how do they view us? What are we doing wrong?"

Lane did not reveal these details to Rep. Ryan or others on the ill-fated trip although he did send Ryan a letter warning that his trip might be considered provocative by Jones.

Lane said he went on the trip to exert a calming influence on Jones. He said he did not think Jones was mentally disturbed when he first met him, but he conceded there were problems when he went to Jonestown. Among them:

-The Temple had a white elitist leadership, even though 30% of its members were black.

Continued from 26th Page

—Jones behavior was strange: he would not come out of his house during the day and he made rambling, irrelevant interruptions in conversations about proposed legal strategy for the Temple.

After the tragedy, Lane was criticized for not trying to halt the trips since he had prior knowledge of dangerous conditions at Jonestown, some of which he revealed right after the trip. Lane's position is that everyone going on the trip already knew of possible dangers.

In fact, he said the trip was being made to investigate reports that people were being held there against their will.

He stressed that some of the news people who made the trip, including Don Harris, NBC reporter who was murdered at Jonestown, had done research on the Peoples Temple.

Lane said that "knowing everything I now know," he still thinks there should be an investigation into whether there a governmental conspiracy against Jones, the Peoples Temple and Jonestown.

Lane said the Temple had reason to be concerned that the government was conspiring against the church because:

—The Federal Communications Commission had interfered with the Jonestown shortwave radio operation.

—The Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agency had interfered with the shipment of medical supplies to Jonestown.

—The Postal Service stopped for a time the flow of Social Security checks to elderly pensioners living in Jonestown.

On the other hand, he said the State Department should have heeded warnings of Deborah Blakey, who fled from Jonestown and told horror stories about conditions there to Richard McCoy of the State Department, who did not act on her warnings.

In the weekend interviews, Lane continually lambasted government agencies for being unresponsive to complaints about Jonestown, but at the same time he would not dismiss the possibility that there had been federal attempts to harm the Peoples Temple settlement there.

Thus, said Lane, if he were hired by Peoples Temple today he would recommend the same legal and public-relations strategy to them that he did in the Sept. 27 "Counter-Offensive" memo.

For the public-relations counteroffensive, Lane recommended contacting several leftist publications to do in-depth articles on the Temple. The publications included Mother Jones, a San Francisco-based magazine which has won several awards for investigative reporting; In These Times, a weekly Socialist newspaper printed in Chicago, and The Guardian, a weekly Marxist newspaper published in New York.

"Two different kinds of feature articles should be written about Peoples Temple to be placed in publications on the Left," Lane suggested. "One should deal with the campaign to destroy the Peoples Temple together with the work the Peoples Temple has done in opposition to the war in Vietnam and in opposition to racism. An entirely separate article could be an in-depth look at the miracle of Jonestown."

Lane also advocated contacting special-interest publications such as those dealing with the elderly, Native Americans, blacks and health-care problems.

Further, Lane asserted in the memo, "it is important for there to be a comprehensive film which could be seen throughout the U.S. and the Caribbean and elsewhere in the world which tells the Jonestown story." Lane said he had already "made contact with the finest French television documentary film maker and urged him to spend some time in Jonestown for the purpose of producing a film

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which tells the whole story of Jonestown.

"I would suggest to the Peoples Temple that the Temple give all rights to French TV but arrange for itself to keep rights or sell or distribute in any fashion it wishes, the film in the U.S. and in the Caribbean countries.

"In addition we should concentrate upon Geraldo Rivera for a special report from Jonestown for ABC Television," Lane said. "We should meet with Jack Anderson and his aide who is a friend of mine, Les Whitten, who can run a story predicting that we will be filing action in the near future."

Lane said in the memo he felt it was particularly "important to create an appropriate and truthful image of the Peoples Temple among organizations on the left in the U.S. and among black organizations in the U.S. I have already relayed the facts about the Peoples Temple to Dick Gregory, to Ralph Abernathy and to various people and organizations on the left."

The attorney also urged a coordinated fund-raising campaign requesting governments throughout the world to distribute medicines to Jonestown. Again, he suggested the Temple's presumed appeal to the left as an integrated, progressive church could be exploited.

"I should think that if Socialist countries agree to contribute medicine to Americans in Guyana that it would be embarrassing to the U.S. government not to do likewise," he wrote. "Such a campaign should be called to the attention of Andrew Young," United States ambassador to the United Nations.

Lane told interviewers there was nothing "sinister" about his plan. He said the program was part of an attempt

to develop openness where there could be more contact between the Peoples Temple and the outside world. He asserted that all his actions were designed to break down "the fortress mentality" that existed at Jonestown and among Peoples Temple members in San Francisco.

However, as part of the public-relations counteroffensive this fall, Lane was highly critical of press treatment of the Temple.

At the Oct. 3 news conference he said, "I know that the National Enquirer was planning a vicious attack. I know what the attack was, I've talked to reporters involved, many of the reporters. . ."

Last week, however, he told The Times that a negative 80-page article on the Temple by free-lance writer Gordon Lindsay for the National Enquirer was "accurate. And that article was never published because the publisher of the National Enquirer checked with the State Department and they said it was all untrue. And they knew it was true," he stated.

This is the article that Jean Brown of Peoples Temple said Lane gave her to read in draft form on Nov. 9 at the Los Angeles International Airport.

At the same Oct. 3 news conference at which Lane announced his plans to file a massive Freedom of Information Act lawsuit on behalf of the Temple, Lane was asked: "What's the connection between your organization and the suit?"

He responded: "Our organization, the Citizens Commission on Inquiry, has conducted an independent inquiry into the charges—nobody's paid for this—an independent inquiry into the charges. . ."

Later in the news conference, he was asked: "Who fi-

nanced your investigation?"

He answered: "We paid for our own investigation as we have over the years paid for our own investigations of the assassinations of President Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King."

But, in fact, Peoples Temple paid for two trips Lane made to Guyana, trips to San Francisco, for the strategy memo he wrote and for other work.

Lane said he never filed the Freedom of Information Act suit he heralded at the October news conference because Peoples Temple officials "never gave me the material" needed.

Temple members prepared considerable material for Lane that he said he never received, including a list of what the Temple considered questionable incidents, such as attempted "assassinations," "arsons," and "media attacks," on them.

This included a list of "recommended investigation targets," the documents show, among them nine journalists, including Tim Reiterman, a reporter for the San Francisco Examiner. Reiterman was one of the persons who survived the attack at the Port Kaituma airstrip on Nov. 18, where five persons died.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Attorney tells of 'murder by maniacs'

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI) — There were 800 adults present at a meeting the night before the mass deaths of 408 members of the People's Temple in the Guyanan jungle, an attorney for the cult said Thursday.

In an interview, attorney Mark Lane refused to call the deaths suicide, terming them "murder by the maniacs of the temple."

"There were at least 800 people at a meeting Friday in Jonestown, and that does not include infants and small children and very old people," said Lane in an interview.

"They have found a few over 400 bodies. At least 400 people fled from the mass murder not counting old people and small children," Lane said.

Asked about how many people he figured fled into the surrounding jungle infested with vicious wildlife, he replied "probably more than 400."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-12 THE VALLEY NEWS
VAN NUYS, CA

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Edition: Friday Final

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Character:
or AFO

Classification:
Submitting Office: Los Angeles

Nick Thimmesch Mark Lane, Again

The man does not know what restraint, grace or decent interval are. Mark Lane had scarcely arrived home after playing an off role in the Peoples Temple horror, when he was babbling on about a "master plan," a \$10-million secret fund, the possibility of more murders, and the negligence of the FBI and the CIA in preventing Jonestown's monumental grisly tragedy.

It was inevitable, I guess, that Lane would become involved. The man has won platform, large audience, transient congressional approval, and much money from his career of playing vulgure around tragedies such as the assassinations of John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King.

After surviving Jonestown, Lane is likely planning another book, laced with conspiratorial theory, and more years on the lecture and TV-radio talk circuit for his bucks. One must be Don Quixote to hope that he will be ignored.

Lane was hired by the late Rev. Jim Jones to pacify the late Rep. Leo J. Ryan and a team of accompanying journalists concerned that evil might indeed lurk in Jonestown.

Two weeks before that lamentable trip to Guyana, Lane wrote Ryan an intimidating letter about the jeopardies inherent in his mission. Lane charged that agencies of the U.S. government had "oppressed" the Peoples Temple, and warned that if "persecution" of Jones' sect continued, there would be "important consequences" and "a most embarrassing situation for the U.S. government."

Enroute to Jonestown, Lane told Ryan and his group that Jones and his true-believers were victims of sensational journalism and a mean U.S. government out to destroy this beautiful experiment in loving socialism.

Now, according to Lane's reconstruction in the press, he knew there had been suicide drills at Jonestown, that drugs and even drugged food was used to keep the believers in line, hence, he wouldn't eat the sandwiches offered, though he didn't warn the other visitors about them.

Lane claims he advised Ryan that Jones was sick and there might be trouble, but others aboard the plane say Lane didn't tell them, and some argue Lane should have spoken out. Lane counters by charging that the FBI and CIA had agents at Jonestown (both agencies deny this), although he offered no proof.

After Ryan and others were killed, and the situation became perilous, Lane was put under armed guard. Two of Jones' men came at Lane with guns and declared: "Mark, you are going to die. We'll all die. It's the struggle against fascism."

Since Lane discovers fascism in about everything which lives or breathes in the United States, this must have been a frightfully ironic moment. "How do we get out of here?" he replied, apparently forgetting the importance of the struggle.

It is just one excitement after another for Mark Lane. Only a few days before he went to Guyana, Lane was castigated by one of his former supporters, the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, D.C.'s delegate in Congress, as "a man who thrives on publicity—good or bad."

Fauntroy finally concluded, after hours of Lane's outrages during the assassination hearings, that, "Mr. Lane's repeated attempts to spitefully use the death of Dr. King . . . for his own purposes requires that I remain silent no more."

Though Lane was instrumental in getting Congress to investigate the murders of Kennedy and King, he wound up stinking up the hearings. He produced his client, King's killer, James Earl Ray, to tell a yarn which should have won him the permanent championship of the Liars' Club. Ultimately, Lane stormed out of the hearing room when asked to testify about a former mental patient whom he claimed was locked up for 10 years to keep her silent.

Alas, for a long time, Lane made paranoia and conspiracy theories respectful. His book on JFK's assassination was a best seller, and a fictionalized version became a flawed, but financially successful movie.

He saw Lee Harvey Oswald as a victim of a frame-up. He loves to defend Fidel Castro's Cuba. He went to communist Hungary to call for an international commission to probe Kennedy's death, which he has blamed on the CIA. Finally he turned to King, and wound up implicating the FBI in that assassination.

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Now Lane has the Jonestown tragedy to play with. He will about conspiracy, and blame it on fascist elements. The FBI plans to interview all survivors of Jonestown, including Lane, because it is charged by law with investigating any killing of a congressman. Lane will likely cry that he is being persecuted.

It is up to the media to ignore Mark Lane, but he probably will not be ignored. There is still appetite and reward money for those who can cry "wolf" the loudest.

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- The Washington Post A-21
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date DEC 5 1978

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Attorney in Guyana attack worked in Idaho

Statesman News Services

MARK Lane, the attorney who was missing for a time in a remote section of Latin America after an attack on a U.S. congressman's party, is the same man who spent several years counseling servicemen at Mountain Home Air Force Base in a project that led to violence and threats against him in Idaho.

Mark Lane was reported among those missing in northern Guyana Sunday in the aftermath of a shooting spree that left U.S. Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., and several news-men dead.

Tom Reston, a State Department spokesman, said in Washington Sunday he had information that Lane, 51, and another lawyer, Charles Garry, were alive in Jonestown, Guyana. He gave no source for his information.

Lane, who is most famous for

having defended Martin Luther King's convicted assassin James Earl Ray, and Garry were serving as counselors to Jim Jones, the founder of the California-based People's Temple sect that established Jonestown.

Boisean Jim Schaffer knew Lane during the attorney's stay in Idaho between 1971 and 1974. Schaffer said Lane told him he was among his closest friends.

"Mark's a tremendous lawyer and there was no doubt had he become a Wall Street lawyer he would have been successful," said Schaffer, 26, of 431 S. 11th St. "Instead, he did things that benefited others."

Lane and Schaffer first met when Lane was invited to speak at a rally in Boise opposing the Vietnam War. Schaffer was in the Air Force and assigned to Mountain



Mark Lane

Home Air Force Base. "We had heard he had done some other organizing elsewhere and we asked if he could help us set up some sort of unity."

Lane accepted and the result was Covered Wagon, a project on which Lane expected to spend two

weeks, but which turned into a four-year commitment.

The greatest accomplishment of Covered Wagon was helping obtain conscientious objector discharges for more than 300 servicemen who did not want to fight in Vietnam, Schaffer said. Another 150 servicemen were aided in receiving medical or other kinds of discharges, he said.

The coffee shop also served as a forum for servicemen to discuss the war and was a center for anti-war activities, Schaffer said. The original Covered Wagon was burned by an arsonist in October 1971, but the group found another home and kept working. Schaffer said it was not unusual to receive two or three threats a week from townspeople or military personnel.

Lane gained national attention first in 1964 when Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Os-

page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE IDAHO STATESMAN
BOISE, IDAHO
PAGE 1B

Date: 11/20/78
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character: Rymur
or
Classification: 89-166
Submitting Office: Butte

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

wald, asked him to represent her son's interests before the Warren Commission.

Although later fired by her, Lane continued to raise questions about the finding of the commission that Oswald was the killer of President John F. Kennedy and that he acted alone. He told audiences around the country that Kennedy's true killers were walking around free.

His doubts were chronicled in *Rush to Judgment*, published in 1966.

In 1960, he was elected to the New York State Assembly for a two-year term, and in 1968 he ran for vice president of the United States on the ticket headed by entertainer Dick Gregory.

More recently, Lane pursued inquiries into the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King that led to him proclaiming that James Earl Ray was not the slayer.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE IDAHO STATESMAN
BOISE, IDAHO

PAGE _____

Date:

Edition:

Author:

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Submitting Office:

Being Investigated

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garry, Mark Lane Assail Each Other on Suicides

By George Draper

Peoples Temple lawyers Charles Garry and Mark Lane accused each other yesterday of knowing in advance that the Rev. Jim Jones planned a mass suicide of temple members in Guyana.

The accusations were further evidence of a bitter rift growing between the two nationally-known attorneys over their association with the temple and its fanatical leader.

In a San Francisco press conference, Garry asserted he could have prevented the "holocaust" in Jonestown, Guyana, if Lane had shared with him information that only Lane possessed.

"Mr. Lane knew and he did not tell me until we were in the jungle lying on the ground for 14 hours," Garry said. Knew of the suicide plan, that is.

In a telephone interview last from Memphis, Lane insisted that, to the contrary, Garry had knowledge of Jones' plans for mass deaths "long before I ever heard of Peoples Temple."

Garry spoke at a hastily called press conference, responding to a Washington Post report in yesterday's Chronicle that Lane knew Jones was unstable before Congressman Leo Ryan visited Jonestown and that Jones was serious about taking his followers to their deaths.

The report further related that Lane knew at that time about a Jones plot to have trained marksmen kill "enemies" of Peoples Temple once the mass suicide-murder occurred.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 S.F.Chronicle
San Francisco, Ca.

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Garry said that, had he known about the suicide plan, he could have talked Jones out of it or else reported the grisly project to Guyanese authorities before it was too late.

Lane said that as long ago as Oct. 6, 1977, Garry joined Angela Davis, Huey Newton and American Indian leader Dennis Banks in a shortwave radio conversation from San Francisco to Jones in Guyana "begging Jones not to kill the 500 Americans in Jonestown" at that time.

From that date on, Lane claimed, not only Garry but the U.S. State Department, the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency all knew of Jones' plans to urge his followers to commit mass suicide.

Garry, as the temple's attorney in San Francisco, also was working on defending a lawsuit against Jones and the temple in which the plaintiff, temple defector James Cobb Jr., warned of the mass suicide plan, Lane added.

Garry indicated at the press conference that animosity had existed recently between him and Lane.

After the two lawyers escaped safely from the jungle, Garry said, he asked Lane why he hadn't shared with him the information about the mass suicide plan.

Garry said he was retained as counsel by Peoples Temple in June, 1977, while Lane, whom Garry had known for many years, was retained only the last month.

"He came into this thing without consulting me . . . I was pissed . . . and at the clients, too. As a matter of fact, I think I've been used the last couple of months," Garry said.

Garry said the Peoples Temple wanted Lane, with his theories of government conspiracy, to try to offset some of the things dissidents were saying about Jones and the temple.

Lane did, in fact, hold a press conference in San Francisco last month to say Jones was the victim of a multi-million dollar government conspiracy to destroy him.

Garry said Lane got his information about the Jones mass suicide plan from "one person who left the organization ten days before this happened."

Garry said he has given the name of Lane's informant to the police. He declined to give it to reporters.

Defectors from Peoples Temple now staying at the Human Freedom Center in Berkeley continued to assert through a spokesperson yesterday that they are living in fear of a temple hit-squad.

Holli Morton, a non-temple member hired to do public relations for the center, said the defectors "believe there is a hit-squad" and that some of the defectors were once on the temple's planning commission that "helped set it up."

Informed that a spokesman for Peoples Temple had castigated talk of a hit-squad as a way of casting a reflection on the temple, Morton replied:

"Right now Peoples Temple doesn't need anyone to cast reflections on it. They've accounted for 800 lives."

She added, in response to a question, that the defectors at the center feel the people at Peoples Temple are "very dangerous."

At Peoples Temple headquarters in San Francisco fears were also being expressed by the small group of temple members huddled there.

June Crym, a temple spokesperson, told reporters temple followers were "alarmed and disturbed" by unfounded rumors.

She said people have been "whipped up to such a frenzy" by reports of hit-squads that even "crazies" could be incited to attack the temple.

She praised the protection temple members have been given by San Francisco police but said "there are nuts out there who have no association whatsoever with what we are or do" who could make them a target of violence.

Tim Clancy, another spokesman for the temple, said reports of a hit-squad were "ridiculous."

"I was on the (temple) planning commission and I never heard about anything like that. We fear our lives are threatened. Talk about hit-squads simply aggravates things," Clancy said.



PEOPLES TEMPLE CRITIC HOLLI MORTON

She said members in S.F. are still 'very dangerous'

Garry, Lane bitterly blame each other

Peoples Temple attorneys Mark Lane and Charles Garry, embroiled in a bitter rift, accused each other yesterday of knowing about a mass suicide pact and failing to prevent it.

Lane said Garry was aware of the deadly pact more than a year ago. "At the age of 70, Charles is too old to act like a virgin," Lane said.

But Garry claimed he could have prevented the murder-suicides at the temple's Jonestown mission if Lane had leveled with him about the Rev. Jim Jones' mental state.

"I think I would have been able to prevent the holocaust," Garry said.

Both Garry and Lane accompanied the late Rep. Leo Ryan on the fact-finding trip to Guyana.

Lane reportedly has admitted that he knew far more about the conditions at Jonestown than he was ready to admit or acknowledge before the violent outbreak that left at least 900 men, women and children dead.

He said that he knew drugs were being used to keep persons at Jonestown against their will, and that he also was aware that Jones held practice suicide drills and was serious about leading his followers to their deaths.

Lane and Garry fled from the camp as the mass suicide ritual began and hid out in the jungle surrounding the compound for 26 hours.

Garry said he had not been informed of the situation by Lane until they were hiding in the jungle.

He said he would have told Guyanese authorities about the situation, if he had known, and added that he feels he could have dissuaded Jones from carrying out the suicide ritual.

"There was no reason in the world for this to happen," he said. "There was absolutely no reason in the world for Jim Jones to be upset."

Lane reportedly claims that he warned Ryan that Jones was sick and that the visit could have explosive consequences.

Lane's prior knowledge, and his willingness to talk about it, has caused ill-feelings by some relatives of the dead temple members.

One such relative has charged that "Lane's failure to disclose what he knew beforehand constitutes complicity in the crime."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lawyer Lane Says 'Gift' of Kool-Aid Is Threat on Life

By KEN GARLAND
Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

Memphis attorney Mark Lane has received what he feels is a threat to his life because of the recent ritual-mass suicide of more than 900 persons in Jonestown, Guyana, police said today.

Police said they went to Lane's home at 1177 Central at 7:30 last night after receiving information that Lane had found four packages of Kool-Aid in a plastic bag in the door of his home early Saturday morning, police said.

Lane confirmed that he had found the Kool-Aid and feared it represented a threat to his life, Capt. G.S. Willis, one of the officers who went to Lane's home, said.

The officers said they tasted the powder and that it did not appear to contain any substances other than Kool-Aid.

The cult members in Guyana drank cyanide mixed with Kool-Aid.

Lane told the officers he felt his life was being threatened because of his connection with the members of the People's Temple religious cult, who killed U.S. Rep. Leo Ryan and four members of his party in Guyana Nov. 18 and then committed mass suicide.

Lane, who was a legal consultant for the People's Temple, was visiting Guyana along with the Ryan party during its investigation of complaints that members of the temple were being held in Guyana against their will.

The officers said Lane also told them Michael LaFranci, an inmate at the Shelby County Penal Farm, had received a phone call from a woman asking LaFranci to break into Lane's Memphis home. Lane said LaFranci's name was found in the Jonestown cabin belonging to the Rev. Jim Jones, leader of the People's Temple cult.

Lane also told officers his home in Washington, D.C., has been broken into.

Lane, the attorney for James Earl Ray, said he has reported these incidents to Dick Blay, assistant special agent in charge of the Memphis office of the FBI, and Richard M. Green, a special agent with the Memphis office of the Secret Service.

The attorney could not be reached for comment today.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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MEMPHIS PRESS SCIMITAR

MEMPHIS, TENN

Date: Nov. 28, 1978
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Character: or 89-110

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Submitting Office: MEMPHIS

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lane Tells Cult's Murder Plans

Mark Lane, attorney for the People's Temple cult, said yesterday he has information that members of the religious sect have developed plans to murder government officials, defectors from the cult and journalists critical of the cult.

ABC-TV News reported that Lane said he believes he, too, may be in danger because of his connection with the People's Temple in Jonestown, Guyana, where Rep. Leo Ryan (D-Calif.) and four members of a fact-finding party were assassinated Nov. 18.

April Ferguson, an associate of Lane's in Memphis, last night confirmed the report but declined to elaborate.

"Our sources are on that list (of people in danger)," she said. "We're looking for protection and immunity for our sources before we say anything else."

Ms. Ferguson said Lane was out of town yesterday. He moved to Memphis in September, living and working at 1177 Central. "I don't think we should say where he is because we have a real security problem here," Ms. Ferguson said.

Lane said he learned of the plan from a woman identified only as the second in command to sect leader Rev. Jim Jones. Lane said the plan is financed with \$3 million in cash and \$8 million held in Swiss bank accounts. He said he knows the numbers of the bank accounts.

FBI and Secret Service agents have been informed of the plan, Lane said, adding that they are concerned the plan may be put into effect Dec. 8-9 during the Democratic

National Conference in Memphis.

President Carter, Vice President Walter Mondale and other top administration officials are scheduled to participate in the convention activities.

Lane, who accompanied Ryan to Guyana, fled Jonestown before more than 900 members of the cult drank Kool-Aid fruit drink laced with cyanide in a mass murder-suicide ritual after the assassination of Ryan and the others.

Four almost-empty packages of Kool-Aid that Lane said he found stuck in his front door Saturday have been sent to the University of Tennessee to be analyzed, police said yesterday.

Chief Insp. C. Harris Cole, chief of detectives, said Lane reported finding the fruit-flavored drink packages — orange, grape, cherry and strawberry — to police about 9 p.m. Monday.

Cole said Lane told officers of the incident Monday night and said he believed it was a possible threat to his life because of his involvement with Jones. Cole said he did not know why Lane did not report the incident sooner.

Cole said the four Kool-Aid packages were found stuffed inside a plastic bag and only contained residue of the soft drink mix.

He said it is possible the incident was a prank, but because of Lane's involvement with the People's Temple, officials are taking a serious look at the incident. The packages were also checked for fingerprints, Cole said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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COMMERCIAL
APPEAL

MEMPHIS, TENN

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Character:

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Classification: 89-110

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jones counsel fears his life now in danger

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI) — Mark Lane, an attorney for the Peoples Temple who was in Guyana during the mass suicide of more than 900 cult members, believes he is in danger because of his connection with the fanatical religious group.

Police said today that Lane called officers to his Memphis home Monday night to report that four packages of Kool-Aid were left in a plastic bag on his doorstep Saturday morning. The cult members drank KoolAid laced with cyanide for their suicide rite.

Officer H.I Chapman said each of the packages contained a small amount of the soft drink powder. A chemical analysis was ordered to determine the contents of the packages.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 9

San Juan Star

San Juan,

Puerto Rico

Date: 11/29/78
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JONES Counsel
Title: Fears His Life
in Danger

Character:
or 89-123

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San Juan

Walking into that house is an exercise in paranoia — and these days, after all that has happened in Guyana, one is never entirely certain what is paranoia and what is well-grounded fear. The most mundane occurrence — Mark Lane's Mustang stalled for the first time since he got it yesterday morning — takes on a significance out of all proportion.

And now Mark Lane himself is under attack. Mark Lane is considered just a mite suspect by some of the more conventional lawyers in Tennessee who resent his causes and his flamboyance. But more than that, Mark Lane, who freely admits he knew very well that something was rotten in Jonestown even before the mass murders and suicides took place, is under attack for not having told Rep. Leo Ryan and his party that they might be murdered if they went there.

"BUT I NEVER thought for a minute that it might happen," protests Lane. "The Peoples Temple had been talking about it for years and hadn't done it. So there was no reason to believe that they might do it. Why didn't the State Department tell Ryan not to go down there? Or the FBI? Did they warn him?"

"On Oct. 6, 1977," Lane continues in a rush. "Jim Jones decided to kill all the people in Jonestown. Now that was one year before I'd even heard of Jonestown. There were international radio communications between Jonestown and (Jones' lawyer) Charles Garry.

"Since Jones was talking about 'revolutionary suicide,' which Huey Newton had written about, it was arranged for Newton to contact Jones and beg him not to do it. Angela Davis was also involved, begging Jones not to do it. And Charles Garry knew about it. Now after Garry and everyone else knew about it because there were radio communications on the subject, how could the State Department not know?"

Lane insists that he told a Ryan aide (at Jim Jones' behest) not to let the congressman visit the colony of Americans in Guyana because it might be considered a provocative action. "I told him Jones was a sick man, that he had been taking drugs intravenously for five weeks. And I also said that Jones was thinking of moving to a different country (the Soviet Union), one that was unfriendly to the United States, and so his visit might have embarrassing consequences."

BUT THERE IS another side to Lane. Mark Lane who insists he was not really the cult's lawyer, did nonetheless threaten suit against New West Magazine just two months ago when it was thinking of publishing an article distinctly unfavorable to the Peoples Temple and Jim Jones.

"It wasn't a threat," Lane says coyly. "I was simply advising them."

Mark Lane first met Jim Jones in September of this year, when the leader of the Peoples Temple invited him down to visit Guyana. Mark Lane says he agreed to go there out of curiosity.

"Jones was a very sympathetic person, the ultimate con-man," Lane recalls. "In fact, Ryan said it best two months later when he visited the place. He told me, 'This is a remarkable place, and it took a genius like Jones to do it. But he's also the greatest enemy of this place.'"

"That was a very astute observation," concludes Lane.

But what struck Mark Lane when he visited Jonestown for the first time in September was that, "The ruling circle was predominantly white — with one exception, Jones' adopted son. But for the most part the ruling circle was middle class, college educated, and white. And yet a vast majority of the people there were black, working class and poor."

"Jones told me he was very sick, physically. That he might have cancer. That he had a heart condition. He called his wife 'Mother,' and he kept saying to her, 'Mother, give me a pill.' And then he would pop these nitroglycerine pills. I don't think that there was anything wrong with him."

On the other hand, during his two visits to Jonestown, Lane says he found members of the colony who were very rational in their motivations for being there, and to this day he harps on that theme constantly, with grave and deliberate insistence.

"AT THAT TIME," he says slowly, "there were 800 black people there searching for human rights." A pause. "And they didn't find it in Jonestown. But I talked to a 77-year-old lady. I asked her, 'Are you a captive here?'"

"And she said, 'When I lived in Watts, I had four locks on my door, and I was afraid to go out at night. I was a captive in America.'"

"In Jonestown," Lane continues, "There were 70 medical workers and one doctor. And there was a school system there superior to most public school systems in America."

Mark Lane is asked about the reported tortures in Jonestown, the beatings, the humiliations, the sexual practices. He is asked if it was really so idyllic in Jonestown.

"Not idyllic." He shakes his head. "But mix all these things together and you'll find out why they left America."

He leans forward in his chair for emphasis. "That's something the media is not prepared to deal with. The central question. One thousand Americans were looking for something there they couldn't find here."

HE WAVES HIS hand in disgust. "So the media turns all these people into cultists who died with smiles on their faces. Jim Jones' dream, being the ultimate confidence man, is that the American media would call what happened there a mass suicide. And the American media has done it. Is it suicide when children die? I saw guys there with dozens of weapons, crossbows, pistols, and automatic weapons. If someone comes up to you with an automatic weapon and tells you to drink poison, the question is not if you will die, but how you will die. The bodies there were found piled on each other four-deep. Is that how people die?"

He subsides back into his chair. "So these people are labeled weird, because it's easier for us to dismiss them that way. But many of them were beautiful, warm people."

Mark Lane now stands to make quite a bit of money detailing the lives and terrible deaths of those beautiful, warm people for The Los Angeles Times, which will be syndicating five of his articles, mainly for foreign publication. A West German publication has already shelled out \$25,000, according to one source. Italian, Swedish and Dutch publications have reportedly paid \$5,000 each. "Isn't The Washington Post going to make money off the deaths of these people?" Lane asks. "Isn't the reporter from The San Francisco Examiner? Aren't you earning your salary the same way?"

HE SHAKES HIS HEAD wearily. Newsweek, he sighs, hasn't been kind to Mark Lane. Neither has Time. He was misquoted, he now says, in the newspapers that reported he refused to eat in Jonestown, fearing that the cheese sandwiches that were offered contained drugs. Mark Lane calls the writer of that particular story "a liar." He says he never saw a cheese sandwich until long after lunchtime, never was offered one, and didn't suspect that the sandwiches contained drugs. Mark Lane feels that, once again in his rough and stormy career, he has been vilified.

"It's the story of my life," he says shrugging. "I'm tired of all this bull —"

But the other story of his life is how Mark Lane saved Leo Ryan's life — "temporarily," as he says with a grimace. How he wrested the knife away from the first assailant who attacked the congressman.

And no doubt he will also be recounting his strange escape from the dying colony and the guard who kept mumbling over and over, "It's beautiful to die, man. It's just beautiful to die all together. This is the way you struggle against fascism."

"Killing children is fascist," Lane says he told his guard. "But at least you know that Charles Garry and I will be alive to tell the story."

Lane had known the guard whose name was Poncho. He had talked with him one time late into the night about the assassination of Martin Luther King. And so perhaps that is why the guard let Mark Lane live.

And as for those who did not share that privilege — as for network news man Don Harris, for instance — well Lane has a story about him, too.

Before they all went down to Jonestown, Don Harris called Lane. "I've heard great things and horrible things about Jonestown," said Harris. "I've heard that they are good guys and that they are bad guys."

And Mark Lane says he told Harris, "Go easy, Don. I'm not sure there are any good guys."

"I know," said Harris. "I know."

Mark Lane's Startling Admission

Georgetown, Guyana

Mark Lane, the well-known conspiracy lawyer who represented the People's Temple and the Rev. Jim Jones, knew a great deal more than he was willing to let on about the explosive situation at Jonestown, and felt something was very wrong there long before Representative Leo J. Ryan arrived November 17.

During an airborne interview as he flew with the congressman and his party toward the remote agricultural commune last week, Lane said, "Maybe 10 percent of the people at Jonestown want to leave."

But Lane insisted that nothing more than "peer pressure" was being used to keep people there against their will.

Lane generally portrayed Jones and his followers as the victims of unfair publicity and a possible conspiracy on the part of various U.S. government agencies, such as the Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration, to destroy the socialist People's Temple commune in the heart of Guyana's rain forest.

Last week, Lane was intent upon demonstrating to Ryan and nine journalists who accompanied the congressman to Jonestown that it was, for the most part, exactly what its supporters claimed: an unusual interracial socialist community where more than 800 of Jones' followers were living peacefully, receiving all the food, medical attention and liberty any of them could possibly have required.

But, this week, after Ryan and four others were killed in a hail of bullets and after Jones led 408 of his followers in a mass suicide-murder that has stunned much of the world, Lane admitted he knew far more about the real conditions at Jonestown than he was ready or willing to acknowledge before the

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5 S.F. Chronicle

San Francisco, Ca.

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violent tragedy occurred last weekend.

For example, Lane says now that he knew that strong depressants and tranquilizers were used to keep people at Jonestown against their will. He also knew that alleged practice suicide drills had, in fact, taken place.

Lane also says he was warned beforehand that the grilled-cheese sandwiches served last Saturday by the People's Temple to Ryan and others in his party may have been laced with tranquilizers or other drugs.

But instead of warning anyone of that possibility, Lane said later that he simply didn't eat the sandwiches himself.

"I brought along some cough drops, which have a lot of sugar in them," Lane said. "I sure as hell wasn't going to eat the cheese sandwiches."

(Ron Javers, the Chronicle reporter who went to Jonestown with Ryan and was later wounded in the airport ambush, said last night that he ate one of the cheese sandwiches.

"We had heard rumors that we were given drugged food, and it occurred to us that they might do us in then and there by giving us poisoned coffee or food," Javers said. "But none of us had any sense

of being drugged."

(Javers is now at Andrews Air Force Base, outside Washington, recovering from an operation to remove a bullet from his left shoulder.)

Lane claims now he warned Ryan, before the congressman and his party left here for Jonestown, that Jones was sick and that the visit could have explosive consequences.

But, given the adversary relationship between Lane and the congressman, who thought Lane was trying to stall or prevent the trip, the warning, if it was made, was apparently dismissed.

Lane did not tell anyone else who traveled with Ryan that Jones was unstable and that Jonestown was in many ways a prison camp possibly on the verge of being destroyed by its leader.

Lane says he knew Jones was not only serious about taking his followers to their deaths, but had also sketched out a plot that included having trained marksmen kill "enemies" of the People's Temple once the mass suicide-murder occurred.

Lane's knowledge beforehand of much of the reality of Jonestown and his willingness to talk about it only now — after more than 400 people are dead — has infuriated at

least one of the "concerned relatives" who came along with Ryan on his fateful fact-finding mission.

This relative — who asked that his name not be revealed because he, too, believes that some of Jones' followers will attempt to kill those they see as enemies of the People's Temple — said Lane's failure to disclose what he knew beforehand constitutes "complicity in the crime."

"I find it incredible," this relative said, "that what happened at Jonestown is being called a mass suicide. Babies and children whose mothers give them cyanide have not committed suicide. They have been criminally murdered and Lane bears some of the responsibility."

Lane countered this accusation by saying the concerned relatives knew far more about the real conditions at Jonestown than he did.

When it was pointed out that it was the concerned relatives who tried to bring their fears and beliefs to public attention — and whom Jones and his attorneys tried to discredit — Lane said, "if they (the concerned relatives) weren't crazy, they wouldn't have been discredited."

Lane also said it was his belief that the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency had agents in the Jonestown complex and that the U.S. government was as much aware of the situation there as he

was. Asked for his evidence, Lane said: "I don't have proof, but I have strong beliefs."

In justifying his silence about much of what he knew beforehand, Lane has also said he believes that exposing the real situation would have done little good. It might, in fact, he now argues, have precipitated earlier a mass suicide-murder such as the one that occurred after the Ryan visit.

"What could have been done?" Lane asked. "I believe that, if the Marines had been called in, 90 percent of the people at Jonestown would have fought to their deaths. It was a hard life, he (Jones) was a dictator, but the people there didn't want to go back to the United States. They wanted to go to the Soviet Union."

For his part, Charles E. Garry, who served as general counsel to the People's Temple, has continued to maintain that he thinks, even after last weekend's tragedy, that Jonestown was "a beautiful thing" and that Jones did not resist people who wanted to leave the remote commune.

Lane was brought in only recently to investigate the possibility of filing a conspiracy suit against U.S. government agencies that Jones believed were, along with a number of California publications and former Temple members, trying to destroy both Jones and Jonestown.

Washington Post



MARK LANE
He refused the food

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:
 Adm. Servs. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

Lane Tells of Cultist Plan To Kill Top U.S. Officials

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28 (AP)—
 Author-lawyer Mark Lane said today there is a "master plan" to murder high U.S. government officials, defectors from the Peoples Temple and columnists who have written critically of the cult.

Lane told ABC-TV News that he learned of the plan from a woman identified only as the second in command to the cult leader, the Rev. Jim Jones. Lane said the plan is financed with \$3 million in cash and \$8 million being held in Swiss bank accounts. Lane said he knows the account numbers.

He said he has talked with FBI and Secret Service agents about the plan, adding that the Secret Service was concerned that it may be put into effect next month during the Democratic Party's mini-convention in Memphis.

President Carter, Vice President Mondale and other top administration officials are expected to participate in the convention.

The Secret Service has said it was investigating reports of an assassination plan.

Lane also told police today that he feels he may be in danger because of

his connection with the cult in Jonestown, Guyana.

Lane, who was Jones' attorney and who fled Jonestown as more than 900 of Jones' followers prepared to drink cyanide-laced fruit drink, said he found four packages of Kool Aid in a plastic bag at his doorstep early Saturday morning.

Lane, however, did not report the incident to police until Monday night.

Officers H. I. Chapman and G. S. Willis said each of the packages contained a small amount of the soft-drink powder in grape, orange, strawberry and cherry flavors. Lane said he had reported the incident to the FBI.

An FBI spokesman, who asked not to be identified, confirmed Lane's report but refused to comment on what action the FBI might take. He said the FBI has already interviewed Lane in connection with the assassination of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.).

Ryan and three members of his fact-finding party were killed Nov. 18 at an isolated airstrip near Jonestown. Shortly afterward, Jones told his followers he had ordered the killings and then decreed the mass suicide.

The Washington Post A-18
 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The Atlanta Constitution _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

Date _____

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. Servs. _____

Lane Sees 'Master Plan' by Cult for Political Murders

By HOWELL RAINES

Special to The New York Times

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22 — In the credit house where he researches his conspiracy theories on the assassinations of the 1960's, Mark Lane was spinning out another conspiracy scenario today — that the People's Temple mass suicide in Guyana was the first step of a "master plan" that, financed with a \$10 million secret fund, could bring even more murders of American public officials and defectors from the cult founded by the Rev. Jim Jones.

Mr. Lane, a lawyer who was hired to fend off suspected government spying on the late Mr. Jones's jungle commune, describes his former client as a paranoid "murderer" who, after four weeks of drug injections, gave the orders that resulted last weekend in the deaths of Representative Leo J. Ryan, Democrat of California, and more than 400 other people.

Mr. Lane said he had escaped death by fleeing Jonestown, the agrarian-socialist village founded by Mr. Jones in Guyana, and hiding in the jungle. His fingers ringed with Band-Aids — reminders of a rough night in the bush — the 51-year-old lawyer recalled his last conversation with Mr. Ryan, a Congressman from San Francisco who traveled to Guyana to check reports that his constituents were being held against their will and abused in Jonestown.

A 'Thirst for Absolute Power'

Mr. Lane recalled that as Mr. Ryan watched Mr. Jones talk to some disenchanted followers, the Representative had described the charismatic preacher as both the village's "best friend" and "its greatest enemy because of his paranoia and his thirst for absolute power."

"I thought," said Mr. Lane, "that since the Congressman had only been there 24 hours, that was brilliant analysis, a fast and accurate analysis."

Mr. Jones' ambition and paranoia, according to Mr. Lane, produced a "master plan" that the lawyer contends may have been put in motion by Mr. Jones' suicide and the deaths of about 400 of his followers from drinking poison.

"The first stage of that plan," said Mr. Lane, "is the so-called mass suicide, which I believe was a mass murder, and the second stage required those who survived to condemn Jim Jones, to say he was a fascist paranoid, that it was all the result of one man's actions, and then themselves to use their resources — some small group of people — to kill all the defectors and at the same time kill public officials, as they said, to politicize these killings."

Cult Said to Have Large Funds

Mr. Lane maintained also that the People's Temple had more than \$10 million, including deposits in foreign banks and about \$3 million in cash kept in foot lockers at Jonestown. Authorities reportedly have so far found about \$500,000 there.

The lawyer refused to reveal any sources of information that could substantiate his theory of a master plan. To do so, he said, would betray his confidential relationship with former members of the People's Temple who may now be his clients. Such people might be willing to tell all they know in return for immunity from prosecution, Mr. Lane said.

Mr. Lane, a former New York Assemblyman, is well known as a critic of the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and, more recently, as the combative attorney for James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Mr. Lane recently bought a roomy, two-story house in Memphis to pursue his investigation of the King assassination, which occurred here.

Having arrived in Memphis from Guyana at 1 A.M. today, Mr. Lane recounted his jungle adventures as four young women in blue jeans, who identified themselves as unsalaried staff members in the research on the King assassination, scurried about cleaning up the house and taking telephone calls.

Mr. Lane's temper, which he displayed

Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Insp. _____
Rec. Mgnt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____
Public Affs. Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
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The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News _____
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Atlanta Constitution _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date _____

frequently during the recent hearings in Washington on the King assassination, flared again when he was asked if his reputation as a conspiracy theorist might have excited the paranoia he sensed in Mr. Jones.

"Oh, I'm responsible for the massacre?" Mr. Lane said, his voice rising. "Is that The New York Times line?"

Mr. Lane went on to say that he had been playing a peacemaking role in Jonestown while "the State Department and the F.B.I. and the Central Intelligence Agency and The New York Times all knew about the possibility of a massacre in Jonestown and none of them were doing anything to prevent it."

Mr. Lane accused The Times of having intentionally made mistakes in a biographical article about him that appeared earlier this week in an effort to assign him a sinister or opportunistic role in the affair.

On the contrary, he said, he began to work for "reforms" in Jonestown when he was hired for a "small fee" to file a Freedom of Information claim in Washington for the People's Temple. Mr. Lane said that last Saturday when he began to encourage Mr. Jones to let some unhappy residents leave Jonestown with Mr. Ryan, the preacher turned on him.

"He looked at me and I'm telling you I saw a death warrant in his eyes," said Mr. Lane.

The lawyer said that during his first visit to Jonestown about a month ago, Mr. Jones appeared "mellow, somewhat vague, looking for guidance." But when

Mr. Lane and the Ryan party arrived last week, Mr. Jones seemed grim, "determined," and eerily calm, he asserted.

Mr. Lane said that shortly after Mr. Ryan had left the camp Saturday it became apparent to him that Mr. Jones had decided to have the visitors killed, thereby producing an incident that would justify a call for mass suicides.

"He said, 'Mark, we have proof that they're going to shoot up that plane,'" Mr. Lane said. The lawyer continued that he had deduced that this remark by Mr. Jones was his way of saying that the Congressman and his companions would be attacked at the airstrip eight miles away.

"I knew that before it happened," Mr. Lane said. "There was nothing I could do about it. There was a guard at the radio. There was no way to leave the place."

Mr. Lane recalled that efforts by him and Mr. Jones's other lawyer, Charles Garry of San Francisco, to reason with Mr. Jones or to distract him were futile. Apparently angered, the cult leader had them placed under armed guard. The two lawyers subsequently talked their guard into releasing them so that, as Mr. Lane told the man, "I will be able to tell the world about the last moments of Jonestown."

By this time, Mr. Jones had assembled the villagers for the death ritual. Hearing the minister chant "It is beautiful to die" and "Mother, mother, mother," over the village loudspeaker, Mr. Lane and Mr. Garry ran to the jungle and hid throughout Saturday night.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Attorney Mark Lane

Eyewitness Grisly Account

Georgetown, Guyana

Attorney Mark Lane said yesterday that the doctor and nurse of the People's Temple ladled out a tub of poison for the mass suicide of about 400 members.

He said he counted 85 bursts of semi-automatic weapons fire when members of the Temple congregated in an open-air auditorium for the suicide ceremony. Many men, women and children accepted the poison brew but others were gunned down as they fled screaming into the bush, he said.

Lane told an impromptu news conference that after the mass deaths he saw three men carrying what seemed to be the Temple's treasure chest out of the commune.

Lane was an attorney for temple leader Jim Jones. The lawyer said just before the deaths, "Jones sent me and (fellow attorney Charles) Garry away to the East House of the commune."

They saw eight men carry automatic rifles and ammunition toward the auditorium, where the others were assembling. They also encountered two armed black members.

"They said to us with smiles on their faces, 'We are all going to die. They were relaxed and happy and I wondered if they were not doped.'"

Lane said he told them, "At least Garry and I will be able to tell the story." They hugged us and said good-by.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 S.F. Chronicle

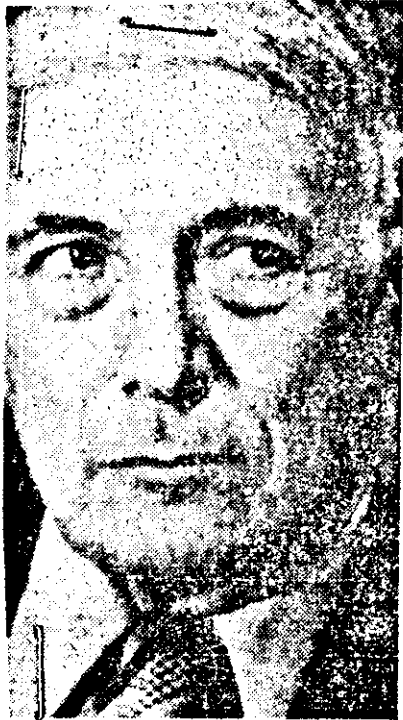
San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-21-78
Edition: Home

Title:
RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250

Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF



CHARLES GARRY
He accompanied Lane

"We could hear the loudspeaker speaking of the dignity of death, the beauty of dying. Jones shouted, 'Mother, mother, mother, mother, mother, mother. Then there was the first burst of shooting.'"

Lane said he and Garry dived into the bush as terror-stricken sect members fled into the jungle to the accompaniment of heavy gunfire.

The mass deaths followed a visit to the commune, 150 miles west of here, by Representative Leo J. Ryan, who was later shot to death Saturday along with four other Americans at a nearby airstrip, apparently by commune members.

Talking to newsmen by the poolside of an hotel, Lane said yesterday that panic had swept through the commune after Ryan and his investigating mission left for the airstrip Saturday.

He said a temple member named Don Sly had attacked the congressman with a knife, and Jones became very nervous, believing Ryan's report on his activities would be negative.

After the knife attack on the congressman, Lane said Jones told him he had a "premonition" there would be killings at the airport. The attorney said he greeted this comment with disbelief, and Jones said:

"I have proof they will be killed at the airport."

"I thought the only 'proof' (Jones) could have had was that he probably told Sly to kill Congressman Ryan up in Jonestown When that failed, he had a squad go out and kill (at the airport)."

Lane said he had not known Jones very long. "I was just in Jonestown one time, a few weeks . . . prior to this last occasion — and he (Jones) asked me if I would come down when Congressman Ryan came down, to make sure that it would be fair.

"Well, Congressman Ryan was very fair, and I guess that would have been a problem — because he was being fair and he was being objective and accurate, and not, I guess, what they wanted."

After escaping from Jonestown, Lane said that after the mass-deaths he and Garry had wandered hopelessly lost through the bush, marking their route with strips from spare boxer shorts before they found safety at a guard shack.

The lawyer said Don Harris, an NBC newsmen killed with Ryan, had told Lane earlier he had discovered there were automatic weapons on the commune and he had a foreboding of disaster.

United Press



AP Wirephoto

ATTORNEY MARK LANE

He described the scene at Jonestown

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
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- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
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- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

Lane Sensed Trouble At Cultists' Camp

By Charles A. Krause
Washington Post Foreign Service

GEORGETOWN, Guyana—Mark Lane, the well-known conspiracy lawyer who represented the Peoples Temple and the Rev. Jim Jones, knew a great deal more than he was willing to let on about the explosive situation at Jonestown and felt something was very wrong there long before Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) arrived Nov. 17.

During an airborne interview as he flew with the congressman and his party toward the remote agricultural commune last week, Lane said that "maybe 10 percent of the people at Jonestown want to leave."

Lane, however, insisted that nothing more than "peer pressure" was being used to keep people there against their will. Lane generally portrayed Jones and his followers as the victims of unfair publicity and a possible conspiracy on the part of various U.S. government agencies, such as the

Internal Revenue Service and the Social Security Administration, to destroy the socialist Peoples Temple commune in Guyana's rain forest.

Last week, Lane was intent upon demonstrating to Ryan and nine journalists who accompanied the congressman to Jonestown that it was, for the most part, exactly what its supporters claimed: an unusual, interracial socialist community where more than 800 of Jones' followers were living peacefully, receiving all the food, medical attention and liberty they needed.

But this week, after Ryan and four others were killed in a hail of bullets fired by Jonestown gunmen and after Jones led 400 of his followers in a mass suicide-murder that stunned much of the world, Lane admitted he knew far more about the real conditions at Jonestown than he was ready or willing to acknowledge before

See LANE, A4, Col. 1

- The Washington Post A1
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date NOV 24 1978

pg 14

LANE, From A1

the violent tragedy occurred last week and.

For example, Lane says now that he knew strong depressants and tranquilizers were used to keep the people at Jonestown against their will. He also knew that alleged practice suicide drills had in fact taken place.

Lane also says he was warned beforehand that the grilled cheese sandwiches served on Saturday by the Peoples Temple to Ryan and others in his party may have been laced with tranquilizers or other drugs.

But instead of warning anyone of that possibility, Lane said later that he simply did not eat the sandwiches.

"I brought along some cough drops, which have a lot of sugar in them," Lane said. "I sure as hell wasn't going to eat the cheese sandwiches."

Lane claims now that he warned Ryan, before the congressman and his party left here for Jonestown, that Jones was sick and that the visit could have explosive consequences. But given the adversary relationship between Lane and the congressman, who thought Lane was trying to stall or prevent the trip, the warning, if it was made, was apparently dismissed.

Lane did not tell anyone else who traveled with Ryan that Jones was unstable and that Jonestown was in many ways a prison camp possibly on the verge of being destroyed by its leader.

Lane says he knew Jones was serious about taking his followers to their deaths. He says he now believes Jones sketched out a plot that included having trained marksmen kill "enemies" of the Peoples Temple once the mass suicide-murder occurred.

Lane's knowledge beforehand of much of the reality of Jonestown and his willingness to talk about it only now—after at least 414 people are dead—has infuriated at least one of the "concerned relatives" who was on the fateful fact-finding mission.

This relative, who asked that his name not be revealed because he, too, believes that some of Jones' followers will attempt to kill those they see as enemies of the Peoples Temple, said Lane's failure to disclose what he knew beforehand constitutes "complicity in the crime."

"I find it incredible," this relative said, "that what happened at Jonestown is being called a mass suicide. Babies and children whose mothers give them cyanide have not committed suicide. They have been murdered." He said Lane possibly could have prevented the tragedy had he spoken out.

Lane countered this accusation by saying that the concerned relatives knew far more about the real conditions at Jonestown than he did. When it was pointed out that it was the concerned relatives who tried to bring their fears and beliefs to public attention—while Jones and his attorneys tried to discredit them—Lane said that "if they [the concerned relatives] weren't crazy, they wouldn't have been discredited."

Lane also said it was his belief that the FBI and the CIA had agents in the Jonestown complex and that the U.S. government was as much aware of the

situation there as he was. Asked for his evidence, Lane said: "I don't have proof but I have strong beliefs."

In justifying his silence about much of what he knew beforehand, Lane has also said he believes that exposing the real situation would have done little good. It might, he now argues, have precipitated earlier a mass suicide-murder such as the one that occurred after the Ryan visit.

"What could have been done?" Lane asked. "I believe that if the Marines had been called in, 90 percent of the people at Jonestown would have fought to their deaths. It was a hard life, he [Jones] was a dictator but the people there didn't want to go back to the United States. They wanted to go to the Soviet Union."

Lane said he hoped before Ryan's visit that the congressman would have learned enough to publicize deficiencies at Jonestown and that Jones might have instituted "reforms."

Instead, the visit apparently triggered Jones to order trained marksmen to kill as many of those traveling with Ryan as the gunmen could before Jones ordered a real "white night," his code name for the suicide-murder plan he had talked about—and faked—so many times before.

For his part, Charles E. Garry, who served as general counsel to the Peoples Temple, has continued to maintain that he thinks, even after last weekend's tragedy, that Jonestown was "a beautiful thing" and that Jones did not stop people who wanted to leave the remote commune.

Lane was brought in only recently to investigate the possibility of filing a conspiracy suit against U.S. government agencies that Jones believed were, along with a number of California publications and former Temple members, trying to destroy both Jones and Jonestown.

Lane, who along with Garry was at Jonestown when Jones began ordering his people to take the mixture of Kool-Aid and cyanide that killed them, managed to talk an armed guard to allow himself and Garry to escape.

They walked the five miles into nearby Port Kaituma and were brought out of the area on Sunday. Lane is now back at his Memphis, Tenn., home, where he has said he may write a book about his experience.

It is not entirely clear whether Lane and Garry are still lawyers for the Peoples Temple, which, despite the events of last weekend, has thousands of adherents in the San Francisco area as well as at least 45 members now under house arrest here in Guyana.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lane says more than 800 adults at meeting day before suicides



CHARLES GARRY

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 14
San Juan Star
San Juan,
Puerto Rico

Date: 11/24/78
Edition: AM

Title: LANE Says More Than 800 Adults at Meeting Day Before
Character: Suicides

or
Classification: 89-123
Submitting Office:
San Juan

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI) — There were 800 adults present at a meeting the night before the mass deaths of 408 members of the Peoples Temple in the Guyanan jungle, an attorney for the cult said Thursday.

In an interview, attorney Mark Lane refused to call the deaths suicide, terming them "murder by the maniacs of the temple."

"There were at least 800 people at a meeting Friday in Jonestown, and that does not include infants and small children and very old people," said attorney Mark Lane in an interview.

"They have found a few over 400 bodies. At least 400 people fled from the mass murder not counting old people and small children," Lane said.

Asked about how many people he figured fled into the surrounding jungle infested with vicious wildlife, he replied

"probably more than 400."

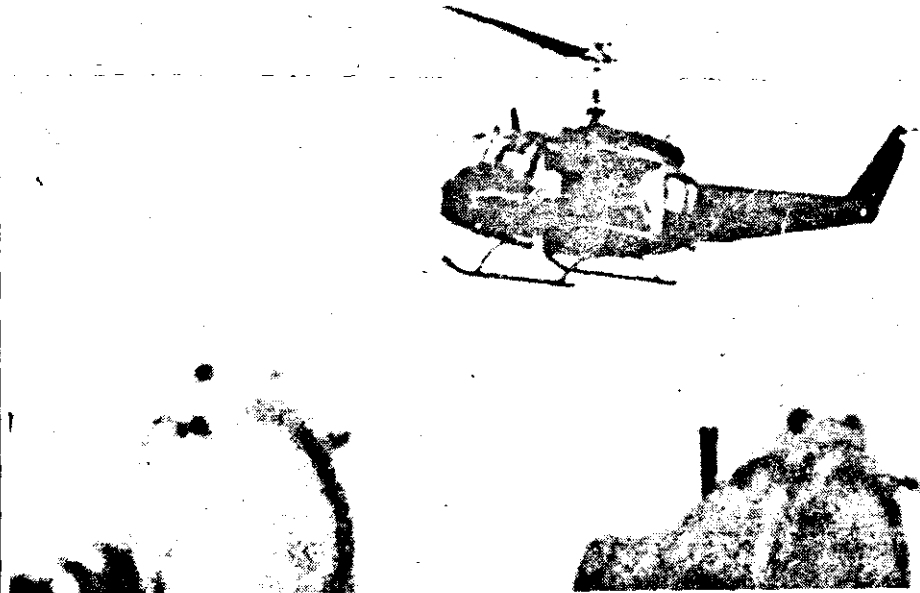
Lane, who escaped into the dangerous bush with Charles Garry, another lawyer for the cult, said chances of survival in the wilderness were slim.

"There is no food. Nothing that grows there that you could eat," he said. "If you know what you are doing, you can get water. If you walk 10 feet into the jungle, you can get lost."

He said the area surrounding the agrarian settlement established by cult leader Jim Jones is infested with jaguars, scorpions, piranhas (flesh attacking fish), vampire bats, flies, electric eels, rattlesnakes, ocelots and other creatures.

He said the bats have an anticoagulant agent in their saliva so that when they bite, the bleeding doesn't stop.

Lane and Garry fled into the jungle just as the mass death ritual began at the settlement where earlier Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and four American newsmen were shot down.



A U.S. Army helicopter comes in for a landing in the American joint military task force's operations zone at Georgetown, Guyana, Timmerhi Airport in a practice run Thursday afternoon before heading out to Jonestown to aid in the evacuation of bodies of the religious cult's mass suicide-murder. (UPI photo)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lane says Jones injecting drugs for weeks

Special to The Tribune

Georgetown, Guyana—The Rev. Jim Jones has been taking injections of drugs "to make him high" for several weeks before the airport murder and mass suicides at Jonestown, one of his attorneys said last night.

"The drugs were not for any medical reason," according to Mark Lane.

Lane said Jones' wife, Marcie, had made a special trip from San Francisco shortly before the tragic events to try to persuade him to stop taking the injections.

She died, along with her husband and 400 others, in the Saturday carnage that was apparently ordered by the charismatic leader.

According to Lane, the drugs were administered by a Jonestown nurse.

Lane said Jones appeared "panicked and outraged by the loss of control" that was evident on Friday when some Jonestown residents indicated they wanted to return to the U.S. with the delegation led by Congressman Leo Ryan.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 The Tribune

Oakland, Ca.

Date: 11-21-78
Edition: Handicaps

Title: RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

Lane said he had persuaded Jones to let Ryan and the news media visit Jonestown "to see for themselves that there was nothing wrong."

Lane, who was retained by Jones only a few weeks ago, said he was convinced of Jones' sincerity.

"This was a very intelligent, sensitive, concerned group of people," Lane said. "I don't know how they could get to a point of no control, but I think it is a very important thing to find out."

He said he thought that 90 percent of the people there would have fought to stay, "which is a reflection on the kind of lives they had in the cities."

In separate interviews, Lane and Jones' other attorney, Charles Garry, both said they had shared nothing but a hatred of each other. But they said they became fast friends during the two days of horror and a night and day of fearful misery spent hiding together in the jungle in a down-pour after the mass suicides.

Lane represents James Earl Ray, the assassin of Martin Luther King, and was one of the

first to advance a conspiracy theory in the John F. Kennedy assassination.

Garry is remembered as the lawyer for Huey Newton and the Black Panthers, Inez Garcia and other minority defendants.

Philosophically, they were poles apart and, although both had a taste for unpopular clients or causes, "we just didn't like each other," Garry said.

When a knife-wielding Temple member lunged at Ryan on Friday, both hurled themselves at the attacker and fell to the ground with him.

They did not accompany the ill-fated Ryan group to the airstrip, where the first massacre occurred. The next day, before the mass suicides and murders, the lawyers were placed under guard.

They said they were turned loose by guards at Jonestown about 5:30 p.m. Saturday, just before the start of the killings and suicides in which their client and hundreds of his followers were

apparently shot or drank poison.

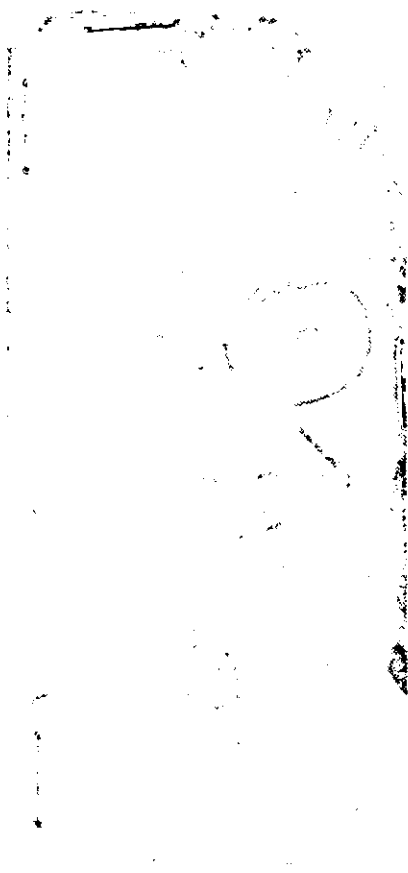
"We walked about 1,000 yards into the jungle and then started hearing shots," Garry said. "We fought our way through the bush for another 500 to 1,000 yards, until we felt safe, and got under a tree."

The pair spent the night huddled under a tree in cold, pouring rain in light clothing. There were thousands of fireflies and strange noises, Garry recalled.

"We discussed everything under the sun," according to Garry, who said he convinced Lane it was important to stay awake in case some of the Jonestown gunmen came looking for runaways.

"In the next 13 hours we went through World War II and all of our escapades in that, some of my trial anecdotes and his, our own bad relationship and our misgivings about each other."

Garry said his ill feelings about his companion began to fade as they lay there, soaked in mud and being devoured by insects.



"My whole body is a mass of bites and welts," Garry said.

Lane said, "We became very dear friends through this experience ... That's the only thing we got out of it."

Lane said the setting was a nightmare that would have been unbearable alone.

"I knew there were wild animals, cats and nasty snakes out there, and that one of the Temple hunters got his arm almost torn off by a jaguar just recently," said Lane.

Sunday morning, they heard more shots and waited until 4 p.m. to start coming out— "very cautiously" according to Garry.

Garry said Jones seemed to have a "high sense of paranoia."

"He flipped," said the attorney.

"This is the greatest calamity that has happened in the modern civilized world," Garry said. "They were beautiful people ... there was no reason for it ... What makes me sick is the children. They didn't have a choice between life or death ... the adults had a choice."

Mark Lane

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Peoples Temple lawyer had warned Ryan of 'consequences'

By John Hall
Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two weeks before his death in a massacre in Guyana, Rep. Leo Ryan received a letter from an attorney for the Peoples Temple warning of "important consequences" if Ryan tried to turn his investigation into a "witch hunt."

An exchange of letters between Ryan and attorney Mark Lane was released today by the congressman's office. Ryan told Lane if his comment was "intended as a threat, I believe it reveals more than may have been intended."

Ryan and four other Americans were shot to death Saturday by members of the Peoples Temple religious community.

Lane, who had stayed behind the commune to talk with his clients, escaped unharmed.

Lane is well known for his 15-year pursuit of various conspiracy theories in the assassinations of President John Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.

In his letter to Ryan on Nov. 6, Lane charged that "various agencies of the U.S. government" were persecuting the Peoples Temple and their members had fled to Guyana for religious freedom.

He told Ryan the leaders of the temple had received offers from two other countries — which informed sources identified as Cuba and the Soviet Union — to give them asylum.

"You may judge, therefore, the important consequences which may result in the creation of a most embarrassing situation for the U.S. government."

Joe Holsinger, Ryan's administrative assistant, described Ryan as "a bit testy" about Lane's letter.

"He thought it was a typical

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-20-78

Edition: Final

Title: RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: SF

lawyer's letter, a delaying tactic, a blustering tactic," Holsinger said.

"He regarded Lane as a publicity hound."

In his response, dated Nov. 10, Ryan told Lane he would go ahead with the trip to Guyana as scheduled and refused to negotiate with Lane on a date.

As for Lane's warning about unspecified consequences of a congressional investigation, the congressman in effect told Lane he would not be cowed.

"No persecution, as you put it, is intended, Mr. Lane," he said.

"But your vague reference to the creation of the most embarrassing situation for the American government does not impress me at all."

Holsinger said neither he nor the congressman regarded Lane's letter as a threat of reprisal if the congressman became too inquisitive in Guyana.

Rather, Holsinger said, Lane was "taken in and fooled by Jones as everyone was."

In his letter to Ryan, Lane said, "The people of Jonestown have expressed a willingness to care for your needs and the needs of your

staff and associates, but they suggest, and I certainly agree, that a date which would be convenient to all of us should be arrived at through discussion."

Lane said if "religious persecution continues and it is furthered through a witch hunt conducted by any branch of the U.S. government, that they (the Peoples Temple) will be constrained to consider accepting" the offers from the Soviet Union and Cuba to give the commune asylum.

Ryan responded that he as "puzzled" by that statement.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Reports Conflict on Lawyer Lane's Fate

NEW YORK (AP)—Attorney Mark Lane has pursued conspiracy theories throughout his career, whether defending Martin Luther King's assassin, James Earl Ray, or representing Lee Harvey Oswald's interests before the Warren Commission.

Lane, 51, was listed as among seven persons missing in Guyana Sunday near the scene of an ambush that killed five persons, including Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.), officials said. But State Department spokesman Tom Reston said in Washington he had information that Lane and another lawyer, Charles Garry, who has represented the Black Panthers and radical activist Angela Davis, were alive in Jonestown. Ryan was in the South American nation looking into allegations that an American religious sect was abusing some of its 1,100 members at its commune there.



Attorney Mark Lane

Lane accompanied Ryan and his party and was serving as counsel to Jim Jones, founder and leader of the sect—the Peoples Temple—which claims about 20,000 members in California.

Lane first gained national attention in 1964 when Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, asked him to represent her son's interests before the Warren Commission.

Although later fired by her, Lane continued to raise questions about the finding of the commission that Oswald was the killer of President John F. Kennedy and acted alone. He told audiences around the country that Kennedy's true killers were walking around free.

His doubts were chronicled in "Rush to Judgment," published in 1966.

Lane took part in the civil rights and antiwar movements of the '60s. As a freedom rider in 1961, he was arrested in Jackson, Miss., along with Percy Sutton, then president of the New York chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

In 1960, he was elected to the New York State Assembly for a two-year term, and in 1968 he ran for Vice President of the United States on the ticket headed by entertainer Dick Gregory.

More recently, Lane pursued inquiries into the killing of King that led him to proclaim that Ray was not the slayer.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

I-24 LOS ANGELES TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/20/78
Edition: Monday Final

Title: LANE'S FATE

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
Los Angeles

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mark Lane, attorney for cult, is ex-N.Y. solon, Ray's lawyer

United Press International

Among the controversial clients represented by attorney Mark Lane was Jim Jones, founder of the California-based People's Temple, an off-beat religious cult with a 1,200 member encampment in the small South American country of Guyana.

It was there that violence broke out Saturday when Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., apparently tried to take a number of disenchanted sect members from their agricultural plot near Guyana's Port Kaituma back to Georgetown for return to the United States.

Ryan and three American newsmen were killed by shotgun blasts at a remote airstrip near the cult's compound. Pattie Parker, an American, also was killed. Lane, 56, and American lawyer Charles Garry reportedly were not harmed in the attack. They had returned to nearby Jonestown.

But Lane and Garry reportedly saved Ryan's life moments earlier when a knife-wielding attacker lunged at Ryan. The two attorneys grabbed the weapon and disarmed the man.

Lane has since contacted associates in

Memphis, Tenn., and assured them of his safety. A woman identified as Barbara Pickrell told UPI Monday Lane plans to remain in Guyana a few days before returning to the United States.

The tall, dark-complected attorney — who sports a dapper, well-trimmed beard streaked with flecks of gray — has achieved widespread national prominence recently for his fight to win convicted killer James Earl Ray a new trial in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

A former New York State legislator and New York campaign manager for the late President John F. Kennedy, Lane has zealously sought to prove to the nation that a highly trained cadre of FBI agents, at the direction of late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, actually killed King in Memphis in 1968 and framed Ray for the murder.

He recently moved from Los Angeles to Memphis, where he bought a large house in a fashionable section of the city for his residence and headquarters of the extensive King investigation.



MARK LANE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 11

San Juan Star

San Juan,

Puerto Rico

11/21/78

Date:

Edition:

AM

Title: MARK LANE,
Attorney for Cult,
is Ex-N.Y. Solon,
Character: RAY's Lawyer
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: 89-123

San Juan

Chance to Get Angry at Mark Lane Helped Preserve Reason.

Mary McGrory

Mark Lane may have, for the first time in a career that has earned him the epithet of "scavenger," saved some peoples' reason.

In the many-layered horrors of Jonestown, the egregious lawyer has behaved in a manner so reprehensible that many whose minds were reeling found themselves steadied by a rush of the first manageable emotion to visit during the episode. It was sustaining rage.

Lane's penchant is for making bad situations worse. He has been the most persistent peddler of the conspiracy theory in the cases of John Kennedy and Martin Luther King. He was last seen in Washington — just previous to his departure for hell in Guyana — as counsel for James Earl Ray.

One of his clients, his ward, in fact, was an alleged eyewitness for Ray, a woman too sick to appear before the House Assassinations Committee, but well enough to go on the "Today" show.

JONESTOWN SEEMED likely to defy his powers. The murder of an in-

quiring congressman and four others, followed by the spiraling body count — it was too much, even, you would have thought, for Mark Lane.

But Lane's dark, bearded, avid face appeared on the television screen informing us that it was no more a mass suicide than My Lai. What was it then? Lane did not explain.

Lane subsequently appeared regularly before us, telling us in detail the story of his deliverance from the holocaust.

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self-despising to be bullied? Was it the thirst for "spirituality" that cannot be slaked by less demanding sects? Was it fear, which is an element in every religion, and which had been escalated to terror by Jones?

For most people, who tried not to think about it and kept coming back to watch and hear more — about babies being held in their mothers'

arms for their dose of cyanide and Kool-Aid — it was like walking in a jungle. There were no paths, only strangling vines and muck underfoot.

LANE VOLUNTEERED to guide us. It was a "bleak comment" on the American way of life that 1,200 citizens had to flee to Guyana to escape drugs and street crime.

This was in keeping with his position of advocacy of the Peoples Temple. His enthusiasm had reached peak expression in a fund-raising letter from the temple, signed by its public relations director, Timothy Clancy, a dtd dated Oct. 21.

Lane, as a director of the "Citizens Commission of Inquiry," had conducted an "independent investiga-

tion" of charges against Jones. Lane had been introduced to Jones by the cult's counsel, Charles Garry, and insisted on accompanying Ryan on the fatal fact-finding tour.

Predictably, Clancy reported that Lane had discovered "a deliberate effort in which American intelligence organizations have played a major part to destroy the Peoples Temple, to destroy Jim Jones and to destroy Jonestown."

Clancy quotes a statement that Lane had made at a press conference:

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:

Adm. Serv. _____
 Crim. Inv. _____
 Fin. & Pers. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intell. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Spec. Inv. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____

Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's 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 11-28-78

"I have been deeply impressed with what I have seen ~~there~~ (at Jonestown). It makes me almost weep to see such an incredible experiment with such vast potential for

the human spirit and the soul of this country, to be cruelly assaulted by the intelligence operations."

"AND," HE ADDED, in grotesque prophecy, "to those who have wondered why the Peoples Temple has been silent during the long time of these attacks, I can just say that the silence has ended and the offensive has begun. And before the dust settles, we are going to learn a great deal about the conduct of the conspirators against this organization and against this experiment in Jonestown."

The world learned about the "conspiracy" on Nov. 18.

Abruptly, last week, perhaps realizing that his image as a plot-spotter had been damaged, Lane changed his story. He knew, he told reporters on his way back to Memphis, that Jones was dangerous and that many in Jonestown were drugged to prevent escape. He had passed the information only to Ryan, he said. He suspected that the grilled cheese sandwiches offered the Ryan party on the day of the murders might have been

doped. He did not tell anyone why he didn't eat his.

He is going to write a book about Jonestown.

Families of the dead are asking why the government did nothing to save their relatives from their folly. Others are asking why Mark Lane is still a member of the bar.

The lawyer-client relationship that protects confidential exchanges does not extend to dangerous information. Lane was required by the ethics of his profession to divulge the knowledge he now says he had beforehand about the Gulag at Jonestown and of Jones' plans for mass suicide.

Charles Garry, who escaped with Lane, is now saying that if Lane had told him what he knew, the horror might have been averted. That is arguable, and since Garry was in a position to know as much, he is not the man to raise the question.

But the bar should certainly ask what Lane knew and when he knew it. Jonestown was a catastrophe. Lane's deportment was a scandal. It's the one thing that anything can be done about.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mark Lane

Loyal Attorney For Rev. Jones

By Ralph Craib

Mark Lane, the controversial New York attorney who helped negotiate the entry of Congressman Leo Ryan's party to Jonestown in Guyana, said in San Francisco last month that the jungle settlement was a communal paradise whose members were free to come and go as they wished.

Only the high air fare, he said, prevented poor members of the settlement from leaving the country and traveling freely.

(Lane, who had been at Jonestown during Congressman Ryan's visit to the community, reportedly was safe in Georgetown last night.)

At a press conference held at Peoples Temple in San Francisco October 3, Lane extended an open invitation to any member of the news media who wished to visit Jonestown to go. "You can go there and talk to anyone you want," he said.

Lane had come to San Francisco to deny repeated press, radio and television reports that the followers of the Rev. Jim Jones were sometimes subjected to beatings, held in Guyana against their will and were often bilked of all of their money.

The same allegations prompted the trip led by Congressman Ryan and resulted in the death of Ryan and four others.

When Ryan, his accompanying aides, reporters and relatives of Jonestown residents arrived in Guyana last week, they were told that they could not go to Jonestown. Lane and San Francisco attorney Charles Garry, who has also represented People's Temple, hurriedly flew to Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, and negotiated a visit to the settlement for a limited number of outsiders.

Lane's staunch defense of the People's Temple movement and of its leader was only the latest crusade in his legal career. He first came to public prominence representing the mother of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald. He charged at various times that Oswald was innocent and that President Kennedy died as a result of a plot by police and an intelligence agency.

Lane's most recent involvement has been an effort to prove that James Earl Ray did not kill the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 S.F. Chronicle

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-20-78
Edition: Home

Title:
RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

The ~~lawyer~~ a one-time New York assemblyman, now heads an organization called the Citizens Commission of Inquiry. In that capacity, Lane charged that the Rev. Mr. Jones and his followers had been the targets of a massive conspiracy by many U.S. governmental agencies to destroy the Jones movement.

Lane said that the multimillion-dollar campaign against People's Temple was mounted because the clergyman is a Marxist and because his settlement is an embarrassment to the United States.

"Twelve hundred Americans fled to the jungles of Guyana to find their human rights," Lane said. "That is a very strong statement."

Lane said that in September, 1977, a heavily armed party of terrorists attempted to attack the Jones settlement but fired only a few shots after finding that none of the inhabitants was being held against his will.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Abe Mellinkoff **Another Conspiracy**

MARK LANE, an attorney for the People's Temple, and the Reverend Jim Jones, were meant for each other. They make a nice ideological fit.

The San Francisco minister said "every agency in the United States Government" was out to give him a "hard time" and his lawyer has charged just about every federal agency with conspiracy.



In fact, as other lawyers specialize in personal injury or maritime law, Lane is almost exclusively into clandestine operations by the CIA, FBI, and assorted police departments. He wrote a book, worked on a movie, and has lectured interminably (for fat fees) on the assassination of President John Kennedy. Later, he switched most of his efforts to the murder of Martin Luther King Jr.

★ ★ ★

LANE NATURALLY DISCOVERED that James Earl Ray did not shoot the civil rights leader. Just as earlier, he was sure that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone in the death of the President.

Understand that Lane is no amateur in his field. Nor is he affiliated with those tattered practitioners in the cottage industry that has sprung up around wanton killings of famous personages.

He operates strictly within the law. His revelations based on mystery witnesses and secret meetings make good reading but fade away after publication.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

42 S.F.Chronicle
San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-22-78
Edition: Home

Title: RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification 89
Submitting Office: SF

Lucky for Lane, he was able to make contact with the Rev. Jones just as his old tales of the Kennedy and King conspiracies were beginning to lose their hold on even audiences that wanted to believe.

About a month ago, he was in town after an earlier trip to Guyana. He had uncovered an operating conspiracy there. Lane was able to report of a "concerted effort by the U.S. Intelligence establishment to destroy Jonestown" with large sums of money "laundered through banks in neutral countries."

★ ★ ★

WHAT IS MORE, an employee of Interpol led an armed force of 20 through the jungles against Jonestown and fired on the settlement for six days. Damage must have been extensive though it remains unlisted, because Lane promised to sue the federal government for millions "within 90 days." That deadline expires on January 3.

The suit may never materialize. In fact, it may fade away with Interpol, the CIA, the FBI, the Intelligence Community generally, and assorted bands of conspiring cops.

One thing is certain. On a night 17 years ago, he was riding with Eleanor Roosevelt to a political rally at the East Harlem Reform Democratic Club. Suddenly out of the darkness, somebody (Was it J. Edgar Hoover?) tossed a can of beer. It missed her but cut a vicious gash in Lane's head.

What everybody is waiting for is to learn the linkage from the widow of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, through Dallas, and Atlanta to Jonestown. If anybody can unravel that conspiracy, it is Lane.

ABROAD AT HOME

The Mark of Zorro

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON, Nov. 29 — For most of us the sickness and death at Jonestown, Guyana, pass understanding. The more we read about the cult members' pathetic dependence on their paranoid leader, the less we understand. But there is one reassuringly familiar element in the story: the presence of Mark Lane.

Mr. Lane is the lawyer-publicist who has operated as chief ghoul of American assassinations over the last 15 years. When a leader is killed, Mr. Lane in due course appears to announce that a conspiracy was responsible — and that he knows the secret. He flushes spirits from the grassy knolls of history.

"I know who fired the fatal shot at President Kennedy," Mr. Lane wrote in a Danish newspaper in 1967. More recently he has devoted himself to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., terming the F.B.I. "prime suspects" and co-authoring a book on the case called "Code Name 'Zorro.'"

He surfaced in the Guyanan tragedy as a lawyer for the People's Temple and its leader, the Rev. Jim Jones. Mr. Lane's role in the affair should prove fascinating to students of legal ethics, or, for that matter, of human decency. Compare what he said before the mass suicide-murders and after.

Before, Mr. Lane described the Jonestown commune as a noble experiment in socialism, targeted for destruction by a conspiracy among "American intelligence organizations" and other Government agencies. A month before the end, a People's Temple press release quoted him as saying:

"It makes me almost weep to see such an incredible experiment with such vast potential for the human spirit and the soul of this country, to be cruelly assaulted by the intelligence operations."

He flew to Jonestown with Congressman Leo Ryan and the accompanying press party. Mr. Lane told them that the people at Jonestown were peaceful, that only about 10 percent wanted to leave and that nothing more than "peer pressure" was applied to keep them there.

After, Mr. Lane told some of the same reporters that he had known drugs were used to keep commune members there against their will. He said he had known also about suicide drills in Jonestown and believed that Jim Jones seriously contemplated mass death. He called Jones a "murderer" and said his death was the "first stage" in a "master plan" of murder.

"The second stage," Mr. Lane said, "required those who survived to condemn Jim Jones, to say he was a fascist paranoid, that it was the result of one man's actions, and then themselves to use their resources — some small group of people — to kill all the defectors and at the same time to kill public officials. . ."

A reporter for The Washington Post asked Mr. Lane about his personal responsibility for what happened at Jonestown. He answered that concerned relatives of the commune members had known far more than he about conditions there. But Jim Jones and his lawyers had tried to discredit the worried relatives when they asked for an investigation, the reporter noted. Mr. Lane said: "If they weren't crazy, they wouldn't have been discredited."

Under the lawyers' code of professional responsibility, a lawyer is not obliged to keep the confidences of a client who discloses an intention to commit future crimes. So Mr. Lane may have some more explaining to do in investigations of Jonestown, civil damage suits or bar proceedings.

The larger question is how such a creature gets the attention that Mark Lane does in this country. He has sold thousands of books and assassination bumper-stickers, he commands high lecture fees, he testifies at Congressional hearings, he appears on television talk shows, he gets publicity for an organization that he created, the "Citizens' Committee of Inquiry."

If another Mark Lane were passing judgment on these activities, he would surely sense a conspiracy to sow doubt and division in the country, to encourage morbid obsessions. I have always assumed that he was just a pitchman with an exceptional talent for preying on the gullible. But there is of course the possibility that he believes his own visions.

- Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Servs.
Crim. Inv.
Ident.
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgnt.
Tech. Servs.
Training
Public Affs. Off.
Telephone Rm.
Director's Sec'y

In any event, it is time for the decent people of the United States to tune out Mark Lane. It is time for some soul-searching on the part of talk-show hosts and editors and politicians who have allowed themselves to be vehicles in his promotion of conspiracy theories — and of himself.

Mr. Lane's book on the Kennedy assassination, "Rush to Judgment," was an attack on the Warren Commission. On the last page he wrote:

"The readiness with which its findings were accepted I believe to have been symptomatic of disease. Perhaps it was like that collective illness which anthropologists have observed to afflict tribal societies after the death of the chief."

A country that goes on listening to the likes of Mark Lane is longing for witch doctors.

- The Washington Post
Washington Star-News
Daily News (New York)
The New York Times 23
The Wall Street Journal
The Atlanta Constitution
The Los Angeles Times

Date NOV 30 1976

12

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lane: Jones gave order to kill Ryan

United Press

Memphis, Tenn.—Attorney Mark Lane said yesterday Peoples Temple leader Jim Jones, who was among 408 cult members found dead in Guyana this week, personally ordered the murder of Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif.

Lane said Jones ordered a knife attack on Ryan — which he and another attorney foiled — and then set up the airstrip attack.

"I knew about it but couldn't do anything to prevent it," Lane said upon his arrival home late yesterday.

Guyanese authorities yesterday charged Larry Layton, 32, a member of the sect, with five counts of murder in the airstrip massacre of Ryan, three newsmen and Patricia Parks, a defector from the sect. The slayings led to a poisoning orgy in which 408 people died.

Lane said Jones, whose body was found among the hundreds who drank Kool-Aid laced with cyanide and painkillers, ordered a man Lane identified as Don Sly to kill Ryan.

Lane said the muscular Sly attempted to stab Ryan in the throat at Jonestown during the weekend, but he and another Peoples Temple attorney, Charles Garry, were able to grab his arm and ward off the attack.

"Jim Jones had ordered Don Sly to murder Congressman Leo Ryan," Lane said. "When that failed he (Jones) told me people would be killed at the airstrip. He had sent another group of people to kill the people at the airstrip. I knew about it but couldn't do anything to prevent it."

Lane also said he feared that members of the sect loyal to Jones would attempt to kill those who broke away from the cult as well as high-ranking U.S. officials to avenge Jones.

Lane was greeted by several of his staff members as he arrived at Memphis International Airport early yesterday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

18 The Tribune

Oakland, Ca.

Date: 11-23-78
Edition: Sunrise

Title: RYMURS

Character: or SF 89-250

Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

Mary McGrory

Mark Lane's Conduct:

WASHINGTON — Mark Lane may have, for the first time in a career that has earned him the epithet of "scavenger," saved some peoples' reason.

In the many-layered horrors of Jonestown, the egregious lawyer has behaved in a manner so reprehensible that many whose minds were reeling found themselves steadied by a rush of the first manageable emotion to visit during the episode. It was sustaining rage.



Lane's penchant is for making bad situations worse. He has been the most persistent peddler of the conspiracy theory in the cases of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. He was last seen in Washington — just previous to his departure for hell in Guyana — as counsel for James Earl Ray.

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But Lane's dark, bearded, avid face appeared on the television screen informing us that it was no more a mass suicide than My Lai. What was it then? Lane did not explain.

Lane subsequently appeared regularly before us, telling us in detail the story of his deliverance from the holocaust.

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For most people, who tried not to think about it and kept coming back to watch and hear more — about babies being held in their mothers' arms for their dose of cyanide and Kool-Aid — it was like walking in a jungle. There were no paths, only strangling vines and muck underfoot.

Lane volunteered to guide us. It was a "bleak comment" on the American way of life that 1,200 citizens had to flee to Guyana to escape drugs and street crime.

This was in keeping with his position of advocacy of the Peoples Temple. His enthusiasm had reached peak expression in a fund-raising letter from the temple, signed by its public relations director, Timothy Clancy, and dated Oct. 21.

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Reprehensible

Predictably, Clancy reported that Lane had discovered "a deliberate effort in which American intelligence organizations have played a major part to destroy the Peoples Temple, to destroy Jim Jones and to destroy Jonestown."

Clancy quotes a statement that Lane had made at a press conference:

"I have been deeply impressed with what I have seen there (at Jonestown) . . . It makes me almost weep to see such an incredible experiment with such vast potential for the human spirit and the soul of this country, to be cruelly assaulted by

the intelligence operations."

"And," he added, in grotesque prophecy, "to those who have wondered why the Peoples Temple has been silent during the long time of these attacks, I can just say that the silence has ended and the offensive has begun. And before the dust settles, we are going to learn a great deal about the conduct of the conspirators against this organization and against this experiment in Jonestown."

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- Asst. Dir.:
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- Laboratory _____
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- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

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

Date NOV 30 1978

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But the bar should certainly ask what Lane knew and when he knew it. Jonestown was a catastrophe. Lane's deportment was a scandal. It's the one thing that anything can be done about.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mark Lane says cultists have murder 'master plan'

Associated Press

Memphis, Tenn.—Author-lawyer Mark Lane said yesterday there is a "master plan" to murder high U.S. government officials, defectors from the Peoples Temple and columnists who have written critically of the sect.

Lane told ABC-TV News that he learned of the plan from a woman identified only as the second in command to sect leader Rev. Jim Jones. Lane said the plan is financed with \$3 million in cash and \$8 million being held in Swiss bank accounts. Lane said he knows the account numbers.

He said he has talked with FBI and Secret Service agents about the plan, adding that the Secret Service was concerned that it may be put into effect next month during the Democratic Party's mini-convention in Memphis.

President Carter, Vice President Walter Mondale and other top administration officials are expected to participate in the convention.

The Secret Service has said it was investigating reports of an assassination plan.

Lane also told police yesterday that he feels he may be in danger because of his connection with the Peoples Temple cult in Jonestown, Guyana.

Lane, who was Jones' attorney and who fled Jonestown as more than 900 of Jones' followers prepared to drink cyanide-laced fruit drink, said he found four packages of Kool Aid in a plastic bag at his doorstep early Saturday morning.

Lane, however, did not report the incident to police until Monday night.

Officers H.H. Chapman and G.S. Willis said each of the packages

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 The Tribune

Oakland, Ca.

Date: 11-29-78

Edition: Sunrise

Title:

RYMURS

Character:

or SF 89-250
 Classification: 89
 Submitting Office: SF

contained a small amount of the soft drink powder in grape, orange, strawberry and cherry flavors. Lane said he had reported the incident to the FBI.

An FBI spokesman, who asked not to be identified, confirmed Lane's report but refused to comment on what action the FBI might take. He said the FBI has already interviewed Lane in connection with the assassination of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif.

Ryan and four members of his fact-finding party were killed Nov. 18 at an isolated airstrip near Jonestown. Shortly afterward, Jones told his followers he had ordered the killings and then decreed the mass suicide.

Lane and another attorney, Charles Garry, got out of the compound as the suicides started.

Lane also is the attorney for James Earl Ray, killer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lane Thinks He May Be A Target

Memphis, Tenn.

Lawyer Mark Lane told police yesterday that he may be in danger because of his connection with the Peoples Temple cult in Jonestown, Guyana.

Lane, who was an attorney for Temple leader Jim Jones and who fled Jonestown as more than 900 of Jones' followers prepared to drink cyanide-laced Kool-Aid, said he found four packages of Kool-Aid in a plastic bag at his doorstep early Saturday morning.

Associated Press

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

19 S.F.Chronicle
San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-29-78
Edition: Home

Title:
RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

CHARLES GARRY

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lawyer aims to keep holdings of Peoples Temple from state

By Annie Nakao

Peoples Temple lawyer Charles Garry says he'll fight any attempt by the state to lay claim to temple holdings in the United States.

"I don't intend to let them get away with that," said Garry in an interview yesterday. "It's an ongoing church." As with any religious organization, Garry said, remaining temple assets are at the disposal of the church and not "subject to government interference."

Responding to reports that the state attorney general's office was conducting a quiet inquiry into Peoples Temple assets as a preliminary step to taking over church holdings, Garry said there was no reason for the state to conduct such an investigation and warned that the operations in Guyana needed to be "separated out" from the temple's finances in this country.

"What was happening in Guyana was a separate entity altogether," he said. The Rev. Jim Jones, leader of the cult, set up a corporation under Guyanese law, Garry said, contending that any investigation into those holdings is outside the hands of state officials. "That is a matter for the Guyanese government to address," he added.

Garry would not disclose the extent of temple holdings in California and said he "would just be guessing" as to the value of assets in the Guyana based corporation. "I was never interested," he said. Garry did say reports that total temple assets amounted to \$10 million were "very exaggerated."

Garry has proposed that the assets be "sold and divided among members and relatives," saying, "The members here I spoke to said it was all right with them."

State law gives the attorney general authority at any time to examine the dealings of nonprofit corporations that hold property in public or charitable trust. The attorney general also must be a party to any proceeding disposing of assets of a charitable group.

Garry promised a legal fight to oppose any attempt to take over the holdings, saying, "I won't permit or condone any interference with our corporation here."

A gaunt-looking Garry stood at a copying machine in his office yesterday, duplicating page upon page of a list of temple members known to have followed Jones

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-27-78

Edition: Extra

Title: RYMURS

Character: or SF 89-250

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: SF

to Guyana. It was compiled to aid the State Department and the FBI in identifying bodies now at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware.

The list of 961 names doesn't include 10 youngsters born in Guyana, nor the names of those who died near the settlement just before the mass poisoning.

Garry said he hasn't had much sleep since he fled the jungle compound Nov. 18.

He says his nightmares haven't ceased. "I go to bed, and I wake up. I keep thinking about how this could happen." Garry says he blames the suicides on Jones. "Either that, or he was the agent provocateur that started them going mad," he said.

Garry already had stated he felt partially responsible for the ambush in which Rep. Leo Ryan, Examiner photographer Greg Robinson and three others were killed and for the subsequent mass poisoning, saying these tragedies might have been prevented had he not insisted to Jones that the visitors be admitted to the settlement.

But yesterday he bitterly disputed claims that he could have predicted the grisly end of the temple settlement last week.

"How the hell can anyone anticipate this would happen?" he said. "It's stupid to even think about that. It's unreasonable."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garry blames Lane for silence

San Francisco—Attorney Charles Garry, survivor of the Peoples Temple killings and suicides in the jungles of Guyana, said yesterday he would have been able to avert the "holocaust" if Mark Lane, another Temple lawyer, had shared information he possessed.

At what some surviving members of the shattered Temple called their last news conference, Garry referred to an article quoting Lane as saying he knew mass suicides were being planned and that he knew food was drugged and guns were being amassed at the cult's Jonestown commune in Guyana.

"Had I known any of these things I think I would have been able to prevent the holocaust there," Garry said.

Garry said he believed he could have talked the Rev. Jim Jones out of his plans or reported it to Guyanese authorities before it was too late.

Garry added, however, that he believes Lane "did not expect any of this to happen" when the two went to Jonestown with Congressman Leo Ryan, who was slain with four others in a prelude to the mass suicide of Temple devotees.

"Mr. Lane's aim and purpose was the same as mine, for people to come there and see," Garry said. "There was no reason in the world for any of this to happen. It made no sense at all."

Still, he said, "Lane knew and he did not tell me until we were in the jungle lying on the ground for 14 hours."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 The Tribune

Oakland, Ca.

Date 11-25-78

Edition: Sunrise

Title:

RYMURS

Character:

or SF 89-250

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: SF

Garry said the reason was animosity between the two lawyers.

Surrounding Garry were a few remaining Temple members. Earlier, they had said the church would survive, but the latest news from Guyana, raising the number

of dead to almost 800, had shaken their resolve.

Jean Brown, one of the most outspoken of Jones' supporters, said, "It's very difficult to tell what will be in the future. We'll continue to stand for what is right, whether we stand together or apart."

Hugh Fortson, who said he lost his wife and a child at Jonestown, indicated he is leaving the church.

The members were compiling a list for the State Department of Temple members who went to Guyana.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Lawyer Charles Garry:**'I guess I'm responsible'**

By Ivan Sharpe

"It's apparent Jim Jones lied to me," attorney Charles Garry said today.

Still shaken from witnessing the beginning of Saturday's mass suicide at the Rev. Jim Jones' jungle mission, Garry, lawyer for Peoples Temple, said he felt responsible for the deaths of Rep. Leo Ryan and four others in the South American airport ambush.

Garry returned from Guyana last night.

"In a way, I guess I'm responsible for the deaths. If I had not practically forced Jones to permit the visit, this would not have happened.

"But how could I think that a guy whose entire life had been that of peacefulness and fighting oppression and wrong would destroy with violence, with force, the very things he has created all these years?" the lawyer asked in an interview.

"Jim Jones created one of the most beautiful dreams in the world, and then destroyed it," he said.

"It's apparent that Jim Jones never intended to let the world in to see what was going on there. In my opinion, he had been under such paranoia and drugs that I think he'd gone totally and completely mad."

The mass suicide was "the most sickening thing I have ever witnessed in my whole life," he said in his San Francisco office.

Garry told The Examiner he is recommending that the Peoples Temple be closed and that money from the sale of its assets be distributed among surviving members and relatives.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-22-78

Edition: Final

Title: RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250Classification 89
Submitting Office: SF

~~"I feel very badly about Leo Ryan and the media people who were killed, and your cameraman Greg Robinson of The Examiner, who was such a sweet human being."~~

Garry claimed that Ryan had been impressed with his visit to Jonestown. "Even after the attack on his life, he told Jones that it would not change what he was going to say. He told Jones as he was leaving that he had a beautiful thing going here. He said his recommendation was going to be affirmative and that there would be no congressional investigation."

Said Garry, "Why couldn't Jones see that? Why would he get upset because 14 people wanted to leave?"

The attorney said he knew that Jones had become "highly paranoid" in the last year. He said his pressure on Jones to open up the jungle settlement apparently led to Jones employing another lawyer, Mark Lane.

Garry said when he last visited Jonestown about two months ago, he pleaded with Jones, "You are hiding a beautiful jewel here. There is no way the world could hurt you."

When Jones was showing reluctance to admit Ryan and his party to the jungle mission, Garry said, he told Jones he would quit as his attorney unless he permitted the visit.

- Assoc. Dir. _____
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- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

No Armed Squad at Sect's Farm, Garry Quoted

Two weeks before his death in Guyana, NBC correspondent Don Harris interviewed Charles Garry, an attorney for the Peoples Temple, in San Francisco.

At one point in the interview, Harris pressed Garry on the subject of guns in Jonestown, Guyana. NBC aired the following exchange Sunday.

Garry: There's no bodyguards around him (Rev. Jim Jones) in Jonestown.

Harris: And there are no guns in Jonestown?

Garry: I have not seen any guns.

Harris:—says there is an armed squad, that there are patrols around Jonestown. Do you say that is not true?

Garry: If you go there, you'll find that that's not true. I hope you can go there, so that you can see for yourself.

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times IP 12

NOV 21 1978

Date _____

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Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____

Lane Kept Secrets on Cult, Lawyer Says

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Attorney Charles Garry, survivor of the Peoples Temple killings and suicides in the jungles of Guyana, said yesterday he would have been able to avert the "holocaust" if Mark Lane, another lawyer for the temple, had shared information he possessed.

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"Had I known any of these things I think I would have been able to prevent the holocaust there," Garry said.

GARRY SAID he believed he could have talked the Rev. Jim Jones out of his plans or reported it to Guyanese authorities before it was too late.

Garry added, however, that he believes Lane "did not expect any of this to happen" when the two went to Jonestown with Rep. Leo Ryan, who was slain with four others in a prelude to the mass murder-suicide of Temple devotees.

"Mr. Lane's aim and purpose was the same as mine, for people to come there and see," Garry said. "There was no reason in the world for any of this to happen. It made no sense at all."

Still, he said, "Lane knew and he did not tell me until we were in the jungle lying on the ground for 14 hours."

GARRY SAID the reason was animosity between the two lawyers.

Surrounding Garry were a few remaining Temple members. Earlier they had said the church would survive, but the latest news from Guyana, raising the number of dead to almost 800, had shaken their resolve.

Jean Brown, one of the most outspoken of Jones' supporters, said, "It's very difficult to tell what will be in the future. We'll continue to stand for what is right, whether we stand together or apart."

Hugh Fortson, who said he lost his wife and a child at Jonestown, indicated that he is leaving the church.

The members were compiling a list for the State Department of Temple members who went to Guyana.

The Washington Post _____
Washington Star-News A-6
Daily News (New York) _____
The New York Times _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The Atlanta Constitution _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

Date NOV 25 1978

Lawyer Says the Leader of Cult Had 'Lost His Reason'

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22 — The Rev. Jim Jones was described today as having "lost his reason" by Charles Garry, one of his lawyers and once one of the strongest supporters of the People's Temple, the cult group led by Mr. Jones.

Donald Freed, an associate of Mark Lane, another of the late Mr. Jones's lawyers, said in a separate statement:

"Jones became a devil. There is this kind of mentality — if you cannot be God, you don't just fall back to the rank and file, you become the great sinner. If you win, you're Moses; if you lose, you're Charles Manson."

Mr. Garry and Mr. Lane were at the Jonestown, Guyana, settlement on Saturday with the party led by Representative Leo J. Ryan, who was among five people murdered at the airstrip that serves the commune.

Mr. Garry and Mr. Lane were not at the airstrip, but were witnesses at the commune to the start of the mass suicide that claimed more than 400 lives, including that of Mr. Jones.

Eyes Reddened, Voice Breaking

At a news conference here today, Mr. Garry said he learned of the suicides from two armed members of the People's Temple.

"They told us," he said, his eyes reddened and his voice breaking, "We are going to die for revolutionary protest as an expression against racism and fascism."

"They hugged us both," said Mr. Garry. "Lane asked, 'How do we get out of here?' And they told us how to go over the hill and through what they called the Bush and hit the road that would take us to the airstrip."

Just before he learned that there was a suicide plan in the making, Mr. Garry said, he noticed the first signs he had seen in his three trips to Jonestown. He said he asked Mr. Jones to let someone speak to the people who were sitting silent and pensive before the pavilion where Mr. Ryan and the others had appeared.

'A Beautiful Experiment'

"Jim said 'Charles, let them sit there. Let them think,'" Mr. Garry said. Within a short time the poisonous mixture of cyanide and Kool-Aid was being dispensed to them.

Mr. Garry insisted today that the Jonestown experiment was "a beautiful thing," and denied that Mr. Jones resisted people leaving. He said Mr. Jones had admitted the reporters who accompanied Mr. Ryan because Mr. Garry wanted the high qualities he saw in the

commune to be shown to the American people.

Eleven members of the People's Temple were present at today's news conference. They denied they had been coerced into signing compromising documents, denied that an assassination squad had been organized by Mr. Jones, and said that no threats had been made against children to insure compliance with Mr. Jones's orders.

They said they planned to continue the anti-racist, humanitarian projects of the Temple as it was operated under the leadership of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Freed is the West Coast director of Mr. Lane's Citizens' Committee of In-

quiry. He said in a telephone interview today that he spent six days at the commune after Aug. 18.

Mr. Freed said he believed the settlement broke apart because of suspicion among its top command that one of them was an agent of outside opponents who had been members but had since broken away.

Mr. Freed went to Jonestown because Mr. Garry had persuaded Mr. Jones that someone on the outside should visit and report on what they saw.

Mr. Freed said he had access to "a high level defector" from the sect's inner councils, whose identity he would not provide.

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times A-16
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11-23-78

Sect Lawyer Explains Role In Custody Fight Over Boy

By WALLACE TURNER
Special to The New York Times

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26 — For Charles Garry, the mystery of his late client, the Rev. Jim Jones, is no mystery at all. He sees the People's Temple founder as a clever dictator whose mind gave way to paranoia when he felt he was on the verge of exposure.

Mr. Garry lamented the loss of the agrarian socialist village, Jonestown, Guyana, and not the death of its founder. The lawyer is a fixture in one branch of the liberal left in San Francisco and is widely respected. He describes his political beliefs as "socialist but I insist on the Bill of Rights and individual guarantees and I can't stand dictators."

"Why did he do it when he had a winner all the way?" he asked in an interview in his office, which would overlook Civic Center Plaza had not the Federal Bureau of Investigation suggested that he keep the drapes drawn for the next few weeks.

Perhaps because of his years as a trial lawyer, Mr. Garry's judgment is that Jim Jones fell apart over his determination to keep custody of a handsome six-year-old boy, John Victor Stoen.

The Story of the Boy

"I'm convinced this guy was stark raving mad," said the lawyer, whose clients have included the Black Panther leaders, Huey Newton, Bobby Seale and Eldridge Cleaver. "I think it started with this kid. Edward gave up the throne for a woman. This guy gave up a successful operation and the lives of eight or nine hundred people for one kid."

"Then destroys the kid," said Mr. Garry, his voice rising. "Kills the kid," and his chin sinks on his chest as he leans back in a swivel chair.

Mr. Garry and Mr. Jones met about five years ago and their relationship grew in a pattern familiar to those who have studied Mr. Jones's methods. At the time, Mr. Garry was one of the defense lawyers at the San Quentin Six murder trial. The defendants were convicts charged with murdering guards the day George Jackson, the black revolutionary, tried to escape and was himself killed.

The People's Temple of Jim Jones invited Mr. Garry to speak about defense problems in the trial. "You know, the guy had all the attributes of being a good guy," Mr. Garry said remembering a warm reception.

In July 1977, New West magazine printed an article attacking Mr. Jones and his church. The pastor left town, resigning as chairman of the San Francisco Housing Authority, a post Mayor George Moscone had given him, and went to Jonestown.

People's Temple Becomes a Client

A few weeks later a group came to Mr. Garry's office with a check for \$10,000 and a request that he take over the group's legal problems. He accepted.

One of the first strange stories told to him was about John Victor Stoen because so much of the Temple's trouble seemed to involve custody of this small boy.

The boy's mother, Grace, had been a member of the Temple but had quit. Her husband, Timothy, a deputy district attorney here, had for a time been Mr. Jones's main legal adviser and the second most important figure in the Temple.

Timothy Stoen took John Victor Stoen to Jonestown in August 1976, stayed for a while, then returned to San Francisco. By the time Mr. Garry was hired, Timothy Stoen had dropped out of the Temple. The Stoens separated but worked together to try to get back the child. Mr. Jones fought them.

} Stoen

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- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times A-13
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

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Many months ago, Mr. Garry announced here that Mr. Jones was the boy's father. The People's Temple produced a notarized statement in which Timothy Stoen said Mr. Jones had fathered the child at his request, and that Mrs. Stoen had agreed. The reason, according to the statement, was that Mr. Stoen wanted to rear a child fathered by his pastor.

The Stoens replied that the document was false. They said it was one of a series of false, damaging statements that Mr. Jones required his intimate associates to make so he could blackmail them if they tried to leave.

In the autumn of 1977, a Guyanese court honored an American court's custody order favoring Mrs. Stoen and issued a writ ordering Mr. Jones to produce the child.

"He freaked out," Mr. Garry said of Mr. Jones. The lawyer said he was in Detroit when he was called and told that 300 or so people were clustered around the shortwave radio in Jonestown and were ready to commit suicide if authorities came to get the boy.

"I talked to Jones on a radio patch and he said 'the people have made that decision here,'" Mr. Garry said. He said, "Over one child he was going to destroy a whole movement."

Mr. Garry said, "I had Huey Newton and Angela Davis and some others call him that I knew would impress him, and got him to stall."

With the help of Mrs. Marceline Jones, wife of the pastor, Guyanese officials were reached and they recalled the writ.

The Boy Is Dead

Within a week or so, Mr. Garry said, the pastor told him in Jonestown, "We are so solid that if something happens to one of us, it is happening to all of us. This child cannot go back because it would be ruined."

Sitting in his office, Mr. Garry snorted: "Where's the kid now?" His body was found next to Mr. Jones's in the tangled pile of corpses at Jonestown.

Pressed to explain how the nature of Jonestown had escaped him, Mr. Garry said that until his visit there on Nov. 17 and 18 at the time of the tragedies, he had seen only two aspects of Mr. Jones that were inconsistent with his public image.

"I think I knew some of this kookie stuff about his sex life," Mr. Garry said. "He told me when I was there in October a year ago about how he had it with 14 women and two men in one day. This tied them closer to him, he said. He told it in front of a bunch of people at Jonestown."

"The other thing I knew about him that was screwy was that his faith healing was phony," Mr. Garry said. "But that didn't bother me because I think all that faith healing stuff is phony."

Another Lawyer Appe

Mr. Garry still rhapsodizes about the beauties of the settlement. He said the socialist in him was thrilled at people working together and sharing. There was the jungle. Crops. Quiet nights. Happiness. It looked that way to him.

He was determined, he said, to reveal these positive aspects to the public. Mr. Jones finally agreed in August that a writer could come to Jonestown. He picked Donald Freed of Los Angeles from a list provided by Mr. Garry.

Mr. Freed has said that Mr. Jones learned of Mr. Freed's association with Mark Lane's Citizens' Committee of Inquiry and offered to help pay part of the

costs of the James Earl Ray appeal if Mr. Lane would try to stop what the cult leader called the United States Government's harassment of Jonestown. Mr. Lane has said he was retained to press a Freedom of Information Act suit for records about the People's Temple and went to Jonestown in September.

When Mr. Garry found out about Mr. Lane's connection with the People's Temple, he started to extricate himself from the Temple's affairs. However, he says, he had just begun when, on Nov. 15, he received a message from Guyana that Mr. Jones wanted him to come help deal with the visit of Representative Leo J. Ryan and concerned relatives and reporters.

The Afternoon of the Attack

He flew to Dulles Airport outside Washington and "as I went through the electronic gate at Dulles to board the flight to Georgetown, there was Mark Lane. I nearly turned around and went home."

They flew in the same plane but stayed apart and were polite but cool throughout the visit until the afternoon of Nov. 18 when Mr. Ryan and the others left Jonestown for the Port Kaituma airstrip where they were attacked and some killed.

Unaware of that attack, the two lawyers strolled through Jonestown, assessing the effect of the Ryan visit and agreeing that it was beneficial.

Then Jim Jones joined them as a meeting of all residents was being convened. "He said to me 'Larry Layton, Jerry Parks and Joe Wilson are gone and I'm satisfied they've taken all the guns with them,'" Mr. Garry related. "I said, 'Jim, I didn't know you had any guns.'"

"He said, 'Whatever guns there are, one or two, they have taken them all with them and I'm sure they're using them for a purpose.'"

Mr. Garry said there was an exchange among himself, Mr. Lane and Mr. Jones out of which he came to believe that Mr. Jones's plan was for Larry Layton to pose as a defector and murder the plane's pilot in flight. But Mr. Layton got on the wrong plane and began to shoot a true defector,

which triggered the attack on the party at the airstrip, he said.

Mr. Jones told the lawyers that the temper of the crowd was bad and that the crowd might blame the lawyers for things that had gone wrong. Mr. Garry said this was completely contrary to the impression he had received from greetings by the commune's members, but he and Mr. Lane followed directions to go to a guest house.

A member of the commune sat with them until summoned to the pavilion where the members were congregating. The lawyers could see young men taking guns out of a building, and two of them came toward the lawyers with "their rifles at the ready."

"I think he intended to have us shot," Mr. Garry said. "But he sent some people who idolized me. Mark began to talk to them about how they shouldn't commit suicide, that there was another way out, but they said it was the only way. So he told them we would be around to write their story."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'I Can't Put Any Sense To It'

By Robert Bartlett

People's Temple lawyer Charles Garry, still visibly shaken, told a jammed San Francisco news conference yesterday he simply cannot explain last Saturday's orgy of shootings and mass suicides at the Temple's jungle outpost in Guyana.

Despite its tragic end, Garry insisted that the Temple's Jonestown settlement was a "noble and beautiful experiment" in revolutionary Christian socialism.

Before the group led by slain Rep. Leo Ryan (Dem-San Mateo) left Jonestown, Garry said he told Temple leader Jim Jones the visit was a public relations triumph.

Even Ryan had been won over during the visit and would have reported favorably about Jonestown, Garry said.

"He (Ryan) said he would recommend that all the charges against the Temple were unfounded and that it was a beautiful experiment," Garry said, adding that the congressman expressed that viewpoint even after being attacked by a knife-wielding member of the settlement.

The attack by Temple adherents on Ryan's party, in which the congressman and four others died, and the subsequent mass suicide of Jones, his wife, and 407 followers, is inexplicable, the attorney said.

"Those beautiful programs, destroyed in a matter of minutes," Garry said, shaking his head slowly. "I just can't put any sense to it."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 S.F.Chronicle
San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-23-78
Edition: Home

Title: RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jones' lawyer tells press: 'He lied to me'

By Ivan Sharpe

Charles Garry's voice broke only once: when he told how two young men he had known in San Francisco laughed and smiled as they hugged him goodby.

Moments later the two rifle-carrying followers of the Rev. Jim Jones ran off to die with more than 400 other Peoples Temple members in their Guyanese jungle retreat.

"They said there was nothing better than to die for revolutionary suicide as an expression of their protest against racism and fascism," said Garry, his eyes watering.

The long-time temple attorney, who accompanied the doomed Ryan party to Jonestown last weekend, held a press conference here yesterday. His account of the "horrible experience" was heard in silence by reporters.

But Garry, who had consistently claimed in the past that Jonestown was a socialist paradise and its leader devoted to non-violence and righting oppression, had difficulty explaining the murderous ambush of Congressman Leo Ryan's party and the mass suicide.

"It's apparent Jim Jones lied to me," he said. "I think he just lost his reason and became completely mad. He had become very paranoid this past year.

"It was the most sickening thing I have ever witnessed in my life," said Garry, still trembling from shock. Garry and fellow attorney Mark Lane hid out for 26 hours in the jungle surrounding the Jones commune after the mass suicide.

"I cannot condone it. And I cannot forget the 409 people who are dead for no reason whatsoever, or the 80 youngsters who had no choice in whether to live or die. I have not been able to sleep thinking about it.

"In a way," the attorney said, "I guess I'm responsible for the deaths of Leo Ryan and the others. If I had not insisted to Jones, by threatening to quit as his attorney, that he should permit the visit, this would not have happened."

Garry said he was especially puzzled because he regarded Ryan's visit as a success. He called it an "exposure of victory."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-23-78
Edition: Streets

Title:

RYMURS
Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

Even after Temple member Donald Sly tried to knife Ryan — an attack which Garry and Lane prevented — Garry claimed Ryan still said he would recommend no congressional investigation.

But the temple attorney said Jones told him later the members were upset and angry over the fact that at least 14 people had decided to leave the commune.

"Quite frankly, I didn't see anyone upset or angry. I didn't understand it at the time," said Garry. "But Jim was just freaked out by it. He couldn't handle it. He was very morose."

Garry was accompanied to the press conference by a handful of San Francisco temple members, who staunchly defended Jones' ideals while confessing bewilderment and shock at the tragedy in Jonestown.

"I'm proud to be a member of Peoples Temple and will continue to be a member," said Jean Brown, a member for seven years.

"While what happened in Guyana is a terrible tragedy ... neither in our minds does it cancel out 30 years of total and selfless dedication that Jones gave to people of all races and economic and social background."

Garry said he has proposed that assets of the temple be sold and divided among members and relatives. "The members here I spoke to said it was all right with them."

"In my opinion, the temple is destroyed. I have to be realistic," he said.



A shaken Charles Garry told of 'the most sickening thing I have ever witnessed'

Examiner



Associated Press

Charles Garry describes Jonestown events

and his doctor said he was "burning his brain" with drugs.

Also at the news conference, distraught members of the Temple here denied Jones practiced mass suicide with his followers or that a "hit list" of former members existed.

Former Temple members in Berkeley who claimed that such a "hit list" does exist were ordered yesterday to stop talking to the media until authorities continue investigating whether there is indeed such a list.

A police officer who answered the telephone at the former members' center last night told callers

that "at the request of the San Francisco District Attorney's office, all contact with the press has ended at this time."

The former temple members at the center had told authorities that assassination squads of from 15 to 200 people have been formed to carry out reprisals nationwide.

Onetime follower Neva Sly said the leader of the assassination teams was her husband, Don Sly, the man who reportedly put the knife to Ryan's throat.

"Don will carry it out," she said. "He studied assassination attempts for years."



Photo by Pete Breinig

Angry People's Temple members surrounded attorney Charles Garry (at the microphone) who called Jonestown a noble experiment

And the sudden outburst of violence, Garry continued, contradicted "30 years of dedication by Jim to non-violence."

Asked why he and lawyer Mark Lane who were with the group at Jonestown, did not leave with Congressman Ryan's party, Garry replied that the two attorneys were summoned back to the center of Jonestown after they had boarded a truck to go to the airstrip.

"We were told that a father who wanted to leave the settlement was trying to take his children with him," the attorney said.

The lawyers got off the truck, walked back to the center of the settlement, and insisted that the father could leave if he wished, but should let the courts decide the custody of the three children, Garry said.

The party drove off in two trucks toward the eventual ambush at the airstrip before the two lawyers could return to them, Garry said.

Garry said he learned only after he returned to this country from Guyana that Jones was gravely ill.

Dr. Carlton Goodlett, the San Fran-

cisco black leader who was the Temple founder's personal physician, told Garry only this week that Jones had a severe fungus infection which had settled in his lungs.

"He had a fever that sometimes was as high as 105 and 105.5 degrees," Garry said, and was using a great deal of medication.

"He was literally burning his brain," the attorney said. "I considered Mr. Jones . . . paranoid; a very ill, badly disturbed person . . . who had lost his reason."

Garry said that he had urged Jones repeatedly to allow visitors, including the press, to come to Jonestown, to see the settlement the People's Temple was building, "free of racism, sexism, elitism and ageism."

Garry said he arrived in Georgetown last Friday, shortly after Congressman Ryan's party got there, and radioed Jones at the settlement, 150 miles away.

"You have two options," Garry said, he told the People's Temple leader.

"You can tell the media and a congressman of the United States to go to hell — and I can't handle that," the lawyer recalled. "Or you can let them all in."

Jones reluctantly agreed to the visit, Garry said.

A dozen Temple adherents joined the lawyer at the news conference, their first public appearance since the fatal ambush and mass suicide in Guyana last Saturday.

They nodded emphatically when Garry repeatedly said there were no plans to for Temple members in this country to commit suicide, and that the lawyer had "no knowledge" of squads of survivors planning to massacre dissident former People's Temple members.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garry's Guyana view

San Francisco—People's Temple attorney Charles Garry asserted here yesterday that Congressman Leo Ryan would have filed a favorable report on the organization if he had not been gunned down by Temple members after leaving the jungle outpost of "mad" Jim Jones.

Appearing at a news conference with local members of the People's Temple, Garry contended that even after Ryan was attacked with a knife as he prepared to leave the Temple's Jonestown settlement, he continued to praise Jones' work.

"Congressman Ryan said that he had prejudged the Temple but that he had changed his mind," Garry said. "He said he would recommend that all the charges against the Temple were unfounded and that it was a beautiful experiment.

"He said the question of people leaving was a difficult one. But he told Jones that even if 400 people wanted to leave, it would still be a beautiful representation, almost like a dream."

Garry said "Jones was mad, in the way of the mythological saying that 'He who the gods want to destroy, they first make mad.' He was out of his mind."

Garry, who escaped from Jonestown with attorney Mark Lane, said Jones had been ill for more than a year and was taking a great deal of medication for a "jungle fungus" in his lungs

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

31 The Tribune

Oakland, Ca.

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or

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Submitting Office: SF

JONES' FAMILY COMMENT

People's Temple Lives On In Villa in Guyana's Capital

The following article was written by Joseph B. Treaster and is based on reporting by him and David Vidal.

Special to The New York Times

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 12— Except for the huge aluminum antenna sprouting from its roof, the pale yellow villa on the eastern edge of town looks no different from its neighbors.

But when the end came to Jonestown, the villa, the Georgetown headquarters of the People's Temple, became a capsule in which the cult of the Rev. Jim Jones lived on.

When 18 days of house arrest for the 46 men and women in the villa ended, visitors were able to obtain a glimpse of the life that loyalists in Jonestown had known, what they had hoped for and how they rationalized the results. Their beliefs apparently undiminished, the men and women continued to field questions guardedly, still, it seemed, trying to control their image.

But their manner betrayed the emotion of the devotee whose god is gone.

More than a dozen people remain in the villa, awaiting word from the police that they are no longer needed in the Jonestown investigations. Stephan Jones, the only natural son of the cult leader, paces the corridors like a lost man. "I don't have anything left," he said the other day. "It's hard to find a purpose."

Jones's Sons Still Leaders

During the house arrest, he continued to be one of the group's leaders, along with his two brothers, Timmy and Jimmy, who were adopted by Jim Jones. And so did Lee Ingram, the coach of the Jonestown basketball team, and Paula Adams, one of the pioneers of the commune.

Many in the villa had been among the cult's elite. Thirteen of them had been basketball players, in town to prepare for a tournament at the time of the mass deaths.

There, too, was Charles Beikman, a 43-year-old former marine, who had come in from Jonestown to get a set of false teeth. His son, Tom, was in town to have a broken arm treated. Several elderly people were also in Georgetown for medical reasons.

When the barricades came down, the leaders spoke gingerly with reporters. But none talked of trying to revive Jonestown.



Associated Press

Steven Jones

the villa, they cannot shake their admiration for the man who led them from California to the tropical frontier

"He just lost control," the young man says of his father. "He just lost control... mainly of himself. That was the problem. I can't totally condemn a man. I can condemn what he's done, but not his whole life."

Stephan says he feels guilty about the end that came to Jonestown. He says he is certain he could have stopped it. "When I dream, I'm always there in time to stop it," he says, his eyes glazing over. "And when I wake up..."

No one talks about trying to stop Sharon Amos, who took over the Georgetown operation when Mr. Jones decided that Paula Adams was "not aggressive enough." Miss Amos, they say, had the last radio conversation with Jonestown. Then she walked through the living room with a kitchen knife in her hand, beckoned to her children and Mr. Beikman, and disappearing into a bathroom.

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Continued 2nd page, Col. 1

Cult 'Did a Lot of Good'

"What it was can never be under the People's Temple," the tall, pensive Mr. Ingram said. "It was an organization that did a lot of good for a lot of people. While here, we attempted to feed and clothe and house the people of this nation" — something no other survivors have mentioned — "and that's not possible any longer."

Perhaps Jim Jones had talked about helping the people of Guyana. But the People's Temple Agricultural Project was not even self-sustaining.

The delusions of Jonestown are an important part of the story. Mr. Jones created a private world for his people. No one was supposed to have radios. They were to listen to what he piped in. No one challenged his word.

"Other than Dad," Stephan Jones recalled, "everybody was tolerant of people's beliefs and opinions. He didn't like to be questioned too much."

Even now, as Stephan and the others sit in the breeze-swept living room of

Continued 1st page Col. 2.

Some Heard Child Cry

The expansive, yellow-tiled bathroom is about 60 feet from the living room where several cultists were playing cards and listening to modern jazz. Some of the 50 people who were in the house say they heard a child cry out. Then there was another scream and some of them ran to the bathroom. Miss Amos and her three children lay sprawled on the floor, blood pumping from their throats.

They all agree that it does seem likely that if Mr. Jones had relayed a final message to Miss Amos he most certainly would have wanted everyone in the villa to join those in Jonestown in death. Yet, they all insist, Miss Amos — a woman disliked for her intense loyalty — said nothing to anyone.

The police say she could not kill her children alone and that is why she took Mr. Beikman along. He stands accused now. The prosecutor says that he helped her kill the children and then murdered her.

There is no remorse over Sharon Amos in the Georgetown villa. Mr. Ingram tried talking about her in veiled terms, then gave up. "I'm politely saying she was fanatical," he said. "Or maybe dogmatic would be better. She was a very hyper person, very emotional."

Criticism of communal life in Jonestown trips off stronger emotions. Mr. Ingram is still upset about the complaint of skimpy meals. "There was no other way to have the programs we had," he said, "for example the free medical program. One wouldn't be able to offer caviar and steak every night."

The first hint that the cult had not died with Mr. Jones came when 15 men in the villa — including much of the basketball team — were freed to leave the country but then were denied seats on a Pan American jet because the pilot said they were too dangerous to be allowed aboard without an armed escort.

That evening, in the bare, dimly lit bar of the Tower Hotel, the men clustered together moodily. The basketball players seemed shocked and hurt that an airline captain and other survivors were afraid of them.

"I feel like an outcast," Timmy Jones said to one reporter. "You have no idea how it feels to be unable to fly on an airliner like other people. You have to get some sympathy for us. People have to understand we're not killers. We lost loved ones out there, too."

The pretrial hearings have begun. A case is being presented against Mr. Beikman in the Amos deaths. Larry Layton, a 32-year-old X-ray technician, is listening to evidence in the murders of Representative Leo J. Ryan and four other Americans. Mr. Layton is accused of killing them at the Port Kaituma airstrip before the murders and suicides in Jonestown occurred.

Jones's Son Asserts He Argued Against 'Revolutionary Suicide'

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

Special to The New York Times

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 5 — Stephan Jones, the 19-year-old son of the Rev. Jim Jones, said today that he argued against "revolutionary suicide" at a Jonestown public meeting eight months ago, saying that those who died would be seen as fanatics rather than martyrs to socialism as his father had preached. But he said he was shouted down.

"They're not going to understand that we're building something, that we're socialists, that we believed in something," Mr. Jones said he had told the others at the meeting. "They're going to say there's no way 950 people are going to 'off' themselves unless they're crazy."

His words were drowned in a chorus of yells and boos, he said, as others rose in objection.

"No," they said, Mr. Jones continued, "We're going to show this is what we believed in." And this was what Dad put across."

The tall, dark-haired son of the cult leader said he was convinced he could have persuaded his father not to order the mass murders and suicides adding, "If I couldn't have I would have 'offed' him. I would have physically stopped him if I had to."

When the killings and suicides began at the Jonestown commune of the People's Temple, however, Mr. Jones was in Georgetown along with other members of the commune basketball team preparing for a local tournament. For years, Mr. Jones said, he and his father had been at odds and, in the final months, he felt he was in a struggle for influence in Jonestown with the older man.

House Arrest Is Ended

Mr. Jones and several other members of the People's Temple spoke this afternoon in the living room of the cult's headquarters here, only a few hours after government soldiers had taken down their

tents and barricades, ending 18 days of house arrest for the cult members.

As the soldiers were leaving, government lawyers were arguing in the Guyana Supreme Court that the cultists, originally a group of 46 survivors of the suicides and killings, had never been under house arrest, despite the fact that they had been unable to leave their cream-colored villa or receive visitors or telephone calls. The cultists were being "protected" the government contended.

For the first time since the mass deaths, the 15 cultists remaining in the headquarters said they believed they were free to come and go and planned to test their new status by going to a movie tonight. Late this afternoon, the contingent five policemen who remained on duty made no effort to stop two young women in the cult as they opened the villa's iron gate and walked off down the red clay road toward town.

Those in the villa said they had received no indication as to whether they were regarded as suspects or witnesses to the Jonestown events and said they had no idea when they might be permitted to leave the country.

This morning, American officials said, three male members of the cult who had been part of a group that escaped from Jonestown perhaps 12 hours before the murders and suicides took place were permitted to fly to Curacao aboard a Surinam Airways jet, where they were to make connections for New York.

They had been with the 15 other cultists, described as loyal to Jim Jones and possibly dangerous, who were turned back from a Pan American Airways flight on Sunday after the pilot said he would only take them to New York if armed American escorts were provided.

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Son Tells of Jones' Paranoia, Drug Use

GEORGETOWN, Guyana—The Rev. Jim Jones, who led more than 400 followers of his Peoples Temple religious sect to their deaths in a mass suicide and murder at their jungle commune, was egotistical, paranoid and probably dependent on drugs, his 19-year-old son, Stephan, told a press conference Tuesday.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/22/78
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Los Angeles

Jim Jones, his wife Marjorie and more than 400 of his followers died Saturday night at Jonestown, the agricultural settlement he founded four years ago. Earlier, members of the cult had ambushed a fact-finding mission led by Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) at a nearby airstrip, killing Ryan and four other Americans and wounding 10 others.

Painting a powerful portrait of the disintegration of a man he had once loved, Stephan Jones said, "Jones town was half Jim Jones' genius and the other half was his paranoia.

"He claimed he was afraid of nothing, which I know was bull. He was a very frightened man.

"He claimed he had no ego, but it was totally the opposite. He had one of the biggest egos I have ever seen in my life.

"My father said he was a dying man and he listed a number of illnesses, including heart troubles. He feared for his life so much, but I never dreamt he would do anything like this."

Jones was killed by a bullet but most of the victims, including women and children and babies, died from drinking Kool-Aid laced with cyanide.

Asked how history might see Jim Jones, his son replied, "I don't care. I can almost say I hate this man because he has destroyed everything I have lived for."

Stephan Jones said that a strong father-son conflict had developed, and that he had tried to ease his father out of the decision-making process at the settlement because he was afraid of where his father's increasing paranoia would lead them.

"My father has not been a well man. He took quite a bit of drugs for all his ailments. He was no longer himself and my mother, who was a nurse, felt he had become dependent on the drugs."

Stephan Jones was not at Jonestown the night of the mass deaths. He had been in Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, since Nov. 6, playing in a series of tournaments with the settlement's basketball team. About 40 members of the sect were in Georgetown at the time of the killing and all of them have been placed under protective custody by the Guyanese police.

The sect lawyer, Mark Lane, one of the few survivors of the mass killing to reach Georgetown so far, said Monday that the people died not in a mass suicide pact but in what he called a mass murder. Lane said that men armed with automatic weapons encircled the sect followers and that "it was either poison or a bullet."

Stephan Jones said he agreed with Lane. "There was no way it could have been suicide," he said. "They had to be forced."

He said about 900 people had been in the settlement at the time of the mass killings, leaving nearly 500 people still unaccounted for.

"If I were one of the survivors in the jungle I would be scared," he said. "I'm worried about them. I love these people. They were my brothers. I want to see them. I want to know who is living and who is dead."

Jones said he had not known automatic weapons were in the community. He had known only about a .22-caliber rifle he had used to kill pigs and a few shotguns.

He also said he had not known about the large amounts of cash in American currency police and troops reportedly found in the commune. It was reported that they found half a million dollars in \$100 bills.

"These reports have made me even more angry," the young Jones said. "The people were living a very rough life, and he (his father) could have done so much for the people with that kind of money."

Stephan Jones also spoke about his father's sexual relations with women in the community. "My mother had been hurt many times by it," he said.

"The only reason she carried on living was for me and my brothers and the community. The only reason I can imagine for her taking the cyanide was that she thought we were gone (dead)."

Jones said he thought that at one time his father had been a good man. "What he taught me is in my mind and in my body. I think he knew basically what was wrong and right.

"But I think he became obsessed with power. I think he came to a crossroads between socialism and fascism and just took one. He said it was the road to socialism but I see him as a fascist."

Stephan Jones was accompanied by other members of the sect who survived because they were in Georgetown Saturday night.

One of them, Paula Adams, 29, said she had been sent to work in Georgetown as punishment because she asked too many questions.

Miss Adams, who said she was a secretary in the commune, said that at one time she had been so trusted by Jones that she had taken part in talks commune officials had with Guyanese government representatives.

"But from about February of this year I began to see I was no longer trusted," she said. "I criticized too much. I asked too many questions. I thought there was too much paranoia. I felt there should be more freedom and that if anyone wanted to leave the community they should be free to go."

Miss Adams said she had spent four years in the community, adding that until she began to lose favor, her life in the community was "delightful."

Reports of dress rehearsals for a mass suicide at the community had been circulating in Guyana for months.

Deborah Layton, one former member of the cult who left, told a Georgetown court in June that there was a lot of talk about death in the community. "There arose a concept of mass suicide for socialism," she said.

Miss Layton said that in the previous few months Jones and the people around him had called an emergency meeting on an average of about once a week under the code name "white knight."

During the night, sirens would go and about 50 men in the sect, armed with automatic rifles, would cart people away, saying that enemies of the community, such as CIA mercenaries, were surrounding the settlement.

The people would be herded to the community center and told the situation was hopeless because of impending attacks and that the only way out was "to commit mass suicide for the glory of socialism," Miss Layton said.

She said people were lined up and told to drink a liquid that contained poison and warned that in 45 minutes they would all be dead.

When they did not die, Jones would tell them that the liquid had not contained poison this time and that he was just testing their loyalty. But—he always added—there would come a time when the liquid would be poisoned, she said.



ON LIFE WITH FATHER—Stephan Jones, son of the Rev. Jim Jones, speaks of cult leader at a news conference in Georgetown, Guyana. Left, Paula Adams, another sect member who survived.

Stephan Tells of Jones' Paranoia, Drug Use

Describes Cult Leader as Frightened Man With 'One of the Biggest Egos'

BY LEONARD GREENWOOD
Times Staff Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana—The Rev. Jim Jones, who led more than 400 followers of his Peoples Temple religious sect to their deaths in a mass suicide and murder at their jungle commune, was egotistical, paranoid and probably dependent on drugs, his 19-year-old son, Stephan, told a press conference Tuesday.

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"He claimed he was afraid of nothing, which I know was bull. He was a very frightened man.

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✓ Bodies of Rep. Leo J. Ryan and two newsmen are returned to California. Page 3.

✓ Guyana blocks U.S. efforts to send in more FBI agents. Page 22.

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Stephan Jones said that a strong father-son conflict had developed, and that he had tried to ease his father's

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Son Tells of Jones' Paranoia

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Miss Adams said she had spent four years in the community, adding that

until she began to lose favor, her life in the community was "delightful."

But when she was sent to Georgetown she was not allowed to take her 2½-year-old daughter. "My child was a hostage in my mind," she said.

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Son Depicts Leader of Cult As a Fanatic and a Paranoid

By JON NORDHEIMER

Special to The New York Times

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 21 — Jim Jones, the cult leader who died along with 466 of his American followers in a mass suicide rite in the Guyanese jungle, was described by his surviving son today as a fanatic in ill health who had turned paranoid in recent years.

"I can almost say I hate this man because he has destroyed everything I've worked for," said Stephan Jones, 19

A former colleague of the cult leader recalls an "intelligent, eager" Jim Jones of the 1950's who lived simply and helped the needy. Page A10.

years old, who has spent his entire life within the cult called People's Temple.

The young man's mother and half-brothers all perished in the ritual, which took place after several cult members had killed Representative Leo J. Ryan and four other Americans. The son said he had escaped, being caught up in the suicide because he had traveled to Georgetown with the commune's basketball team for games in the Guyanese capital.

At a news conference he said the commune members had been drilled by his father in drinking what he said was a deadly poison, but proved harmless after they had swallowed it.

"I never took them seriously," the son said about these practice sessions, adding that he could not bring himself to believe that nearly half of the members had voluntarily ended their lives.

"There was no way it could be suicide," he said at one point in a 45-minute interview. "They had to be forced."

Yet, when he struggled to come up with a theory to explain the mass sui-



Associated Press

Stephan Jones, son of cult leader Jim Jones, in Georgetown, Guyana.

cide, he speculated it might have been an act of "blind faith."

"I would never say there was any kind of brainwashing," he said in response to one question. He agreed that the commune members might have swallowed the poisonous drink without being convinced that it was genuine.

In the end he came back to the explanation deemed most reasonable here — that his father had convinced his followers that the slaying of the visitors at Port Kaituma airstrip meant the commune would be destroyed.

The younger Mr. Jones indicated that there had been growing dissension with his father's leadership, which he characterized as being mostly "bravado and show," attributable to failing health and dependence on drugs. Jim Jones said he had a heart condition and various ailments, ac-

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ording to the son, and had become dependent on drugs prescribed by a commune physician.

Father Termed a Frightened Man

"He claimed he was afraid of nothing, which I know was bull," the son said, his face tightening. "My father was a very frightened man. He claimed he didn't have an ego, and the opposite was true. He had one of the biggest egos I ever saw in my life."

The commune became a reflection of his father's frightened visions, the son continued, adding, "Half of Jonestown was Jim Jones's genius and the other half was his paranoia."

He described the commune in terms of a split personality. On one hand, he said, "so many beautiful things" were being produced by hard work. On the other, his father and his inner circle "overreacted" to wild fantasies of oppressive enemies on the outside.

The son conceded that some ugly things had happened at Jonestown. It was possible, he said, that children were disciplined by tying a rope around their bodies and throwing them into a deep well. He also thought possible that unruly teenagers or runaways had been placed in "intensive care" and treated with drugs. But he said he knew nothing of locking children in a packing crate for long periods of time to discipline them or of rumors that the commune had created an assassination squad from among the younger men.

Stephan Jones is being detained with 45 other commune members at the cult's Georgetown headquarters, where four others — two young women and two children — had their throats slit on Saturday night.

Another cult member at the news conference, Paula Adams, 29 years old, of Lucaya, Calif., said she had fallen out of favor last winter after four years in the commune and had been ordered transferred to the Georgetown office. "I had questioned too many things," she said. "I was not trusted."

When she moved to Georgetown she was not permitted to take her 2-year-old child with her. "Loved ones were always left in the interior when a cult member was sent to Georgetown," she said, because Mr. Jones was thus assured that those absent would return.

Children Were Kept as Hostages

"Were the children hostages?" she was asked.

"Yes," she said in a low voice.

"And where is your baby now?" a reporter asked.

Her voice faltered. Her lips moved, but no sound came out. Her body shook and her face was frozen in horror. "I don't know," she said at last, her voice breaking on the last word. "I don't know."

At the Jonestown settlement, 130 miles away in the northwest, the bodies of the mass suicides, including 63 children, remained on the dusty ground in the central square.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'I Can Almost Say I Hate This Man' — Jones' Son

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — Jim Jones, the cult leader who died along with 408 of his American followers in a mass suicide rite in the Guyanese jungle, was described by his surviving son yesterday as a fanatic in ill health who had turned paranoid in recent years.

"I can almost say I hate this man because he has destroyed everything I've worked for," said Stephan Jones, 19, who has spent his entire life within the cult called People's Temple.

The young man's mother and half brothers all perished in the ritual, which took place after several cult members had killed Rep. Leo J. Ryan and four other Americans. The son said he had escaped being caught up in the suicide because he had traveled to Georgetown with the commune's basketball team for games in the Guyanese capital.

(The 6-foot-4 Stephen, who came here from Jonestown three weeks ago as coach of the camp's basketball team, said his major concern now is the well-being of the survivors, according to reports, including 500 or so camp residents who fled into the jungle during the mass suicide.

"The utmost in all our minds is the safety of those unaccounted for and the safety of the people here," he said. "I want to do all I can to see everybody gets a chance to find someplace to settle down and start over again, if that is at all possible."

At a news conference he said the commune members had been drilled by his father in drinking what he said was a deadly poison, but proved harmless after they had swallowed it.

"I never took them seriously," the son said about these practice sessions, adding that he could not bring himself to believe that nearly half of the members had voluntarily ended their lives.

"There was no way it could be suicide," he said. "They had to be forced."

Yet, when he struggled to come up with a theory to explain the mass suicide, he speculated it might have been an act of "blind faith."

"I would never say there was any kind of brainwashing," he said. He agreed that the commune members might have swallowed the poisonous drink without being convinced that it was genuine.

In the end he came back to the explanation deemed most reasonable here — that his father had convinced his followers that the slaying of the visitors at Port Kaituma airstrip meant the commune would be destroyed.

The younger Jones indicated that there had been growing dissension with his father's leadership, which he characterized as being mostly "bravado and show" attributable to failing health and dependence on drugs. Jim Jones said he had a heart condition and various ailments, according to the son, and had become dependent on drugs prescribed by a commune physician.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-6 HERALD EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/22/78
Edition: Wednesday Latest

Title: RYMUR

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:
Los Angeles

"He claimed he was afraid of nothing, which I know was bull," the son said, his face tightening. "My father was a very frightened man. He claimed he didn't have an ego, and the opposite was true. He had one of the biggest egos I ever saw in my life."

The commune became a reflection of his father's frightened visions, the son continued, adding. "Half of Jonestown was Jim Jones' genius and the other half was his paranoia."

He described the commune in terms of a split personality. On one hand, he said, "so many beautiful things" were being produced by hard work. On the other, his father and his inner circle "overreacted" to wild fantasies of oppressive enemies on the outside.

The son conceded that some ugly things had happened at Jonestown. It was possible, he said, that children were disciplined by tying a rope around their bodies and throwing them into a deep well. He also thought it was possible that unruly teen-agers or runaways had been placed in "intensive care" and treated with drugs. But he said he knew nothing of locking children in a packing crate for long periods of time to discipline them or of rumors that the commune had created an assassination squad from among the younger men.

Stephen Jones is being detained with 45 other commune members at the cult's Georgetown headquarters, where four others — two young women and two children — had their throats slit on Saturday night.

Another cult member at the news conference, Paula Adams, 29, of Lucaya, Calif., said she had fallen out of favor last winter after four years in the commune and had been ordered transferred to the Georgetown office. "I had questioned too many things," she said. "I was not trusted."

When she moved to Georgetown she was not permitted to take her 2-year-old child with her. "Loved ones were always left in the interior when a cult member was sent to Georgetown," she said, because Jones was thus assured that those absent would return.

"Were the children hostages?" she was asked.

"Yes," she said in a low voice.

"And where is your baby now?" a reporter asked.

Her voice failed her. Her lips moved, but no sound came out. Her body shook and her face was frozen in horror. "I don't know," she said at last, her voice breaking on the last word. "I don't know."

At the Jonestown settlement, 130 miles away in the northwest, the bodies of the mass suicides, including 83 children, remained on the dusty ground in the central square.



Leader's son, Stephen Jones, middle, with Temple members, left, Deborah Touchette, Paula Adams, Lee Ingram. AP photo

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jones Was Paranoid, His Son Declares

Georgetown, Guyana

The Rev. Jim Jones, who led more than 400 followers of his People's Temple religious sect to their deaths in a mass suicide at their jungle commune, was egotistical, paranoid and probably dependent on drugs, his son, Stephan, 19, told a news conference here yesterday.

Jones, his wife, Marcy, one of his mistresses, Maria Katsaris, and more than 400 of his followers died Saturday night at Jonestown, the agricultural settlement he founded four years ago.

Jones was killed by a bullet but most of the victims, including women and children and babies, died from a cyanide and Kool-Aid potion they drank.

Asked how history might see

Jones, his son replied: "I don't care. I can almost say I hate this man because he has destroyed everything I have lived for."

Painting a powerful portrait of the disintegration of a man he had once loved, Stephan Jones said: "Jonestown was half Jim Jones' genius and the other half was his paranoia.

"He claimed he was afraid of nothing, which I know was bull. He was a very frightened man.

"He claimed he had no ego, but it was totally the opposite. He had one of the biggest egos I have ever seen in my life.

"My father said he was a dying man and he listed a number of illnesses, including heart troubles. He feared for his life so much but I never dreamt he would do anything like this."

Stephan Jones said that a strong father-son conflict had grown between him and his father.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 S.F. Chronicle
San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-22-78
Edition: Home

Title: RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250

Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

The younger Jones said he had tried to ease his father out of the decision-making process in the community because he was afraid of where his father's increasing paranoia would lead them.

"My father has not been a well man. He took quite a bit of drugs for all his ailments. He was no longer himself, and my mother, who was a nurse, felt he had become dependent on the drugs."

Stephan Jones was not at Jonestown the night of the mass killings. He had been in Georgetown, the capital of Guyana, since November 6, playing in a series of tournaments with the settlement basketball team.

About 40 members of the sect were in Georgetown at the time of the mass killing. All of them are under protective custody that they sought from the Guyanese police.

The sect's lawyer, Mark Lane, who is one of the few survivors of the mass killing to reach Georgetown so far, said Monday that the people died not in a mass suicide pact but in a mass murder. Lane said men armed with automatic weapons had encircled the sect followers and "it was either poison or a bullet."

Stephen Jones said he agreed with Lane. "There was no way it could have been suicide," he said. "They had to be forced."

He said there had been about 900 people in the commune at the time of the mass killings. This left nearly 500 people unaccounted for.

"If I were one of the survivors in the jungle I would be scared," he said. "I'm worried about them. I love these people. They were my brothers. I want to see them. I want to know who is living and who is dead."

Stephan Jones said he had not known there were automatic weapons in the community. He knew only about a few shotguns and a .22-caliber rifle he used to kill pigs, he said.

He said he knew nothing about large amounts of cash in American currency notes in the commune. Policemen and troops who went into the remote settlement said they found half a million dollars in \$100 bills.

"These reports have made me even more angry," said the young Jones. "The people were living a very rough life, and he (his father) could have done so much for the people with that kind of money."

Stephan Jones also spoke about his father's amorous relations with other women in the community. "My mother had been hurt many times by it," he said. "The only reason she carried on living was for me and my brothers and the community. The only reason I can imagine for her taking the cyanide was that she thought we were gone (dead)."

Jones said he thought that at one time his father had been a good man. "What he taught me is in my mind and in my body. I think he knew basically what was wrong and right."

"But I think he became obsessed with power. I think he came to a crossroads between socialism and fascism and just took one. He said it was the road to socialism, but I see him as a fascist."

Los Angeles Times



STEPHAN JONES
"I see him as a fascist"

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Serv. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Fin. & Pers. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____

JONES' SON ACCUSES FATHER OF 'DESTROYING EVERYTHING'

By Jeremiah O'Leary
Washington Star Staff Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana — The son of the Rev. Jim Jones said today he believes his father, leader of the fanatic People's Temple movement, probably gave the order for 405 members of the Jonestown commune to commit suicide by poison.

Stevan Jones, 19, told reporters here, "I have to believe my father was capable of giving the order. I can almost say I hate this man because he has destroyed everything I have stood for.

"We of the People's Temple who were assigned to Georgetown away

from the colony knew something was wrong there. I now see him as a fascist because he became one."

A survivor of the mass suicide, meanwhile, said the camp doctor and his two nurses brewed the deadly purple drink of cyanide and Kool-Aid in a large stainless steel vat and then administered it to the babies first.

Dr. Lawrence Schact, 30, of Houston, and his two nurses squirted the fruity-flavored potion into the mouths of squirming babies before ladling it into paper cups for hundreds of adult members of Jones' isolated jungle colony, said Odell Rhodes, a 36-year-old teacher.

MEMBERS OF THE 46-person People's Temple contingent here said they did not know if the victims drank the poison punch because they thought it was a test drill, or on orders from Jones or because some of Jones' followers forced them to commit suicide at gunpoint.

Stevan Jones acknowledged his father had been taking narcotics for the past four weeks.

"He took a lot of drugs. We knew what was happening up there, but I never dreamed this could happen. I feel a lot of guilt because I believe I

See DEATHS, A-4

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News A-1
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 11-21-78

DEATHS: Son Accuses Cult's Leader of 'Destroying Everything'

Continued From A-1
could have talked my father out of this," he said.

Stevan Jones said he had reached the decision his father was not capable of running the project any more, especially when his mother — who was found dead with the Jones and the others — said the leader had developed a dependency on drugs.

"But I had no premonition of what was going to happen or I would have gone there to try to prevent it. I think I could have gotten some sense into him. I would have had to denounce him but I think I could have convinced him."

A MEMBER OF the colony who was not there Saturday when Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., and four others were killed by the cultists, told reporters here today her 2½-year-old baby was held hostage at the remote location so that she could not break her connection with Jones and the rest of the group.

Paula Adams, a slight blonde woman tearfully described how she was transferred from the colony to Georgetown because "I knew I wasn't trusted and because I questioned things."

"There was always too much overreacting by Jones and his inner circle," she said, "so I was assigned to Georgetown and I couldn't leave because my child was still in the interior. My child was a hostage in my mind. I believed in Jonestown, but not in Jim Jones. Others were in the same situation."

The woman said she did not know whether the baby was given a lethal

dose of Kool-Aid and cyanide or whether some of the missing colonists may have rescued the child.

MARK LANE, the late cult leader's lawyer, said he feels the shootings at the Port Kaituma airstrip on Saturday precipitated the mass poisoning of the 405 members of the commune.

Lane said Jones put him under armed guard at the colony and replied, when Lane asked how he could get out of there, "You can use our radio to call a plane after we are all dead."

Lane said he was sure he and another lawyer, Charles Garry, were going to be killed, too, especially when some of Jones' men approached him armed with automatic rifles.

He said that two young men said to him, "Mark, you are going to die. We'll all die. It's the struggle against fascism."

Rhodes, the survivor who told of the administration of the poison drinks to the children, said he escaped when Schact, the camp doctor, asked for a stethoscope and he volunteered to get it. Instead of returning, he fled into the jungle, he said.

Rhodes said he saw mothers give the poison to their children before taking it themselves.

Rhodes said the ritual began quietly enough with cult members stepping forward willingly to drink the deadly mixture. But others tried to flee and were turned back by armed guards who ringed the central pavilion where the rite was taking place.

"It just got all out of order," he re-

ported. "Babies were screaming, children were screaming, and there was mass confusion."

THE U.S. DEFENSE Department was flying about 200 troops to Guyana to get the bodies of the dead.

The troops included 29 identification experts. They were bringing helicopters to facilitate the transport of the bodies, and the Guyanese government waived a law requiring autopsies in homicide cases so that transfer of the bodies to the United States would not be delayed.

The first unit of the Guyana Defense Force that came on the jungle clearing earlier found sprawled before them in nearly military rows the bodies of the more than 400 men, women and children.

Near an altar was the body of Jones, leader of the fanatic religious commune. Jones was on his back, dressed in a dashiki shirt and black slacks, a bullet hole in his head.

Many of the communicants were locked in a contortion of farewell. One young couple was face down side by side with a small baby lying dead between them. Bodies were bloated.

There was a large vat from which the victims took the poison mixture of cyanide and drank it. Doctors said they probably died within five minutes.

AUTHORITIES counted the bodies of 163 women, 138 men and 82 children. More were found later. A handful of cult members who managed to escape found their way to civilization by last night.

A large hand-painted sign dominated one pile of bodies. It said,

"Those who do not remember history are doomed to repeat it."

Although officials are not certain when the mass suicide took place, the condition of the corpses, in heaps and rows at the primitive colony, suggested that they died the same day as Rep. Leo J. Ryan, D-Calif., and his party at a nearby airstrip.

Jonestown got its name from the 48-year-old self-styled bishop who preached a strange religion of socialism, suicide pacts and racial integration. The father of one cult member said Jones used sex much in the manner of mass killer Charles Manson to control followers. Jones and Manson did their recruiting in California.

There was no authoritative information about the fate of the other members of the Peoples Temple cult. Some authorities believe that the estimated several hundred followers of Jones whose bodies were not found at Jonestown may have fled into tropical rain forest.

GUYANESE TROOPS captured two men identified as Mike Trobes and Tim Carter, who are alleged to have done most of the shooting Saturday that brought death to Ryan, three newsmen and a young woman who wanted to escape the colony.

Lane, one of the last outsiders to see what occurred at Jonestown, said he heard gunshots while in hiding and Jones' voice, amplified by loudspeaker, shouting, "mother, mother, mother." He said he heard more gunshots, then there was silence.

Lane, who accompanied Ryan to the South American country, said Jones had become paranoid as reports increased in the press about

cult members being mistreated. He said Ryan's trip aggravated that paranoia and led the cult leader to tell his followers that the solution to their problems was suicide and that there was beauty in death.

The shooting of the congressman and his party occurred after Ryan had gone to Jonestown with the blessing of the State Department and the collaboration of the Guyanese government on what was called a fact-finding mission.

Ryan attempted to take about a dozen members of the colony with him who had pleaded to be removed from the colony established in the remote northwest of Guyana four years ago by Jones.

When Ryan's group and the defecting colonists, along with some of their concerned relatives, reached the dirt airstrip at Port Kaituma, some of Jones' followers appeared and opened fire.

CONVERSATIONS with Lane and four members of People's Temple today disclosed new, bizarre details about the monolithic rule and almost incomprehensible paranoia that gripped the commune.

Lane said the residents of the farming colony used drugs and had often tested which foods were best for concealing the presence of chemical substances.

He said that after many tests, the inhabitants of Jonestown had discovered that grilled cheese sandwiches were the best medium for concealing drugs and poisons.

"The day I was there, the menu was grilled cheese sandwiches," Lane said ironically.

Stevan Jones, a handsome, mustached youth with piercing green eyes, told reporters:

"All of us are shocked and we can't understand this. I've lived to better people's lives, not to destroy them. Now we are concerned about the safety of those who are still missing. I want to see that we have a place to settle down and start over again."

JONES' SON CLAIMED that no one was ever physically prevented from leaving the colony, but there was a certain atmosphere to inhibit defections.

For example, he said that he did not doubt that all mail in and out of Jonestown was censored. He also said he did not know who had control of the passports of the colonists.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jones' son: shock, grief and disbelief

By Jim Willse
Examiner City Editor

GEORGETOWN, Guyana -- "It was just talk. I thought it was nothing but talk."

Tim Jones, 19-year-old adopted son of the Rev. Jim Jones, squinted and looked past his armed guard.

"I mean we were nonviolent. My father brought us up that way," he said.

Young Jones, along with 18-year-old John Cobb, was being taken from Georgetown to the remains of the Peoples Temple mission to aid in the identification of the dead.

Since the slaughter Saturday night, young Jones, Cobb and the 30-odd residents of the Peoples Temple building here have been questioned by police and guarded by soldiers.

Young Jones said he was shocked by the news from the mission. He said that among the apparent victims were his wife and 9-month-old adopted baby.

"We know less than you do," he said in an interview with The Examiner. "We just sit by the radio. We hate to listen, but you have to, for that one sentence that they've found another person."

Earlier in the day, other residents of the house had held a police-approved news conference to disavow the violence at the mission. Tim Jones said he shared that feeling.

"If it happened the way we hear, and I guess it did, then I publicly denounce my father in his grave," he said.

Was his father capable of leading such mass suicide?

"I don't know," young Jones responded. "He was a dominant figure, I guess, but I always saw him as compassionate."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-22-78

Edition: Final

Title: RYMURS

Character: SF 89-250
or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: SF

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jones' son's bizarre theory

United Press

Georgetown, Guyana—Stephan Jones, 19, said yesterday his father, the Rev. Jim Jones, was ill, paranoid and drugged when he ordered the mass suicide by cyanide of more than 400 of his American followers in their isolated jungle commune.

The California-based religious cult, the People's Temple, "is finished," the younger Jones said.

Stephan Jones, at a police-conducted news conference, said his father was sick and his action had destroyed the cult, in which young Jones believed.

"I hated him. He became a Fascist ... He destroyed everything we lived and worked for," Jones said.

"He was not well. He was paranoid and he had been taking drugs—I don't know what kind—quite a bit lately. He was not as sensible as he used to be." Jones said his father believed he had heart disease and imbalanced sugar content in the blood.

Jones said, "The People's Temple is finished. I see no way it can go on. My only concern is to find the missing and help them start a new life elsewhere. We are deeply grieved and we apologize to the very loving people of Guyana for this blight on the country. There is no way we can apologize enough."

Sect leader Jones was found shot at the open air temple of the commune, one bullet through his head. His wife, Marceline, and two sons by other women were also dead.

Stephan Jones escaped the deaths ritual because he was in Georgetown at the time playing

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 The Tribune

Oakland, Ca.

Date: 11-22-78
Edition: Sunrise

Title:

RYMURS

Character:

or SF 89-250

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: SF

*Rhodes interview
re plan to assassinate
Byan*

basketball. He said 46 other members of the sect were under house arrest at the People's Temple administrative office in Georgetown. None had been at the jungle commune at the time.

Jones contended his father tricked the cultists into believing the ritual was a suicide "drill" like others held in the past. He did not indicate how the trickery could have been sustained as people began dying.

He said, "There is no way we can claim the money" in reference to the \$1 million in gold and currency found at the commune. He said he had heard there was \$3 million at the commune. Survivors told police that fanatics who did not commit suicide may have fled with some of the money.

One version of Jones's decision to kill Ryan's investigating party was outlined by a survivor.

The San Francisco Examiner said in a dispatch from Guyana yesterday Jones ordered the mass murder-suicide of his followers upon learning that his plot to kill the congressional delegation had failed.

Survivor Odell Rhodes, 36, said Jones told his followers an assassin had been planted among several Temple members leaving the settlement Saturday with Ryan and his party.

In an earlier dispatch, the San Francisco Chronicle identified the assassin as cult member Larry Layton, later reported arrested.

Odell said the gunman was to board the plane taking Ryan, his staff and a group of newsmen from Port Kaituma to Georgetown. Once airborne, the killer was to have shot the pilot and caused the plane to crash, killing all aboard.

The plot didn't work because the killer boarded the wrong plane. Upon learning the original plan was not working, he began firing inside the cabin. More cult gunners drove onto the airstrip from out of the jungle in a truck and trailer and opened fire. Ryan, three newsmen and a woman member of the group were killed.

Most of the group survived, including two San Francisco reporters who gave eyewitness accounts of the airstrip attack.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Jones' mental illness led to mass deaths, says son

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (UPI) — Steven Jones, 19, said Tuesday his father, the Rev. Jim Jones, was ill, paranoid and drugged when he ordered the mass suicide by cyanide of more than 400 of his American followers in their isolated jungle commune.

The California-based religious cult, the Peoples Temple, "is finished," the younger Jones said.

U.S. Air Force helicopters flew to Port Kaituma 150 miles west of here to begin disposal of the 409 victims — most of whom died by drinking cyanidelaced Kool-Aid — lying bloated under tropical sun. Officials said they may have to be buried on the spot.

U.S. Army grave registration experts were collaborating in the grim identification task, helped by surviving members of the cult.

Guyana troops and police searched for hundreds of survivors who fled the death scene into swampy jungle and piranha-infested rivers

when cult guards apparently began shooting commune members who refused the plastic cups of poison.

Ten Air Force C-141 jet transports loaded with medical and sanitary gear were dispatched from Fort Bragg, N.C., with doctors and paramedics to treat survivors and help in the clean-up.

The Pentagon said that 100 U.S. military personnel have arrived in Guyana with another 225 due to arrive shortly along with four Medevac and three "Jolly Green Giant" rescue helicopters to aid in the search for Americans still missing after they fled into the jungle.

A Pentagon spokesman said that the helicopters were equipped with loudspeakers to broadcast instructions to survivors and would aid Guyanese troops in the search.

A State Department official in Washington (See TEMPLE, Page 18)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1 & 18

San Juan Star

San Juan,

Puerto Rico

Date: 11/22/78
Edition: AM

JONES' Mental
Title: Illness Led to
Mass Deaths,
Says Son

Character:
or
Classification: 89-123
Submitting Office:
San Juan

said "we are actively considering local interment" because of decomposition problems. But the State Department later said that Guyana had requested the United States to remove all the bodies.

The officials said they were proceeding with arrangements to fly out the remains while efforts continue to identify the bodies.

A flag-draped coffin bearing the body of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., whose murder and that of four other Americans touched off the mass deaths, was flown back to San Francisco.

Steven Jones, at a police-conducted news conference, said his father was sick and his action had destroyed the cult, in which young Jones believed.

"I hated him. He became a Fascist ... He destroyed everything we lived and worked for," Jones said.

"He was not well. He was paranoiac and he had been taking drugs — I don't know what kind — quite a bit lately. He was not as sensible as he used to be." Jones said his father believed he had heart disease and imbalanced sugar content in the blood.

Jones said, "The Peoples Temple is finished. I see no way it can go on. My only concern is to find the missing and help them start a new life elsewhere. We are deeply grieved and we apologize to the very loving people of Guyana for this blight on the country. There is no way we can apologize enough."

There was doubt as to the number of survivors. Original reports said the commune totaled some 1,100 persons but officials reported finding only 800 passports. Guyana officials said there were seven survivors but the State Department reported 31 persons had turned up. The several hundred others were presumed lost or fugitive in the bush or dead.

Sect leader Jones was found shot at the open air temple of the commune, one bullet through his head. His wife, Marceline, and two sons by other women were also dead.

Steven Jones escaped the deaths ritual because he was in Georgetown at the time playing basketball. He said 46 other members of the sect were under house arrest at the Peoples Temple administrative office in Georgetown. None had been at the jungle commune at the time.

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into believing the ritual was a suicide "drill" like others held in the past. He did not indicate how the trickery could have been sustained as people began dying.

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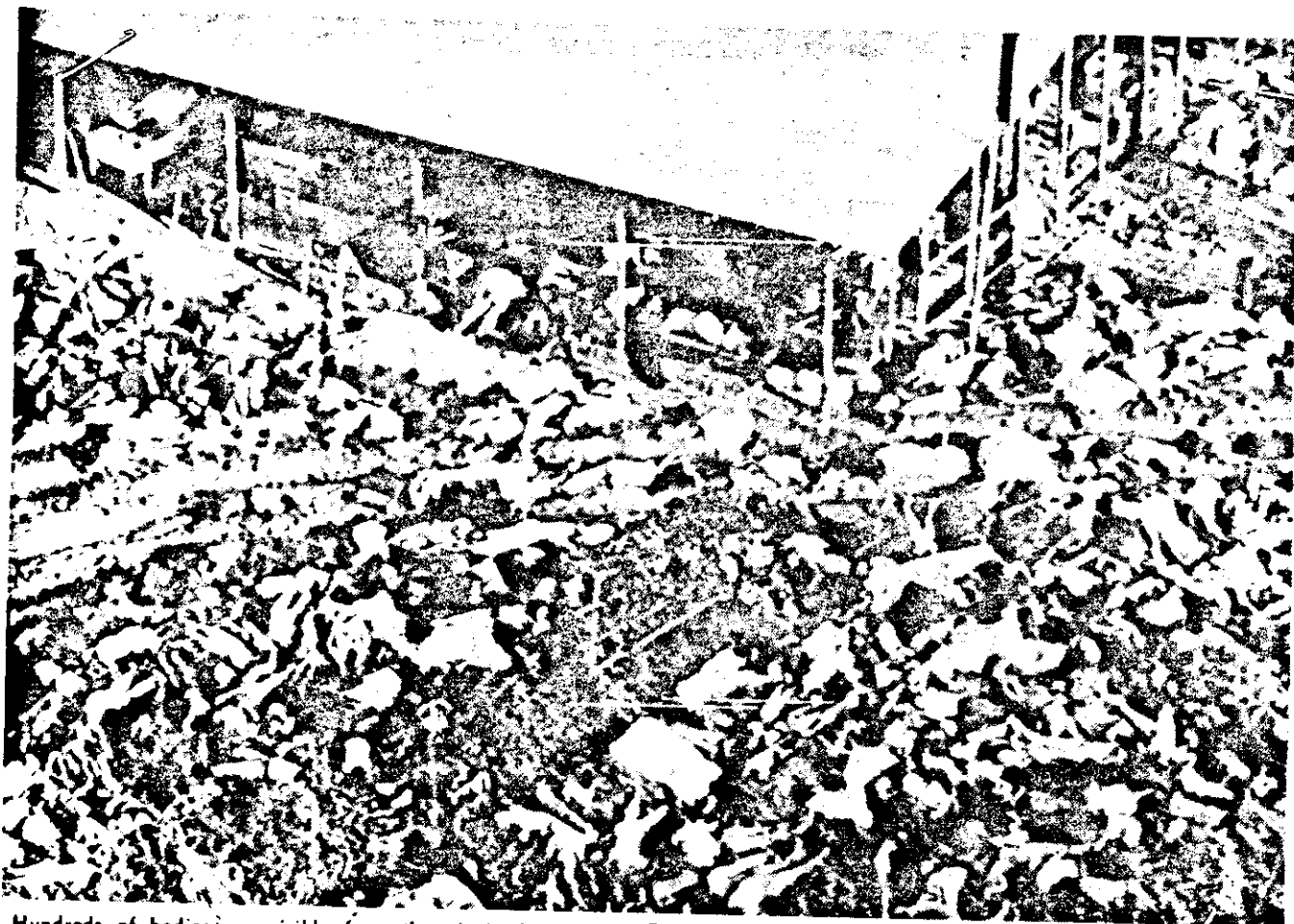
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Hundreds of bodies are visible from the air in Jonestown, Guyana where Jim Jones had established the People's Temple. (UPI photo)

LARRY LAYTON

Assoc. Dir. _____

Adm. _____

Inv. _____

Off. _____

Rm. _____

Sec'y _____

Hearing Set in Rep. Ryan Slaying

Suspect Will Appear in Guyana Court Tuesday

BY DAVID F. BELNAP
Times Staff Writer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana—Preliminary hearing for Larry Layton, 32, the Peoples Temple cultist charged with the murder of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) and four other persons, will begin in magistrate's court here Tuesday, it was decided Friday.

Layton, formerly of the San Francisco area, is accused in the slaughter by gunfire of Ryan, three newsmen and a woman trying to flee from Jonestown, the Peoples Temple farming commune in the midst of the jungles of northwestern Guyana.

He is also accused of the attempted murder of three other persons who were badly wounded by gunfire at Port Kaituma airport, about seven miles from Jonestown.

The shootings occurred Nov. 18 while Ryan and his party were attempting to board airplanes to bring them back to Georgetown, the Guyanese capital, after visiting Jonestown. Soon afterward, cult leader, the Rev. Jim Jones, and more than 900 of his followers died in a mass suicide-murder at Jonestown.

Friday's move advanced the date of Layton's preliminary hearing by more than a month and changed its scheduled location. The hearing originally was slated for Jan. 15 in the court at Matthews Ridge near the Venezuelan frontier which ordinarily would have jurisdiction over the Jonestown and Port Kaituma area.

Senior State Counsel Nandram Kisson applied for the change before Chief Magistrate Owen Fung-kee-Fung. The motion was granted when no objection was raised by senior defense counsel Rex McKay.

A local newspaper reported that the hearing was brought forward so that if Layton is committed for trial, it could take place at the January session of the high court, which corresponds to the California Superior Court.

The administration of justice here, like that in the United States, has its

roots in English common law, and a preliminary inquiry, as it is called locally, serves the same function that it does in California. The magistrate decides whether the accused should be bound over for trial by jury.

Sessions are scheduled to resume today in the preliminary hearing of Charles E. Beikman, 43 of Indianapolis, who is accused of murder in the knife-slayings of Sharon Amos and her three children at the Peoples Temple Georgetown headquarters. The throats of Mrs. Amos and her children were slashed on Nov. 18, not long after the ritualistic deaths in Jonestown.

Meanwhile, Guyanese authorities made public Friday documents showing that the Peoples Temple had promised to invest \$1.9 million in development of the Jonestown com-

Projected net farm income totaled \$15,000 a month for the commune.

munne during the first phase of its operation, which ended March 1, 1976.

The documents included the basic lease agreement, dated Feb. 25, 1976, giving the Peoples Temple possession of 3,852 acres of jungle land for 25 years from April 10, 1974, the date on which temple agents first formally moved into the jungle region.

The lease was made for "mixed farming purposes" and rent for the first five years was fixed at a yearly 25 Guyanese cents (10 American cents) per acre for each of the 3,000 acres judged to be suitable for cultivation, pasture or wood cutting.

Rent for subsequent five-year periods was to be fixed by Guyana's president, Raymond Arthur Chung, who signed the lease for the government.

A document submitted by temple leaders in early 1975 in support of their formal lease application said the pledged first-phase money either had

already been spent or would be spent for land development, construction, equipment, fruit trees, farm animals, household and medical expenses and transportation from the United States.

The latter item was listed at \$123,200.

The prospectus also showed projected net farm income from sale of truck garden and sawmill products totaling \$15,000 per month.

The lease was signed for the Peoples Temple by Paula Adams, 29, one of Jones' chief lieutenants until she had a disagreement with him in February this year.

Ms. Adams is one of the surviving temple cultists who was in Georgetown when the mass suicide murder took place. She is one of about 40 cultists still here, presumably because they are expected to be called to testify at trials growing out of the tragedy.

At a press conference Friday, Dep. Prime Minister Ptolemy A. Reid denied reports that Jones and his followers had taken part in local politics or voted in local elections.

"He taught socialism at the place (Jonestown)," Reid said. "He was following our program and we are struggling to develop a Socialist society."

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
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- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times **I-26**

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Reid branded as false some promotional material issued by the Peoples Temple containing claims that it held 25,000 acres under lease in Guyana.

"They applied originally for 25,000 acres, but we could not consider such an application in the absence of a detailed plan and program.

"After a survey, we concluded that 3,852 acres would be reasonable. It was undeveloped, raw land, requiring a lot of work for such things as drainage and irrigation."

Asked why Guyana had allowed the commune to settle here, Reid, who was minister of agriculture when the lease was being negotiated, cited this country's development plan, including a priority program of diversifying agriculture away from this country's traditional crops of sugar cane and rice.

He said the commune was not allowed to come here until the government had satisfied itself that the Peoples Temple "was truly a religious group."

The Guyanese authorities, he said, received certification from the state of California that the Peoples Temple was "a recognized religious body, a group of Disciples of Christ."

He added that the Guyanese government had learned from the Jonestown problem that "even religious groups should be looked at for a longer time (before being allowed to settle here), especially if the people come from certain parts of the world" —referring to the United States.

He said he did not think what happened at Jonestown would affect official relations between the United States and Guyana and noted that "if any country has suffered more from this, I think it is this country."

Reid also said he thinks that "the government and people of the United States will understand what happened far more than we do."

Meantime, some of the Jonestown survivors still here have stopped talking to the press, saying they are acting on instruction of Peoples Temple lawyers in the United States.

One of them said that the lawyers fear that statements made here might be used against the cult during a grand jury investigation now under way in San Francisco.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cultist Charged in Slayings 'Did as He Was Told'

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP) — A former Berkeley man charged with murder in the jungle airstrip slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan and four others is the son of a Quaker couple and was a conscientious objector during the Vietnam War, a Berkeley newspaper says.

A copyright story yesterday in the Independent & Gazette identified Laurence John (Larry) Layton, 32, as a fierce devotee of the Rev. Jim Jones who, friends say, was capable of killing in the name of the Peoples Temple despite his pacifist background — a man who "did as he was told."

Layton was charged Wednesday in the South American nation of Guyana in connection with the ambush at the Port Kaituma airstrip Saturday. He faces five counts of murder and three counts of attempted murder in connection with the ambush of the California congressman's fact-finding delegation after a visit to Jones' commune, Jonestown. Guyana's maximum penalty for murder is death by hanging.

The Independent & Gazette story offered this profile of the cultist:

- His family belonged to a Quaker church in Berkeley for several years, and later joined the Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarians.
- His father is a chemist at the Western Regional Research Laboratory in Albany, Calif. Former in-laws of Layton's said his mother was a survivor of a Nazi concentration camp.
- Faced with the draft during the Vietnam War, he sought and gained conscientious objector status.
- Counselors and teachers remember him as a bright and "solid" young man and a former classmate, state Assemblyman Elihu Harris, recalled: "He was very political and very serious — perhaps a lot more serious than any of us."

The newspaper said Layton's life began to change drastically when he met Jones while studying sociology at the University of California at Davis.

Tom Layton said his brother became "brainwashed and programmed. He became a dedicated follower, uncritically accepting Jones' philosophy. Over the years, he became less and less able to analyze current events...."

He disputed reports that his brother served as a personal bodyguard to Jones, saying he performed only menial tasks at the temple.

"He was not viewed as being an important member of the temple," he said. "He did what he was told."

Layton was twice married to temple members. His most recent wife, Karen, was found among the dead at Jonestown after a mass suicide that claimed more than 400 lives Saturday. His two-year marriage to the former Carolyn Moore, 33, whose fate in Guayana is unknown, ended in divorce eight years ago.

In recent years, Layton's mother, Liza, joined the temple and went to Jonestown.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-11 HERALD EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/24/78
Edition: Friday Latest

Title: RYMUR

Character:

or AFO

Classification: 89-436

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

How the Temple Shattered a Family

Jones Lured Son, Mother

By Stephen Hall

"I cry easily," admitted Lawrence Layton as an unmarked police car cruised down the street past his East Bay home.

"I wept every time I read about Patty Hearst. I thought, 'There but for the grace of God go I.' And then it all happened to me."

A sign over the inner doorway of the Layton home reads: "A merry heart doeth good like medicine." But it will take a prodigious amount of heart for the remaining Laytons to heal the wounds and cover the losses that came from the family's deadly association with the Peoples Temple.

This is a family touched by every dark hue of the Jonestown atrocity.

Son Larry, 32, has been charged with killing Congressman Leo Ryan and four members of his party in the ambush at Port Kaituma, Guyana, eight days ago—an event that triggered the mass suicide and murders that claimed more than 900 lives.

Mother Lisa, 63, left her family to pursue what she believed were the good deeds of the temple. She was spared Jonestown's final carnage, having died of an undetermined illness three months ago. But no one at the temple ever informed the family, who learned of the death only several days ago.

And daughter Debbie, 25, escaped Jonestown last May, bringing

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 S.F. Chronicle

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-27-78
Edition: Home

Title: RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

word of the incipient horrors that have become reality in the last week.

It is the story of desperate paternal efforts to reach uncommunicative family members — the elder Layton estimates \$250,000 worth of stocks, bonds, family furniture and heirlooms ended up in Jim Jones' treasury as Layton tried to satisfy his children's needs.

It is the story of a pacific Quaker family, reared in the scientific tradition of father Laurence, a noted molecular biologist and chemist. Despite its scientific roots, the family fell prey to the faked faith healings practiced by Jones.

And it is the story of a family so painfully injured to the loss of personal control that by the time they received a phone call from Larry Layton last summer, they recognized "Larry's rote" — the prompted sentences fed to him by Jones, who they believe sat next to him in the Jonestown radio booth with a finger on the connecting switch, ready to terminate the conversation if Larry began speaking for himself.

Laurence Layton, daughter Debbie and son Tom, 36, sat down yesterday to discuss one family's odyssey with the Peoples Temple in a three-hour interview in their home.

Young Laurence John Layton, known as Larry, was born in 1946 in Cheverly, Md. He moved with the family to the Bay Area in 1957, when the elder Layton grew distressed by his jobs with the Army's Chemical Warfare Service. He wanted to work in medical research.

Although described by his father as an unhappy child, Larry was previously bright, graduating a year

ahead of his class at Berkeley High School and then attending the University of California at Davis.

It was there that he married his college girlfriend, Carolyn Moore, in 1966. Debbie believes friction between the family and Carolyn "was the beginning of the estrangement between father and son."

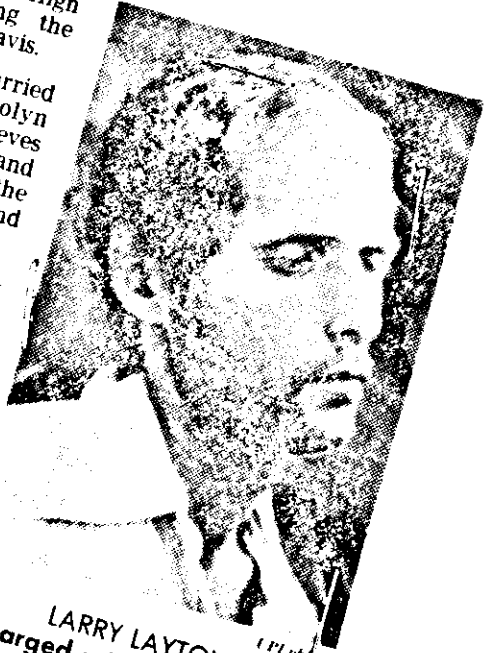
"Laurence John was a conscientious objector," recalled his father, "a Quaker, a very peaceful person." After obtaining his CO status, Larry served his alternate service at Mendocino State Hospital near Ukiah.

"When he was there," said his father, "he came in contact with the People's Temple people there who were doing the same thing." The newlyweds were impressed with the temple's work with drug addicts. Carolyn was the first to join in 1968. Larry joined soon after.

Suddenly communications from his son stopped. Calls up to Ukiah were unanswered. Layton learned after the fact that his son had been divorced in 1969.

"I was terribly concerned because I thought he might commit suicide, because he'd always been so unhappy before. But I could never reach Larry anymore," said his father.

News of Larry's marriage to his second wife Karen came in a one-sentence letter. When the elder Layton suffered a serious heart attack in April, 1971, he contacted Debbie, who was attending a Quaker school in England. Debbie was in touch with Larry, who called his father for the first time in a long



LARRY LAYTON
Charged with Ryan killing while.

But ensuing visits proved that Larry was drifting further from the family. "Larry was remote," said his father. "I couldn't reach him. I am very affectionate, I would try to hug my son. He did it, but he wasn't really there." Inside, Layton worried that his son visited only because of his father's ill health.

When Debbie returned from England in the summer of 1971 with her boyfriend Phillip Blakey, both were impressed with the Quaker-like atmosphere of the Ukiah Peoples Temple.

Phil, now 25, joined the congregation in 1971, and Jim Jones and himself married Debbie and Phil in a 1972 ceremony. Then, Debbie said, he separated the newlyweds, send-

ing Blakey with the advance party that began settling the Guyana commune while Debbie remained in California, eventually becoming the temple's financial secretary.

Lisa Layton's first encounter with the church came in 1973. A friend suffering from cancer had asked her to take him to the Peoples Temple.

Layton's wife returned "visibly shaken, as if she'd seen a ghost" after witnessing Jones' purported faith healing of a cancer victim. The family has since learned from a knowledgeable temple member that Jones performed such healings, including the physical expulsion of the "tumor," with patients who spat out chicken viscera.

The deceit was particularly costly for Lisa, who at Jones' suggestion ignored a persistent cough until doctors checked her in 1977 and removed a cancerous right lung.

Jim Jones also impressed Lisa Layton with a seemingly mystical knowledge of past friends and background in her native Germany. The family believes that temple members who accompanied Larry on visits to the home obtained this information and fed it to Jones, because even Larry was unaware of his mother's wealthy European background.

"I am a medical scientist," said Layton, recalling this period, "and I didn't believe this. But she was happy and doing good things. The children were happy and doing good things. What was I to say? What was I to say?"

Debbie said Jones paid a great deal of attention to her mother and

the temple applied "a great deal of pressure on her" to surrender material objects to the church. One purpose, Layton said, was to make his children and wife feel ashamed of the family's wealth.

Soon Lisa, too, was taking every available moment from her job at the UC Berkeley library to work with the temple. She spent every weekend in Ukiah and Los Angeles at church functions.

"Initially she just wanted to see her kids," said Debbie of her mother's first involvement with the temple. "And that's what Jim (Jones) used to take advantage of her. He was very clever and very cold. The church has you break off ties with your family."

"This went on for a year," added Layton. "Then I suddenly noticed I was by myself."

The Laytons agreed to separate in 1974, and Laurence helped his wife move out, partially acceding to her desire to "do her thing." Then, he said, Jim Jones told her in 1975 to seek a divorce, provided her with a good lawyer, and sought to strip Layton of as much wealth as possible.

Part of the settlement was in the form of AT&T stock worth \$20,000. Layton said his wife told her lawyer to cash it in even before the transfer had been completed.

Other family heirlooms — a drawing autographed for Layton by Albert Einstein, sheets of music signed by composer Richard Strauss — went to the Peoples Temple, he said.

In addition, Layton gave his children money, cars, clothes and furniture — whatever they needed — during their periodic visits.

The religious estrangement put Layton in the peculiar position of courting his wife all over again. He dated her, sat at her bedside after the cancer surgery in August, 1977, and brought her gifts.

Layton last saw his wife on December 6, when she invited him to dinner at Trader Vic's. "We got back to the car," he recalled. "We agreed to meet two days later. I never considered myself divorced. I pulled her over and kissed her, on the lips."

"The next thing I knew, Debbie called from New York, saying they were on their way to Guyana."

"Counting the automobiles, the stock, and the art, it must be \$200,000 worth of things gone," said Layton yesterday. "I didn't give it to him. I gave it to my children. Even my stethoscope disappeared with that crowd around here."

"They were harvesting you for a long time," added Tom Layton. A parasite can't kill its host, or it won't survive itself."

Debbie said the militarism of the Jonestown commune — guards armed with guns observing the field workers at all times — convinced her she wanted to leave from the very first day.

She was transferred to the Georgetown headquarters of the temple at the suggestion of Jones' wife, Marceline, and waited for an opportune moment to defect, with the aid of the American embassy in Guyana. She succeeded last May.



By John Storey

Debbie and Laurence Lavton sat surrounded by memories in their East Bay home

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Top Aide to Cult Leader Charged With Murder in 5 Ambush Deaths

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (Reuter)—Police on Wednesday charged a top aide of religious cult leader Jim Jones with the murder of U.S. Rep. Leo Ryan and four others at a remote jungle airstrip last Saturday.

The charges were brought against Larry Layton in connection with the killings, which triggered the mass suicide of

Another Photo on Page 32

more than 400 followers of the cult at the Peoples Temple settlement in Jonestown, northwest Guyana.

The government Wednesday also declared a health emergency barring military personnel from the remote area of the settlement.

Bodies Being Removed

The emergency was announced as five American military helicopters began a big evacuation operation to remove the decaying bodies of Jones' disciples.

Layton, one of Jones' three senior lieutenants, was charged formally with five counts of murder and with three counts of attempted murder when he appeared at Georgetown magistrates' court. He also was charged with discharging a loaded firearm.

Layton, who entered no plea, looked haggard and unshaven. His only comment in court was to ask if he could have a lawyer. A further hearing was set for January 15.

Guyanese officials believe that up to 500 people might still be in the treacherous

jungle around Jonestown, fleeing there as their co-religionists prepared to kill themselves with a cocktail mix of cyanide and soft drinks.

None Found Alive

But the failure to find anyone alive in the jungle so far has led observers in Georgetown to think that the missing 500 may never have existed at all.

Ryan and four companions on a fact-finding trip to Jonestown were shot dead as they were about to leave the area from an airstrip near the Jones commune.

Layton was charged with murdering Ryan, NBC television men Bob Brown and Don Harris, San Francisco reporter Gregory Robinson and Mrs. Dale Parks.

He also was charged with trying to murder Dale Parks and two other people and with discharging a loaded firearm at them.

Refuses to Grant Bail

Chief Magistrate William Alexander refused to grant bail and said a lawyer would be provided for the accused man.

Layton had been held by police since the shootings at Port Kaituma airstrip.

Guyanese police also were holding two other American members of the cult but have not yet charged them with anything. All three were reported to have had large sums of money on them at the time of their arrest.

A team of American military personnel specially trained for work in disaster areas was in the Jonestown area later Wednesday to begin placing the bloated and blackened bodies of the suicide victims into airtight bags for transport.

Two light helicopters and three larger machines have already begun ferrying equipment into Matthews Ridge, a former mining community close to Jonestown.

Six American "Jolly Green Giant" helicopters were to join the operation later. The bodies will first be moved to Georgetown where they will be put aboard military aircraft for return to the United States.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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COURIER EXPRESS
Buffalo, N. Y.

11/23/78

Date: 11/23/78
Edition: Four Star

Title: RYMUR

Character:
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Classification:
Submitting Office: Buffalo

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FBI - BUFFALO
FBI/DOJ



Larry Layton
... charged in Guyana slayings

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- Adm. Servs. _____
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- Legal Coun. _____
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- Director's Sec'y _____

'Tarzan Jones' used racism, sexism

NEW YORK — The only way the Reverend Jim Jones and the People's Temple can be fully understood is to perceive them as they really are —

The Rev. Jones was a con man and a pimp who refused to repudiate the privileges-benefits of the white skin.

Jonestown was not a commune; it was a concentration camp.

The Rev. Jones is best characterized as being Tarzan, Americanized and displaced to a jungle in Guyana. It appears to us that Tarzan Jones' real reason for organizing Jonestown was to collect-capture a harem of Janes — of both sexes.

The People's Temple is as American as apple pie. Its membership was no more programmed than the employees of AT and T, the N.Y. Telephone Co., Con Edison, the NYC Police Department, etc.

All such employees have engaged in bureaucratic acts which they would not perform as individuals.

The compelling need to serve blacks while standing on their backs is as American as "legalized" slavery. Hence, it was not unusual for Tarzan Jones to re-install de facto slavery under a religious-political cover.

Tarzan taught his followers (puppets) how to defend themselves against the outer world — but not how to defend themselves against his manipulative tricks.

In Harlem around America, the question is being asked: "How did so many blacks get caught up in a white man's trick bag?" This is being asked despite our group knowledge of Daddy Grace, Father Divine, the Rev. Mr. Prophet Jones, etc.

Jonestown raises a serious question about our ministers: When will our black clergy begin to police their own, i.e. check out whether clergy are preaching or pimping, regardless of their skin color.

Tarzan Jones used his knowledge of class stratification, racism and sexism and his charismatic claim on Christianity as tools of recruitment — and earned societal legitimacy at the same time. It is a sad commentary, but the Rev. Jones could have been a board member of the National Urban League, the NAACP, etc.

What, then, is the most important lesson from Jonestown? It is: Be in charge of your own self-determination.

PRESTON WILCOX

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- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

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Won't defend cultists, says lawyer for Temple

By THEO WILSON

Staff correspondent for The News

Los Angeles—Sir Lionel Luckhoo, the prominent lawyer who was expected to defend two Peoples Temple members in Guyana on nine charges of murder, revealed yesterday that he has refused to handle the cases.

"I have to live with my conscience," Sir Lionel, a citizen of Guyana said in a telephone interview from Georgetown. "There's not enough money in the world to get me to handle this case."

Sir Lionel represented Jim Jones, leader of the Peoples Temple, and the temple in many legal matters in Guyana, including a custody case that was brought against Jones by two cult defectors—Tim and Grace Stoen. They said that Jones had stolen their son from them and had falsely stated that he was the real father. The boy died with Jones on Nov. 18 in an orgy of murders and suicides in which 920 people perished by poison, gunfire or knifings.

Sir Lionel, a Guyana-born and London-educated lawyer, has defended 220 consecutive murder cases and won all of them, reportedly setting a world record in criminal law history. He is a former mayor of Georgetown, the Guyana capital, and served as ambassador from both Guyana and Barbados in Europe.

Refused one case before

"I have only refused one case before," Sir Lionel said. "This was a man charged with killing two infant children. I couldn't take that one — I have children of my own."

Sir Lionel was named in San Francisco recently as the lawyer who would defend two temple members. They are Gregory Layton, 32, of San Francisco, who is charged with killing Rep. Leo Ryan, (D-Calif.) and four others at an airstrip ambush; and Charles Beikman, 43, of Indianapolis, who is charged with the knife killings of a Peoples Temple staff member in Georgetown and her three children.

Attorney Charles Garry, who handled legal matters for the cult in the United States, had said earlier that Luckhoo would defend Layton and Beikman and any other temple members charged with crimes in the aftermath of the holocaust at Jonestown — the cult's farm commune. But Luckhoo said yesterday that he would not.

"I was invited by Jim Jones to go with Congressman Ryan's group on its

inspection tour," Luckhoo said. "I told him I was a lawyer and not a politician, and saw no need to join him. I wanted Congressman Ryan to see it as it was.

The right decision

"I talked to Jim Jones about Ryan and said if there was nothing to hide, then why not show Jonestown to him?"

"I must have made the right decision," The lawyer continued, "because perhaps if I had done otherwise I would not be speaking with you."

During his work with Jones, Sir Lionel said, he had only seen the religious leader irrationally at one time, and that was during the child custody case.

"He sjancted; he was upset. He said if he lost the child or was placed under arrest for refusing to give up the child then all hell would break loose in Jonestown," Sir Lionel said.

One of the reporters who survived the attack at the airport has also said that while he was in Jonestown, Jones brought the child, John Stoen, 6, to him and asked him if he could not see the resemblance between Jones and the boy. At that time Jones also said that he would do anything to prevent the child's return to the Stoens, who formerly were dedicated members of the Temple. Tim Stoen became involved with the temple when he was an assistant prosecutor in northern California.

Sir Lionel estimated that the murder trials for Layton and Beikman would start in April.

Luckhoo's statements came as five elderly survivors of the Jonestown carnage arrived on a flight from New York in Los Angeles.

Two others flew directly to San Francisco. The seven were permitted to return to the U.S. because of their age.

Work on IDs of victims in Guyana deaths

Dover Air Force Base, Del. (UPI) — All bodies from the Peoples Temple mass suicide-killing in Guyana have been fingerprinted, but medical experts yesterday faced the task of identifying most of the victims while waiting for dental and medical records to arrive.

Only 46 bodies — including that of Jim Jones, leader of the cult — have been positively identified. In addition, 357 bodies have been embalmed and X-rayed by pathologists from the base mortuary, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and other military pathologists. Computers were used to tabulate information on the bodies.

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- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
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- Plan. & Insp. _____
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- Director's Sec'y _____

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) 10
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date 12/1/78



The New York Times

Lisa Philips Layton, right, with her daughter-in-law, Karen, at left, and daughter, Deborah Layton Blakey. Mrs. Layton and Karen died at Jonestown in Guyana. Mrs. Blakey had escaped from the cult.

Family Tragedy: Hitler's Germany to Jones's Cult

By ROBERT LINDSEY

Special to The New York Times

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 3 — Her name was Lisa Philips and she was so beautiful that friends said she looked like Hedy Lamarr. Until she was 20 years old, when she was denied admission to a university in Hamburg, Lisa Philips didn't know what it meant to be Jewish in Germany in 1935.

Her father, a wealthy banker in Hamburg, and her mother would be marched off at gunpoint to a train bound for a concentration camp. But Lisa escaped from Hamburg, and in 1938, stunned by the

anti-Semitism she had seen, she arrived in New York with a determination never to reveal to anyone that she was Jewish. It was to be the secret of her life.

In the summer of 1978, Lisa Philips Layton died of cancer in Jonestown, Guyana, three months before the Rev. Jim Jones would order more than 900 of his followers to commit suicide.

Mr. Jones's cult included, at one time or another, six members of the Layton

family. While the family was unique in its deep involvement with Mr. Jones, the story of the Laytons tells a great deal about why and how hundreds of other families became tangled in his persuasive web of religion mixed with social activism.

The Laytons were a family that seemed to have everything: intelligence, plenty of money, education, a proud family tradition of Quaker nonviolence. But, as interviews last week with family members and friends revealed, the Laytons

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 Washington Star-News _____
 Daily News (New York) _____
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 The Atlanta Constitution _____
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Date 12/4/78

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slowly disintegrated under the pressures of family conflict, the disillusionment that gripped much of America during the 1960's, drug use, and the soothing, simplistic appeal of Mr. Jones.

Mrs. Layton's daughter, Deborah, joined the cult five years ago. Her marriage was ruptured by Mr. Jones even before it could be consummated. Last May, while serving Mr. Jones as a trusted aide, she escaped from Jonestown and tried in vain to alert the world that he was preparing for a mass suicide in order to establish a place for himself in history.

Son Held in Shooting

Lisa Layton's youngest son, Larry, is now under arrest in Guyana, accused of murdering Representative Leo J. Ryan and four other persons in the attack that eventually led Mr. Jones to order the mass deaths.

Mrs. Layton saw Mr. Jones strip Larry of two wives. One, Karen Layton, died in the carnage at Jonestown. The second, Carolyn, became one of Mr. Jones's mistresses and also his principal financial adviser; it is not known whether she is alive.

Mrs. Layton's former husband, Dr. Laurence Layton, an eminent scientist, was left behind in Berkeley, Calif., having lost a wife and at least \$250,000 that she gave to Mr. Jones. He is bewildered at how it all happened, groping for an explanation of what he called "a Greek tragedy."

The daughter of Hugo and Anita Philips, Lisa Philips Layton was born in Germany in 1915 into a family that had engaged in banking for at least 200 years.

Friends in Aristocracy

Her childhood playmates included cousins and friends from some of the best-known families of Germany's Jewish aristocracy, such as the Berensons and Rothschilds. An uncle, Dr. James Franck, won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1935.

But her childhood, she said later, was not a happy one. Her father, a talented violinist, hated his father for making him go into banking rather than music. Her mother, on discovering that her husband was having an affair with Lisa's English governess, gave Lisa a detailed account of it and threatened to commit suicide. The child talked her out of it.

Later, after being barred from the university as a Jew, Lisa took training as a physical therapist, which was permitted by the Nazis. But as Hitler consolidated his power in the 1930's, her parents began to see the Nazi holocaust taking shape and they urged her to go to New York to join relatives there.

Not long after she left, her parents were rounded up with other Jews and placed on a train to a death camp. They swallowed poison capsules but the pills did not work and they were removed, unconscious, from the train. They recovered and with the help of friends managed to reach Italy, later coming to the United States.

Met Husband in School

Her daughter, after working briefly as a physical therapist in New York, went for graduate study as a therapist to Pennsylvania State University, where her uncle, Dr. Franck, was teaching.

At Penn State, still barely able to speak English, she met Laurence Layton, who was studying for a doctorate in biochemistry and needed a tutor in German. Their courtship began in the spring of 1941 and they were married in October.

Dr. Layton was from a world substantially different from the aristocratic one of his bride. He was born in the mountains of West Virginia, between White Sulphur Springs and Charleston, to a family that had helped settle Virginia 225 years earlier and claimed ancestors dating from the Mayflower.

His family, too, had had great wealth. His mother and father were cousins who had lived on adjoining estates, and in earlier generations the family's land, worked by slaves, had been prosperous. The land later became the site of a large Union Carbide plant.

Lost Father at 8

But when Larry Layton was growing up in the 1920's, the land was not worth much. His father, an electrical engineer, died when Larry was 8 and the boy had to move in with his grandfather, a stern Methodist preacher.

"I grew up with the Bible and the Puritan work ethic," he recalled in an interview. "I never played; I never learned how."

"I was an orphan and my grandfather didn't let me forget it; he wanted me to work hard; he didn't want to ruin me with praise; I was supposed to be humble. Later on, I decided I had to show them. But by the time I showed 'em, they were all dead."

As he grew older, Dr. Layton gravitated from Methodism to Quakerism, a faith with roots in 17th Century England whose tenets included nonviolence, racial and religious toleration, rigorous self-discipline, and love and good works for the needy.

Convert to Quakerism

Lisa Layton, partly under the influence of her mother, also became a Quaker and plunged even more deeply into the faith than her husband. Relatives suggest two reasons for her zeal: a contempt for warfare and violence rooted in the trauma of her brush with Nazism, and a contempt for affluence rooted in the lesson of her childhood that wealth did not assure happiness.

The couple's first child, Thomas, now an archeologist on the faculty of San Jose State University, was born in November 1942.

Two years later, while Dr. Layton was working as a researcher for the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, a daughter, Analisa, now a research scientist at the University of California, was born. After Dr. Layton joined the faculty of the University of Maryland, a second son, Laurence John, was born in January 1946. Deborah Layton was born in February 1953 in Tooele, Utah.

By then Dr. Layton had started a new job and in many ways, he said, the troubles that would engulf his family began with his decision to do so.

Work on Nerve Gas

At Maryland, and also at Johns Hopkins University, he had conducted research on the drug cortisone and its use in healing wounds. He thought he would do similar research in the job he accepted in

November 1951 at the United States Army's Dugway Proving Ground.

Instead, he was assigned to develop nerve gas. He was ambitious, and a few months after joining the Army lab as chief of biochemistry, he was promoted to director of chemical warfare.

"I think that's where the alienation started," he said. "It upset Lisa very much. She hated what I was doing. But you get into these things, you get stuck. They had doubled my salary. It looked good. . . . She didn't understand that."

Shortly after the family left Maryland for Utah, Mrs. Layton's mother committed suicide. Her father, now 98, is alive in Germany.

A Burdened Conscience

Dr. Layton's work on nerve gas weighed heavily on his conscience as well as his wife's. "I just had to get out," he said, and in January 1954 he accepted a position as associate director of research for the Army's Bureau of Ordnance, where he helped develop missiles and satellites.

But his wife still wanted him to get out of weapons research, and in 1957 he accepted a job as a research scientist at the Department of Agriculture's Western Regional Research Laboratory near Berkeley, Calif., where he is still employed.

For several years before Jim Jones and the events of the 1960's began to cloud their happiness, Dr. Layton would gain an international reputation for a wide range of basic research. He was invited to lecture at Oxford, Cambridge and the University of Paris. In 1961, he published a paper that outlined, for the first time, an effective way to use laboratory monkeys to test human food allergies; previously, such research could only be done on humans.

Affluence Posed Problems

If Dr. Layton's defense work was a problem in his marriage, so, after a while, was the affluence brought by his later success.

With his salary, consulting fees and occasional money from Lisa Layton's parents, the couple lived affluently in the Berkeley hills. They purchased a house overlooking San Francisco Bay with a tennis court and swimming pool that today is worth about \$350,000.

The family referred to the house as "the mansion." But, Dr. Layton recalled, "Lisa and the kids were ashamed of it; Lisa felt guilty about having so much."

The Laytons never found a Quaker congregation in Berkeley where they felt at home. "After that, Lisa just fell to pieces; she wanted so much to do good works," Dr. Layton said.

And the family did not like the long-haired young people who were attracted to the Berkeley campus at that time. "Some people say I'm arrogant," Dr. Layton said, "and I guess I am a little arrogant; I don't like to dress in blue jeans and sit next to a bunch of people who need a bath."

'A Bunch of Street People'

The family then tried the Unitarian Church in Berkeley, but "they turned out to be a bunch of street people," he said.

The two oldest Layton children were graduated from college and began their careers; they would not be drawn into the People's Temple. But Larry and Deborah Layton would be caught up not only in the church but in Berkeley's student rebellion of the 1960's and the drug culture that permeated the area at that time.

Friends and relatives recall Larry Layton as a young man who suffered painful feelings of inferiority for as long as anyone can remember, and his father now gropes for the reasons why.

His older brother and sister had been drawn to science, but Larry was more attuned to humanism, and his father acknowledges that for this reason he may have had trouble keeping up in the family of scientists.

Son Was 'A Clinger'

"As a child, he was a clinger; he was very lonely and easy to manage, but he'd cling to me," Dr. Layton said. "But I was busy, and we thought we didn't have to pay much attention to him. We'd put him in a playpen and let him entertain himself. I know now that was a terrible mistake."

Deborah, however, seemed a vivacious child without problems. The Laytons lived near the late Adm. Chester Nimitz and neighbors became accustomed to seeing the retired admiral walk hand-in-hand with the young, dark-haired girl.

In the mid- and late 1960's, when

tumultuous antiwar demonstrations and other protests, Larry and Deborah Layton joined many of the demonstrations and began experimenting with drugs.

Lived Near Commune

Larry, after graduating from Berkeley High School, enrolled at the University of California at Davis and soon was living with Carolyn Moore, a student whose father was a Protestant minister in Davis. They were married in 1966 and a year later Larry, who as a Quaker had obtained a draft deferment as a conscientious objector, moved with his new wife to Ukiah in northern California to serve in lieu of military duty as a medical technician at the Mendocino State Hospital. The hospital was not far from the People's Temple commune Mr. Jones had established in Redwood Valley.

In 1968, Carolyn Layton became the first member of the family to be enticed by Mr. Jones's diatribes against the rich, social injustice, the Vietnam War and racism. The spellbinding preacher had a message that attracted many disaffected of the 1960's, and soon Carolyn had stirred her husband's sense of social activism and brought him into the group.

In 1969, to get her away from the drugs and other attractions in Berkeley, Dr.

ton and his wife decided to send Deborah to a Quaker school, Ackworth, in the county side of Yorkshire, England. She arrived in London at 16, was met by some cousins and got what she would later call the biggest surprise of her life: "I discovered that I was Jewish."

Secret From Children

Dr. Layton had learned of his wife's religious background after they were married, but the couple had agreed not to tell anyone, especially their children.

Years later, after Lisa Layton joined the People's Temple, she would tell other members of the cult that her husband had been anti-Semitic and was ashamed of her being a Jew.

But Dr. Layton denied strongly in a separate interview that he had ever been anti-Semitic. He said the accusation probably had been inspired by Mr. Jones as part of a systematic effort to break up families in the church. There is abundant evidence that Mr. Jones used such tactics to divide families and break up marriages.

After Larry and Carolyn Layton joined the cult, Larry stopped writing to his parents and would not accept phone calls from them. After a year or so Dr. Layton and his wife heard from Carolyn's father that the couple had been divorced. A short time later, Larry married his second wife, Karen, whom Dr. Layton would come to know as a "loving, sweet person."

Marriages Broken by Jones

Friends of Larry Layton would recall later that Mr. Jones took both Carolyn and Karen from him after having the women watch him force Larry to submit to a homosexual act.

Mr. Jones also apparently widened the rift between Larry Layton and his father. Tom Layton, Larry's older brother, reported to his father that Larry had com-

plained repeatedly of what a "awful father" the scientist had been.

When Deborah came home from school in England in 1971, she brought a boyfriend, George Philip Blakey, a fellow Quaker and the son of a well-to-do farming family in Northumberland.

They visited her brother in Ukiah, listened to Mr. Jones's teachings — which in many ways paralleled those of the Quakers — and before long even Mr. Blakey's mother had flown from England to join the temple for a short while.

Helped Found Jonestown

In 1972, Mr. Jones married Deborah Layton and Philip Blakey. But he ordered them separated before they had consummated the marriage, and Mr. Blakey eventually left California to join the party establishing the cult's Guyana settlement. Mr. Blakey survived the killings and suicides at Jonestown; he was on a boat owned by the commune at the time of the deaths.

Lisa Layton was the next member of the family caught in Mr. Jones's web. From her childhood, friends said, Mrs. Layton had carried a deep fear of cancer. In 1973, when Larry and Deborah Layton and their spouses were living at the Ukiah temple, an acquaintance of Mrs.

Layton thought he had cancer, and her children urged Mrs. Layton to bring him to Ukiah. Mr. Jones, they said, could cure cancer.

"She came back from that meeting in a state of shock, as if she had seen a ghost," her husband recalled. Mrs. Layton was convinced the man had been cured by Mr. Jones, who is known to have faked such cures by presenting chicken and cattle entrails as cancerous tissue he claimed to have removed.

"After that, she never stopped going back," Dr. Layton said.

'Useful Activity'

Her involvement in the cult, he said, was "useful activity, taking care of poor people; she said so much that she looked down at wealth and had guilt feelings, and Jim Jones helped her get rid of them. And, I thought of them like Mormons. How could I not like the good things they were doing?"

After a while, Mrs. Layton began sleeping on the floor of their home in Berkeley and made her husband sell a Cadillac they owned. Dr. Layton was perplexed by his wife's behavior but began sleeping beside her on the floor.

Dr. Layton recalls that his wife began to resist his sexual advances and, when he protested, offered to move out. Subsequently, he said, she urged him to have an affair.

Meanwhile, Dr. Layton said, "A difficult new field of science in molecular biology was opening," and he began to spend more and more time studying it. "The months passed, and suddenly I finished a book and looked up, and no one was here."

'A Substitute Husband'

"I walked up and down the street and looked at the stars and wondered what I had done wrong. I think she felt I was not as affectionate as I might have been," he

said. "Jim Jones had taken my place. In some way, I think he was a substitute husband and father figure who filled all the needs that I failed to give."

Mrs. Layton moved out of their home on Labor Day 1974. Months previously, her husband had begun noticing that money and family possessions were disappearing from the household. After she left, he discovered that she had given a number of family valuables to the People's Temple.

Mrs. Layton divorced her husband in 1975 and their home on the Berkeley hilltop was sold. Mrs. Layton got a large share of the proceeds, as well as money from the sale of stock they had owned jointly; this also was given to the cult. Mr. Layton believes that his wife gave Mr. Jones at least \$250,000 and possibly more; he said she had "some secret accounts of her own" that apparently contained money from her father.

Last year, Mrs. Layton became ill, and the diagnosis was what she feared most — cancer.

Cancer Necessitates Surgery

Mr. Jones repeated the same word to her that he could cure her from Guyana, and she waited for his efforts to work. But finally her cancer became so advanced that it was necessary for surgeons to remove a lung.

Deborah and Larry Layton were still with Mr. Jones at that point, having remained as key lieutenants even after his doctrine of good works and selflessness had begun to become an increasingly paranoid self-adulation.

"Jim could really get to people," Deborah recalled in an interview. "He'd work you so hard you didn't have time to complain, and he'd blackmail you; he destroyed marriages and humiliated you."

Deborah watched at close hand her brother's mental deterioration under Mr. Jones's oppressiveness:

"Larry had been very hung up on Carolyn, he loved her, and Jim took her away from him and gave him Karen, but then he took Karen away, too. In Jonestown, nobody could have any family attachments. My mother had cared a lot for my father, but Jim broke it up."

Moves to Guyana

After her operation, Mrs. Layton moved to Guyana. Initially, she was allowed to recuperate in a cabin of her own in Guyana, but later she was moved into a crowded dormitory-style cabin crowded with other elderly women. Deborah nursed her mother and tried to conceal her discovery from a physician that the cancer was fatal. Mr. Jones, Deborah said, callously gave Mrs. Layton that news.

Last spring Deborah decided she had to escape. She said that she knew that to do so would endanger her mother and brother because Mr. Jones kept dissident members in line by holding relatives hostage. But, she said, "I had to tell somebody" what was happening in Jonestown.

One night, when Mr. Jones was conducting an hours-long lecture to the commune, she arranged to be placed on duty helping to operate a shortwave radio that transmitted Mr. Jones's directives to cult members in San Francisco. She used a telephone in the radio shack to call her sister in California, who arranged to have an airline ticket waiting for her at the airport in Georgetown, Guyana.

Subsequently, she arranged to leave the settlement on an errand for Mr. Jones and left Guyana on May 13. In June, she filed an affidavit with the State Department detailing the horrors in Jonestown, but got no response.

Mother Kept Secret

Deborah said that before her escape she had obtained a bottle of wine and taken it to the commune against Mr. Jones's rules. Secretly, she offered her mother a glass of the wine.

Last week, almost seven months after her escape, Deborah still seemed slightly amazed that her mother had agreed not to report this infraction. She said that Mr. Jones usually got family members to spy on one another, and that when she offered her mother the wine, she said she would not hold it against her mother if she turned her in for violating the rules.

A few weeks after Deborah escaped her mother died of cancer. No one ever sent

word of the death. At the time of the killings and suicides in the commune on Nov. 18, the People's Temple was still collecting Mrs. Layton's monthly Social Security checks.

"It was so sad," Deborah said of her mother's death. As a young girl, she recalled, her mother had escaped the threat of a concentration camp "and then she died in one."

No Contact With Brother

Deborah had no contact with her brother Larry after she escaped, but she believes he "went off the deep end after Mother's death. They were very close and he loved her very much."

There have been conflicting reports about Larry Layton's role in the shootings of Mr. Ryan and members of his group.

One version is that he was posing as a defector from the commune, planning to fly with members of the Ryan party and then murder the pilot in the air. But because two planes were used for the trip, this account holds, he began shooting on the ground.

Other reports are that it was not Mr. Layton who initiated the shooting but someone else. Mr. Layton has declined to be interviewed, and Guyanese officials have refused to comment on the matter.

At the small house in Berkeley where Dr. Layton moved following his divorce, there is still a glimmer of optimism that Larry Layton will be cleared of the shooting. Dr. Layton has sent a telegram offering his son the support of the family.

Raised With 'Situation Ethics'

Noting the conflicts in reports on his son's part in the shootings, Dr. Layton said "perhaps Larry flubbed it on purpose." All of the Layton children, he said, had been taught what he called "situation ethics" — that one's course of action should be determined by the specifics of a situation and that in a dilemma, one should choose the lesser of two evils.

Dr. Layton gave a reporter a photocopy of Alfred Noyes's poem, "The Highwayman," and said that it had been a favorite of his son.

He underlined one portion of the poem, in which British soldiers are lying in wait to trap a highwayman, whose lover, a young girl, is being used as bait. The underlined section reads:

Tlot-tlot, in the frosty silence!

Tlot-tlot in the echoing night!

Near her he came and nearer! Her face was like a light!

Her eyes grew wide for a moment; she drew one last deep breath,

Then her finger moved in the moonlight,

Her musket shattered the moonlight,

Shattered her breast in the moonlight and warned him — with her death.

Dr. Layton said: "I don't think he had forgot what he had learned. I think he was trying to warn people of what was going to happen."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

American Charged In Guyana Slayings

By Keith Power
Chronicle Correspondent

Georgetown,
Guyana

Larry Layton, handcuffed and barefoot, was brought into a crowded courtroom yesterday and formally charged with murdering Congressman Leo J. Ryan and four other visitors to Jonestown.

The 32-year-old American, who is accused of firing the first shots in the attack at the Port Kaituma airstrip, was ordered held without bail, and he was told no pleas would be taken until January 15.

Murder in Guyana is punishable by hanging.

Magistrate William Alexander, who conducted the tightly guarded hearing, looked at Layton and asked if he had a lawyer.

"No," replied Layton, red-eyed and his face showing several days' growth of beard, "but I would like to."

"One will be provided, I suppose," the judge replied.

A crowd of nearly 1000 pressed into the area outside the courtroom.

Inside the red and yellow room, Layton stood nervous and silent.

He learned his trial will be removed from the capital to Matthews Ridge, a town 30 miles from Jonestown and the nearest court in that sparsely settled jungle area.

It had been expected that two other Americans arrested as suspects in the mass crimes, Michael Prokes, 31, and Tim Carter, 30, would appear in court with him.

Guyana officials did not say when they would be charged, or explain why their court appearances were delayed.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 S.F. Chronicle

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-23-78

Edition: Home

Title: RYMURS

Character: SF 89-250
or

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: SF

Prokes, who was Jones' chief aide, was the Stockton bureau chief of a Sacramento television station when he joined Jones full time at his People's Temple in San Francisco in 1972.

Carter considered the chief "enforcer" in Jones' security guard.
is a native of Garden City, Idaho.

Several other Americans are under detention, Guyana police said, but their names have not been made public.

The charges against Layton accuse him of killing Ryan; Gregory Robinson, San Francisco Examiner photographer; Don Harris, NBC correspondent; Bob Brown, NBC cameraman and Patricia Parks, a Jonestown resident trying to leave with Ryan's party.



Larry Layton, in handcuffs, arrived at the Georgetown Magistrate Court for his arraignment

AP Wirephoto

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cult member charged in Guyana massacre

GEORGETOWN, Guyana. ~~UPI~~ — Guyanese authorities Wednesday charged Larry Layton, 32, a member of the People's Temple sect, with five counts of murder in the airstrip massacre of five Americans that led to a mass suicide orgy in which 409 persons died.

Layton, who appeared in court barefoot, sullen and with glazed eyes, was arraigned on charges of murdering Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., NBC newsman Don Harris, NBC cameraman Bob Brown, San Francisco Examiner photographer Gregory Robinson, and Patricia Parks, a defector from the sect.

He also was charged on three counts of attempted murder of three other persons at the air strip at the time — Dale Parks, Monica Bagey, and Verne Godsey, also defectors.

While the hearing was underway in Georgetown, U.S. helicopters equipped with loudspeakers were flying low over the deadly jungles of Guyana urging possibly as many as 600 members of the sect to return to safety from the rain forest to which they fled to escape certain death.

Fears mounted by the hour that the missing sect members might never be found alive. However no ground search was launched by Americans to help the Guyanese soldiers looking for them.

U.S. soldiers flown in by helicopter and wearing gas masks against the threat of disease began the task of ferrying out the bodies of the 409 Americans found sprawled in the commune near the main altar where they drank a deadly potion of Kool-aid laced with cyanide and pain killers.

Layton was ordered held in prison until Jan. 15, when a hearing will be held in Matthew's Ridge court, a small settlement 10 miles from the Jonestown Commune where the mass suicide followed the airstrip massacre.

Layton made no comment at any time during the 20 minute proceedings.

U.S. sources said American authorities were considering extraditing Layton on a federal charge of killing a U.S. congressman but there was no confirmation of this. The FBI was reported investigating this aspect of the case.

Some 300 to 400 Guyanese people, including children in kneepants, were clustered outside the courtroom during the brief hearing.

By midafternoon, six others accused in the air strip massacre, including Michael Prokes, 31, of Stockton, Calif., had not been formally charged.

State Department officials said in Washington "it looks quite clear" that the figure 1,100 mentioned earlier as the number of people at Jonestown last Saturday may have been exaggerated.

That number was based on Guyana immigration records, "but I suspect that a substantial number of that 1,100 decided later to leave and were not at Jonestown at the time of the incident," said Deputy Assistant Secretary of State John Bushnell.

Bushnell also told reporters that by now it seems "unlikely that there are large numbers who fled randomly into the jungle, but we cannot rule out that there was a group which departed in an organized way to some sort of an alternative site, which might still exist."

He said that as of Wednesday, some 72 survivors had been

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 23

San Juan Star

San Juan,

Puerto Rico

Date: 11/23/78

Date:

Edition:

AM

Cult Member

Charged in Guyana

Title: Massacre

Character:

or

Classification: 89-123

Submitting Office:

San Juan

located, most of them in the Georgetown area.

Asked about reports that some people, including older persons, may have been killed some time ago and buried in a mass grave, Bushnell said, "I cannot completely rule out that possibility."

"But I can report that our consular officer in January of this year personally delivered the social security checks to all of the people in that area eligible for them. At that time, they were alive," Bushnell added.

The Pentagon announced that the bodies would arrive at Dover AFB, Del., "sometime between midnight tonight and 3 a.m."

Warning of the threat of a cholera outbreak, a particular danger in this poorly-developed country, the government declared the open air commune at Jonestown 150 miles northwest of Georgetown, a "danger area" and cordoned it off.

Information ministry sources said residents in the area around Jonestown already were being inoculated against the possibility of an epidemic.

Thirty more survivors of the mass murder-suicide ritual at the People's Temple were located near the site and were being

U.S. soldiers, wearing gas masks, began the grim task of ferrying out the bodies.

returned to Georgetown Wednesday, the Guyanese information ministry said.

Another 500 to 600 sect members who fled the suicide orgy were believed somewhere still in the jungle vegetation — and the U.S. Government gave no indication it intended to go looking for them.

"That is not part of our mission right now," said Army Capt. Don Moskatelli, spokesman for the U.S. task force in charge of recovering the bodies.

But he said medical and transportation facilities awaited any survivor who made his way back to civilization out of the nearly impenetrable swamps and tangled vegetation. But as the days passed, hopes were fading that many of those who fled rather than die, themselves survived.

The steaming jungles they chose are among the world's densest and are infested with bushmaster vipers, man-eating paranha fish and electric eels, as well as huge spiders, jaguars, clouds of malarial mosquitoes and quicksand.

The bodies of the suicides had lain in the jungle monsoon's heat and sun since the weekend, and the fetid smell of death overwhelmed those who ventured near them for more than a few minutes without a gas mask.

In Washington, FBI director William Webster said Tuesday night that his agency would investigate whether the attack on Ryan which touched off the mass suicides involved a conspiracy of persons in the United States and other countries.

Some of the American graves registration teams gained

their experience in handling mass tragedy during history's worst air disaster — the death of 581 persons in the Canary Islands in March, 1977, when a KLM Jumbo jet crashed into a Pan American 747 on a runway. On Wednesday they wore gas masks and protective clothing as they began the task of sorting and moving the bodies.

Moskatelli refused to say how many troops were involved or how long the task of getting the bodies onto flights back to the United States might take.

"We would like to have it move along as smartly as possible," he told reporters.

The recovery force, under command of Army Col. William I. Gordon, director of operations for the U.S. Southern Command based in the Panama Canal Zone, moved in Wednesday initially "to see what has to be done," said Moskatelli.

The force set up a forward operations base at Matthews Ridge, 10 miles southwest of the site of the four-year-old jungle temple and brought in nine helicopters — including three HH53 "Super Jolly Green Giants," each capable of carrying 16,000 pounds of cargo, to lift out the bodies.

The condition of the dead was such that questions were raised as to whether it was possible to get all 409 out. The Guayanese Information Ministry said some would have to be buried on the spot, but the U.S. spokesman said flatly, "The decision was made to send all of the remains back to the United States."

Among the suicides was the Rev. Jim Jones, leader of the sect, who with his mistress and one other member were found shot through the head. Most of the others died from taking a witches' brew of Kool-aid laced with potassium cyanide — an act that most apparently performed willingly at Jones messianic request.

The mass suicide was carried out with meticulous precision, including the brew. According to autopsy reports released Wednesday, the drink included thiazine and lorgactil (sedatives), Valium (a tranquilizer), demerol (a pain killer), haloperidol (a sedative sometimes used to calm down violent people) and pharengen (an antihistamine that promotes absorption of substances into the blood stream.)

The mixture evidently was planned to minimize the pain usually associated with the poison potassium cyanide in the brew, medical examiners said.

But not all died by drinking the brew. Scattered among the bodies, many of them locked in a death embrace, were numerous hypodermic needles, indicating some chose injections as their way.

Others apparently took their poison in the form of capsules which also were found about the settlement.

Guayanese authorities said the death drugs apparently were the work of Temple Doctor Larry Schacht of Houston, Tex., who left behind detailed charts spelling out various dosages and dose variations.

Schacht himself gained fame of a more enviable kind early this year when he used a radio network to contact a doctor in Maryland, 2,000 miles away, for instructions on how to perform his first Caesarian section — an operation that resulted in the birth of twin girls.

The twins were believed to have died with the others in the death rite.



Bodies of members of the People's Temple decompose in the hot sun in a field surrounding the sect's cultural center in Jonestown, Guyana. (UPI photo)



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

San Juan Star

San Juan,

Puerto Rico

11/23/78

Date:

Edition: AM

Title: None
(photo only)

Character:

or

89-123

Classification:

Submitting Office:

San Juan

Larry Layton, 32, center, is led from the Georgetown, Guyana courthouse Wednesday after being charged with

five counts of murder and three counts of attempted murder in the slaying of Congressman Leo Ryan. (UPI photo)

Sullen American Held in Death Of Rep. Ryan

GEORGETOWN, Guyana (UPI) — U.S. forces in gas masks braved the growing danger of a cholera outbreak yesterday and flew out by helicopter the first 40 bodies from the remote jungle commune where 405 members of a California sect committed mass suicide four days ago.

At the same time the Guyanese government charged Larry Layton, a 32-year-old member of the sect, with five counts of murder in the shooting deaths of Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., and four other Americans in the air-strip massacre that triggered the mass suicide.

Layton, who appeared in court barefoot, sullen and with glazed eyes, was arraigned on charges of murdering Ryan, NBC newsman Don Harris, NBC cameraman Bob Brown, San Francisco Examiner photographer Gregory Robinson, and Patricia Parks, a defector from the sect.

He also was charged on three counts of attempted murder of three other persons at the air strip at the time — Dale Parks, Monica Bagey and Berne Godsey, also defectors.

ANOTHER 30 survivors of the bizarre death rite Saturday at the Rev. Jim Jones' People's Temple at Jonestown, 150 miles northwest of Georgetown, emerged from the jungle and were returned to Georgetown yesterday and placed under house arrest.

There were growing fears for the safety of 400 to 600 other American sect members who may have fled into the jungle bush to escape the suicide ritual. Helicopters with loudspeakers flew over the area during the day urging them to return to civilization, but the U.S. government gave no indication it would send out search teams as the Guyanese army has done.

The 30 new survivors who reached Georgetown were placed under house arrest at the People's Temple headquarters in the Guyanese capital.

See GUYANA, A-4

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News A-1
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date NOV 23 1978

GUYANA

Continued From A-1

News men who tried to interview them were turned away from the temple at gunpoint by Guyanese guards.

U.S. graves registration teams were defying the fetid stench to ferry the bodies from the commune's banana and beans plantation to Georgetown's Timehri airport for transport to Dover AFB, Del., by giant transport planes.

(EULOGIZED BY a fellow congressman as a man who "wanted to see for himself — with a readiness to go where suffering was." Ryan was buried yesterday in a national cemetery overlooking San Francisco Bay.

(About 60 congressmen acted as an honor guard in services at All Souls Roman Catholic Church in South San Francisco, Calif., for the 53-year-old Democratic California congressman.

"Leo Ryan was a brave and compassionate man who fought his own fight and followed his own convictions," said Rep. Jim Wright, D-Texas, the House Democratic leader.

(Burial, under a gray chill November sky, was three miles from the church in the Golden Gate National Cemetery, where the honored dead include Adm. C.W. Nimitz, wartime Pacific naval chief.

U.S. authorities said they planned to get all 405 bodies at Jonestown out, but that appeared increasingly questionable. The threat of cholera was so great that by late yesterday the Guyanese government ordered all schools in the Jonestown area closed "indefinitely."

Even the area at Timehri airport where the bodies were landed was placed off limits to outsiders.

THE BODIES were found sprawled in the commune near the main altar where they drank a deadly potion of Kool-Aid laced with cyanide and pain killers.

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"That is not part of our mission right now," said Army Capt. Don Moscatelli, spokesman for the U.S. task force in charge of recovering the bodies.

But he said medical and transportation facilities awaited any survivor who made his way back to civilization out of the nearly impenetrable swamps and tangled vegetation. But as the days passed, hopes were fading that many of those who may have fled survived.

The steaming jungles are among the world's densest and are infested with bushmaster vipers, man-eating piranha fish and electric eels, as well as huge spiders, jaguars, clouds of malarial mosquitoes and quicksand.

IT WAS REPORTED in Washington that Guyana has refused at least temporarily to let an FBI team onto its soil to investigate the murders of Ryan and the four other Americans.

As a result, FBI sources said, the bureau has begun a "high priority" probe of the slayings within the United States, with agents across the country interviewing witnesses who have returned home.



Associated Press Photo

Larry Leyton Arrives At Georgetown Court

found alive so far.

Guyanese Police Commissioner Lloyd A. Barker said search teams were checking with friendly Indian villages near Jonestown to see if survivors had gone there.

Another 500 to 600 sect members who fled the mass suicide were believed somewhere still in the jungle vegetation, and the U.S. Government gave no indication it intended to go looking for them.

In Washington, State Department officials said that the figure 1,100 mentioned earlier as the number of people at Jonestown last Saturday may have been exaggerated.

That number was based on Guyana immigration records, "but I suspect that a substantial number of that 1,100 decided later to leave and were not at Jonestown at the time of the incident," said Deputy Assistant Secretary of State John Bushnell.

The steaming jungles they chose are among the world's densest and are infested with bushmaster vipers, man-eating paranha fish and electric eels, as well as huge spiders, jaguars, clouds of malarial mosquitoes and quicksand.

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Man Accused of Killing Ryan Fears He May Be Murdered

A-2

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP) — The Jonestown cult member accused of murdering Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.), and four others in Guyana Saturday says he fears he may be the target of an assassin, The Chicago Tribune reported today.

Larry Layton, a member of the Peoples Temple also said he recalls "something going off, exploding" at the airstrip in Guyana where Rep. Ryan, three American newsmen and a Peoples Temple member were gunned down. More than 400 cult members subsequently committed suicide.

"I remember being there, I remember the sound, something going off, exploding, and then . . . I just wanted to turn myself into the police," Layton was quoted as saying in the Tribune's copyrighted article.

Layton said he fears a cult assassin with instructions to slay him is roaming free in Georgetown.

"I wanted to be taken into custody," Layton said. "I wanted to go to the police station, I did not want to go back."

"Layton is terrified for his life," said a Guyanese police official. They don't want to go back to the U.S. They fear they will be killed. Some even fear they will be assassinated here by a member of the cult from San Francisco sent here to carry out the deed."

Police allege that Layton, charged with five counts of murder and three attempted murder, faked interest in fleeing the Peoples Temple compound with Ryan's investigating party and then signaled for other Temple members to join the attack at the jungle runway by shooting wildly with a concealed weapon.

While refusing to talk about others at the site of the massacre, Layton spoke briefly of Ryan. He said he heard Ryan speak the night before the attack and asked to return to the United States with him.

"He sounded like a friendly man who didn't want to hurt us," Layton said. "I remember going in the vehicle [to the runway]. I remember turning around. I remember getting in the plane. I remember being there."

- The Washington Post A-2
- Washington Star-News _____
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Date NOV 24 1978

Pacifist Faces 5 Murder Counts

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP) — A former Berkeley man charged with murder in the jungle airstrip slaying of Rep. Leo Ryan and four others is the son of a Quaker couple and was a conscientious objector during the Vietnam War, a Berkeley newspaper says.

A copyright story Thursday in the Independent & Gazette identified Laurence John (Larry) Layton, 32, as a fierce devotee of the Rev. Jim Jones who, friends say, was capable of killing in the name of the Peoples Temple despite his pacifist background — a man who "did as he was told."

Layton was charged Wednesday in the South American nation of Guyana in connection with the ambush at the Port Kaituma airstrip Saturday. He faces five counts of murder and three counts of attempted murder in connection with the ambush of the California congressman's fact-finding delegation after a visit to Jones' commune, Jonestown, Guyana's maximum penalty for murder is death by hanging.

The Independent & Gazette story offered this profile of the cultist:

- His family belonged to a Quaker church in Berkeley for several years, and later joined the Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarians.

- His father is a chemist at the Western Regional Research Laboratory in Albany, Calif. Former in-laws of Layton's told The Associated Press that his mother was a survivor of a Nazi concentration camp.

- Faced with the draft during the Vietnam War, he sought and gained conscientious objector status.

- Counselors and teachers remember him as a bright and "solid" young man and a former classmate, state Assemblyman Elihu Harris, recalled: "He was very political and very serious — perhaps a lot more serious than any of us."

The newspaper said Layton's life began to change drastically when he met Jones while studying sociol-



SON OF QUAKERS
Larry Layton

ogy at the University of California at Davis.

Tom Layton said his brother became "brainwashed and programmed. He became a dedicated follower, uncritically accepting Jones' philosophy. Over the years he became less and less able to analyze current events..."

He disputed reports that his brother served as a personal bodyguard to Jones, saying he performed only menial tasks at the temple.

"He was not viewed as being an important member of the temple," he said. "He did what he was told."

Layton was twice married to temple members. His most recent wife, Karen, was found among the dead at Jonestown after a mass suicide that claimed more than 400 lives Saturday. His two-year marriage to the former Carolyn Moore, 23, whose fate in Guayana is unknown, ended in divorce eight years ago.

In recent years, Layton's mother, Liza, joined the temple and went to Jonestown.

Tom Layton and his father, Laurence, spent Thanksgiving at home behind shuttered windows, waiting for word on Mrs. Layton and still trying to grasp the fact that a member of their once pacifist family had been arrested on murder charges.

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- The Atlanta Constitution 14A
- The Los Angeles Times _____

Date NOV 24 1978

FBI/DOJ

MARIA KATSARIS



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Father Talks About Her

A Woman's Relationship With Jones

Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico

California psychologist Steven Katsaris said yesterday that his 25-year-old daughter, who died in the Jonestown mass suicide, apparently was a mistress of Rev. Jim Jones and probably knew of the plot to kill Congressman Leo J. Ryan — and her own brother.

"I think she was insane at the end," Katsaris said.

The 50-year-old Potter Valley (Mendocino county) resident was at the U.S. Navy hospital yesterday, watching over his 23-year-old son, Anthony, who is recovering from gunshot wounds in the chest, arm and wrist.

Anthony was one of several relatives who accompanied Ryan when the congressman's group was ambushed last Saturday as it tried to escort Jonestown defectors out of the jungle in northwest Guyana. Ryan and four others were killed.

A short time later, at the nearby Jonestown camp, cult leader Jones, Katsaris' daughter Maria and more than 400 other cultists died, almost all in a mass suicide by poison.

Steven Katsaris, a trim, mustachioed man who directs a treatment center for children with severe behavior problems, had long lobbied in Washington and in Guyana for official help in getting his daughter and others out of Jones' People's Temple. He played a key role in persuading Ryan to travel to Guyana to investigate allegations of abuse of camp residents.

"I believe Maria knew of the plot to kill the group," he said, speaking in cool, measured tones.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 S.F. Chronicle

San Francisco, Ca.

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She was apparently willing "to send her brother to his death," Katsaris said. "Before all this started, they (Maria and Anthony) loved each other. They were very close."

He said he believes that one of the forces that changed his daughter and "the majority of the others" was inexperience, particularly a lack of awareness of social and

political conditions in nations other than the United States.

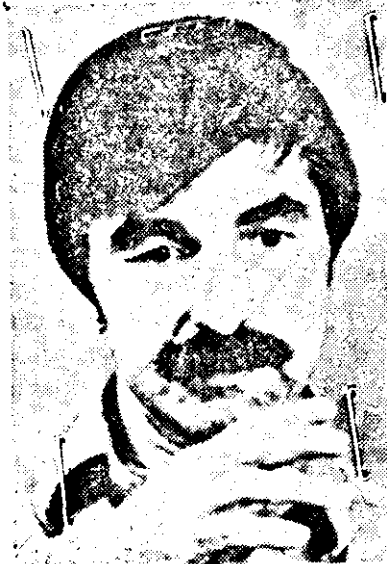
Katsaris said his daughter had become emotionally confused during the 1960s because of the changing political situation in America.

He said Jones "convinced her there would be no more problems with him. There were clear-cut goals. It was all very idealist.

"She had a special relationship with Jones," Katsaris said. "I was told by a member who escaped the camp in May that Maria and another girl lived in the same house with him. His wife lived in a separate cabin.

"I assume they had a sexual relationship. I assume Jim was the first man she ever had sexual relations with. I think Maria was emotionally involved."

Associated Press



STEVEN KATSARIS
His daughter was a follower

SHARON AMOS

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A CULT MOTHER LED CHILDREN TO DEATH.

Witnesses, Initially Unaware of Plans for Suicides, Tell of the Guyana Deaths

By **JOSEPH B. TREASTER**
 Special to The New York Times

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 4 — Moments after she finished what is believed to be the last radio conversation with Jonestown, Sharon Amos walked briskly through the living room of the People's Temple headquarters here with a knife in her hand, witnesses said today.

She led her children — Martin, 8 years old; Christa, 10, and Leanne, 22 — into a bathroom, and motioned to Charles Beikman, a 43-year-old former marine, to follow.

Then others in the living room heard a child cry "Oh, Mama," and then a scream. They ran to the bathroom. Mrs. Amos and the children lay bleeding to death, their throats cut, and Mr. Beikman stood trembling nearby.

Forty-six persons were in the headquarters that evening, unaware until later, they say, that as Sharon Amos and her family died, the Jonestown commune was destroying itself in a frenzy of murder and suicide.

Man Accused of Killing

After several days of questioning, the police charged Mr. Beikman with killing the Amoses and attempting to kill Stephany Jones, the 9-year-old granddaughter of Jim Jones, who had apparently arrived from the bathroom earlier.

Today, as a preliminary hearing began, Carlton Weithers, the man assigned to prosecute the case, told reporters that he was convinced Mr. Beikman had helped Mrs. Amos, a public relations officer for the cult who was in her 40's, to kill her children, and that he had then killed her.

Mr. Beikman is the first of the cultists to be taken into court for testimony. A hearing for Larry Layton, the cultist who is accused of killing Representative Leo J. Ryan and four other Americans, is scheduled for Jan. 15.

Talking with reporters in a breezeway of the magistrates court in a recess today, Mr. Weithers said of Mrs. Amos: "I feel she wanted to commit suicide. But certainly not the children. They were screaming. And she couldn't have done it alone."

Written Statement Cited

Mr. Weithers, a small, slender man in a dark business suit, said that Mr. Beikman had contended in a written statement to the police that he had watched the Amoses die, but that he had not had a hand in their deaths.

"In essence, he told the police he was invited to assist her in slitting the throats of her children, but he said he couldn't do it," Mr. Weithers continued. "Then he

said Sharon Amos did it and invited him to slit her throat. He said he couldn't do that, either."

Mr. Weithers said that Mr. Beikman admitted in his statement that he had attempted to kill the Jones girl, but that "he couldn't do that, either."

Before the hearing began, Tom Beikman, the 21-year-old son of the accused man, who was part of a group of cultists released from house arrest at the headquarters yesterday, said that he thought his father was getting "a very dirty deal."

The son, who lost his mother and brother at Jonestown, pictured his father as a gentle, easy-going person who "never used to go hunting because he didn't like to kill animals."

'Uneducated Loudmouth

Other survivors, however, have less fond memories of the Charles Beikman they knew in Jonestown. "He was an uneducated loudmouth who didn't give a damn about anybody," said Jerry Parks, a defector who fled the commune with the help of Representative Ryan and saw his wife and Mr. Ryan killed at the jungle airstrip a short time later.

At the hearing today, Mr. Beikman, a husky man with a shock of blond hair combed back in a wave, sat woodenly in the dock, his face in repose, hands clasped loosely before him, as the prosecutor, his lawyers and the magistrate spent hours in the steamy room jousting over procedure.

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Final toll in Guyana

Death count rises to 900

Jones follower charged with four murders

Examiner News Services

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE, Del. — As experts struggled to identify victims of the mass suicide in Jonestown, Guyana, the State Department said today the toll of the fanatic death rite has reached 900.

Spokesman Michael White said searchers had found 125 more bodies, adding to the 775 previously found in the cult jungle commune.

"We have reason to believe this is the final figure or fast approaching the final figure," White said.

The additional bodies were found in Jonestown under other bodies, in the same manner as those found yesterday.

In Guyana today, the apparent suicide of Peoples Temple leader Sharon Amos and the deaths of her three children last Saturday were termed murders.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 S.F. Examiner

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Amos, 42, died in the San Francisco-based religious group's Georgetown headquarters after Peoples Temple gunmen slaughtered Rep. Leo Ryan, three newsmen and a defector at an airstrip near the Jonestown compound. Some 900 followers of the Rev. Jim Jones subsequently were slain or committed suicide.

Survivors of the horror in Guyana include about 70 of Jones' followers who had been in Georgetown, but their airlift back to the United States won't include Charles Edward Beikman, 43.

He was arraigned in Georgetown today for the murder of Amos, who had been the temple outpost's chief spokesperson.

Other developments today:

- Officials in South Carolina disclosed that \$25,000 in cash was delivered to Charleston Air Force Base last night, presumably an emergency financing for the 100

Peoples Temple members being airlifted from Guyana.

- Cost of recovering bodies from Jonestown could reach \$9 million, and a controversy is growing over appeals to ship bodies from Delaware to California.

- Mayor Moscone sent a telegram to President Carter urging him "in the spirit of Christian charity and understanding" to use his authority to underwrite the cost of transporting the bodies for those who cannot afford it.

- Authorities in Los Angeles raided a realty company they described as the headquarters for a Peoples Temple extortion ring that forced members to donate their properties to the church.

Examiner city editor Jim Willse, reporting from Georgetown, said Beikman is accused of killing Amos and her children at the woman's request.

A blond, ruddy-faced man who wore a print shirt and brown slacks to the prisoner's dock, the heavy-set Beikman was charged with four counts of murder and one of attempted murder. His trial was set for Dec. 4.

C. A. Roberts, Guyana's assistant police commissioner, said Beikman attempted to kill Stephanie Jones, 12, because she was an eyewitness to the throat slashings of Amos and her children, Liane Harris, 21; Christa Amos, 11, and Martin Amos, 9.

The suspect was described as an associate of Jones, going back 20 years to the preacher's days in Indianapolis, his home town.

Roberts told Willse: "He says he was helping her commit suicide. Sharon Amos was very close to Jones. She was a disciple. I think she had motivation to commit suicide. She was a little woman, only about 4 feet, 9 inches, and she needed help."



CHARLES EDWARD BEIKMAN
Charged with 4 murders

The deaths occurred about two hours after the mass suicides.

So far 615 bodies have been transported from Jones' jungle outpost to Timehri airport at Georgetown where an assembly line of death — mechanical and impersonal — transfers the tagged green rubber bags to plastic-lined aluminum boxes.

At Dover Air Force Base, 44 military and civilian morticians and pathologists is trying to identify by fingerprints the 532 bodies that have arrived there. Fingerprints have been made of 202 of the victims.

"This has been pure hell," said Dover spokesman Robert Groom.

Caskets are removed from C-141 Air Force jets by forklift and stored in a holding hangar or refrigeration vans before being moved inside the huge white cement mortuary.

"This makes a plane crash look like a picnic," a mortuary source said. "The bodies are in such bad condition all we can do is check fingerprints and dental charts."

One mortician said the cult's leader had been shot in the right side of the head. The Doan & Mills Funeral Home in Richmond, Ind., says it is handling burial arrangements for Jones, his wife, Marceline, and two of their adopted children, Lew and Agnes.

Mrs. Walter Baldwin, Marceline's mother, said the

bodies would be brought to Richmond, where Jones was born and grew up.

None of the other bodies had been claimed yesterday, although the State Department says it has received hundreds of calls from persons who say they are relatives.

Relatives of only two victims — a Philadelphia man looking for his father and a military officer from the Dover base looking for his great-aunt — arrived at a special family center.

"There is no point in relatives coming because there is nothing they can see and nothing they can claim," a base spokesman said.

State Department spokesmen say they have also been receiving many calls from people complaining that the government should not foot the bill for transporting the bodies from Guyana.

"They say the victims went to Jonestown voluntarily and committed suicide and it's up to the relatives to bring them home," a spokesman said.

"Given the size of the calamity, we felt it was basically a humanitarian gesture and a very proper thing for the government to do. And Guyana is a poor country, totally unprepared to handle anything like this."

Relatives will have to pay for shipping the bodies away from Dover, estimated to cost about \$450 to the West Coast.

"There may be some problem here because many of the families are destitute," the spokesman said. "Unclaimed bodies will be given a dignified burial near Dover."

The State Department has not yet decided how to

solve the legal problem of death certificates, which usually are issued in the country where the death took place and attested to by an embassy official.

A spokesman said the medical staff at Dove probably will have to issue death certificates so claimed bodies can be shipped home.

Reports that 485 additional bodies had been discovered at Jonestown, mostly young children who had been hidden under the corpses of adults, appeared to have solved the mystery of hundreds of missing temple members.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Fred Shaver said in Georgetown, "It appears the original count is seriously in error." The death count had been originally put at 409.

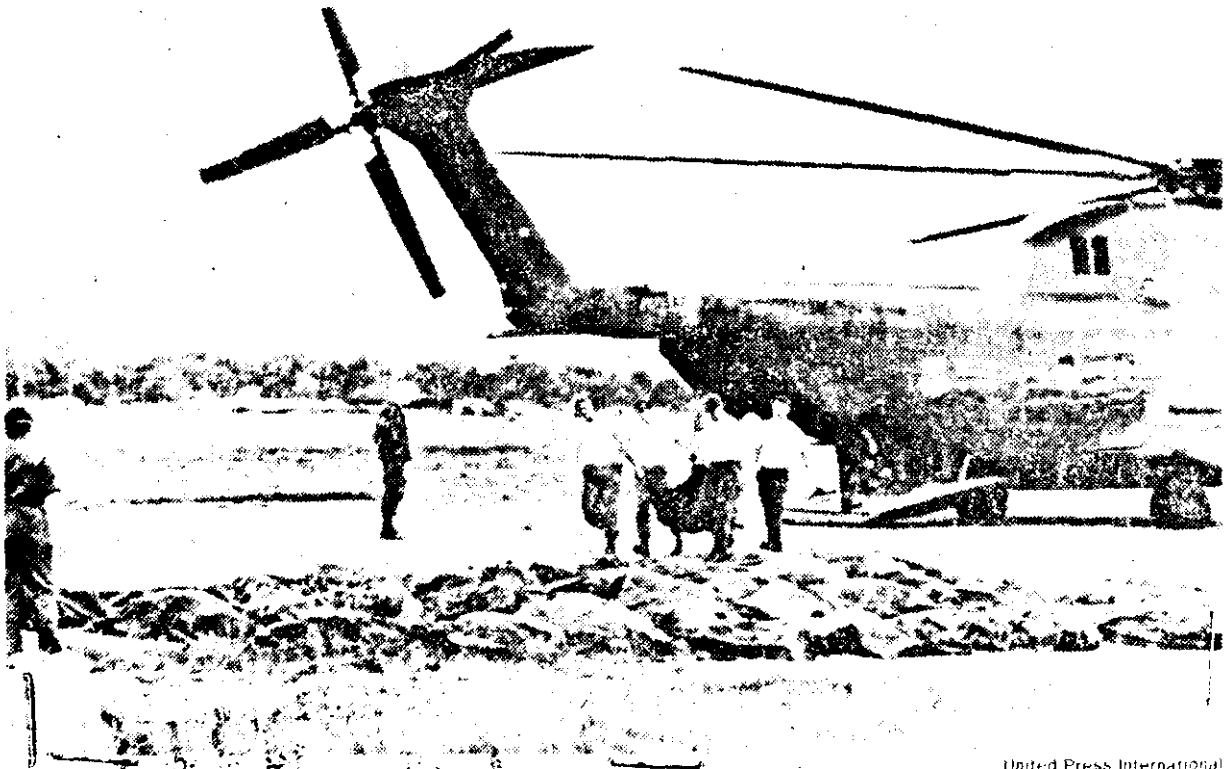
Said Air Force Capt. John Moscatelli: "We got into an area on a different side of the temple and found more and more bodies . . . bodies piled on bodies. And we figure there may be a few more."

Up to half a dozen other Temple members have been found on two of its vessels in Trinidad and Guyana. A third boat is still missing.

In Los Angeles, police and district attorney investigators raided the Enola M. Nelson Realty Co., which took care of the temple's property transactions. It is owned by the sister of a Peoples Temple leader. The Crestwood Escrow Service in Inglewood, also was involved, a DA's spokesman said.

The investigators obtained a search warrant based on an affidavit alleging possible extortion under threat of death in connection with the sale of two properties, the proceeds of which were given to the temple, assistant district attorney Tom McDonald said.

The threats, he said, came directly from Jones.



More bodies of Jonestown victims are unloaded from helicopter at Georgetown airport

United Press International

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

One of the first Guyana victims

By Annie Nakao
Education Writer

San Francisco teacher Gloria Davis remembered little Christa Amos as a third grader at the Dudley Stone School a year and a half ago.

"She was an exceptionally bright youngster — proud to be a Peoples Temple member," Davis said. "She even invited me to the church once. She told me she could arrange it, as part of the church's welcoming committee."

Christa Amos was one of the first victims of the mass murder-suicide among Peoples Temple members in Guyana. Sharon Amos, her mother, apparently slit the throats of her three children in the Guyanese capital of Georgetown shortly before the carnage at the Jonestown settlement.

"I'm really crushed by the news," Davis said. "I had come to know her so well — I just can't get the memory of that child out of my system."

Davis recalled that Christa's mother was a "conscientious parent" who frequently visited the school to help in the classroom. Amos, too, invited Davis to join the temple's congregation. She declined.

The temple provided tutorial and counseling services for the children. "They go to the tutorial program every day after school," Davis said. And Christa often told her of films she had seen at church.

At Opportunity High School, a school for students with motivational problems, one parent described a parents' meeting she attended.

"He (Jim Jones) led off the meeting with a prayer and the whole evening's entertainment was provided by temple members. They

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Allen Nomura

CHRISTA AMOS IN SCHOOL AT THE AGE OF 8
One of the first victims of the mass murder-suicide in Guyana

brought their own hand," said Ellen Petty.

Petty said she was "amazed" at the standing ovation given Jones. "I thought it was somewhat strange, since this was a public school."

Among the many temple youngsters who left for Guyana

with Jones were three of his sons — two named Tim and one named Jim Jr., the school's star baseball player.

All three youngsters were on the baseball team. When Jones' flock left in mid-1977, 13 of the 16 members on the team left with him.

The number of temple youngsters at Opportunity was estimated at 125 to 175 of 300 students in the school.

When charges involving Jones dominated the local news media, students began discussing it in class, but school officials and some temple members reportedly sought to discourage it, one teacher said. "They told us to cool it."

Yesterday, Opportunity principal Yvonne Golden refused to comment on controversy surrounding Jones' influence at the school, but said she was "as shocked as anyone" about news of the Guyana deaths. Asked whether children of Peoples Temple members are still enrolled, she said, "The kids aren't registered by their memberships but by their addresses."

Ron Cabral, a former Opportunity teacher, said the temple youngsters were not regarded as different. "Most of us teachers considered them as kids and not members of a fanatical sect. It would be tragic if they're among the suicides."

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Guyana Suspect Mute in Court

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 4 (UPI)—A haggard member of the Peoples Temple cult sat silently through two court hearings today on charges he killed a temple official and her three children by slitting their throats.

U.S. Embassy officials said they did not know when they would send home 19 cult survivors who were refused a flight home Sunday when three knives were found on them. One of them changed her mind and decided to stay in Georgetown.

The suspect, Charles E. Beikman, 42, a former U.S. marine who joined the Rev. Jim Jones's cult when they both lived in Indianapolis, was not heard to utter a word through the morning and afternoon court sessions.

- The Washington Post A-14
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The Atlanta Constitution _____
- The Los Angeles Times _____

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Arraign ex-marine in 4 slayings

Georgetown, Guyana (UPI) — Charles E. Beikman, an ex-marine accused of the knife slayings of Sharon Amos, an official of the Peoples Temple cult, and her three children, made a brief appearance yesterday before a judge and was quodetsy his son as denying the murders.

Beikman, 43, of Indianapolis, is charged with cutting the throats of Amos and her three children, Lee Ann, 11, Martin, 9, and Christa, 7, at the Temple's Georgetown headquarters at the same time that cult members began drinking poison at the cult commune in Jonestown 140 miles

northwest of here on Nov. 18. He also is charged with the attempted murder of Stephanie Jones, 9, allegedly because she witnessed him kinning the Amos family. The Jones girl is no relation to Jim Jones.

Beikman made no public comment during his appearanc yesterday in the courtroom. It was filled with several cult members, including his son, Thomas, 31, who hugged and kissed his father.

"Dad told me, "If only one person can know the truth, it is I. I did not kill them," Thomas Beikman said.

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
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- The Atlanta Constitution _____
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Writs Granted in Guyana

GEORGETOWN, Nov. 30 (Reuters) — A judge today granted two writs of habeas corpus, ordering the police to produce two People's Temple followers, Paula Adams and Deborah Touchette, in court next Tuesday.

The writs had been sought by Rex Mackay, the attorney for Charles Edward Beikman, who is accused of the murders of a spokeswoman for the sect, Sharon Amos, and her three children, and of the attempted murder of Stephanie Jones. He said that Miss Adams and Miss Touchette, survivors of the Nov. 18 killings, were vital to his case.

- The Washington Post _____
- Washington Star-News _____
- Daily News (New York) _____
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- The Atlanta Constitution _____
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Date DEC 1 1978

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mystery Death of People's Temple Aide

Sharon Amos, who ran the People's Temple office in Georgetown, Guyana, was found dead of knife wounds with her three dead children shortly after the killing of Congressman Leo Ryan and four others, Guyana officials reported yesterday.

The report on Amos came amid other, unconfirmed reports that some of the approximately 1100 members of the religious sect had committed suicide at their remote colony in Jonestown, and others were preparing to follow suit.

A Guyana police report said that Amos, about 40 years old, appeared to have cut the throats of her three children — Liane Harris, 21, Martin Amos, nine, and Christa Amos, ten — before killing herself, possibly by the same method, in the sect's Georgetown temple headquarters Saturday afternoon. About the same time, Ryan and his party of newsmen and others were gunned down at the Port Kaituma airstrip 150 miles away from Jonestown.

However, her former husband, Sherwin Harris, said in a telephone interview from Georgetown that he believed the killings of the three children and Amos were murders committed by somebody else.

Amos was interviewed two days before her death by Chronicle reporter Ron Javers, who was shot in the left shoulder during the bloodbath at the airstrip.

Amos' house, the local headquarters for People's Temple in the Lamaha Gardens section of Georgetown is a yellow five-bedroom frame structure occupied at times by 30 members of the sect. When

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 S.F.Chronicle
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Javers interviewed residents of the house late last week, the members sat at ease chatting on bunk beds and the house appeared orderly and neat, he reported.

During the interview, Amos insisted that the press was biased against People's Temple leader Jim Jones, a man she said had done only good works for his entire life.

"It's not just these relatives," she told Javers, referring to the group that flew to Georgetown from the United States, "but it's a conspiracy to destroy the People's Temple."

Guyana sources said last night that shortly after the airstrip massacre, and the "almost contemporaneous" deaths of Amos and her children, Georgetown police had occupied the Amos house.

Police inside the house examined the scene of the killing for evidence and removed the bodies while more police stood guard outside the house. No other temple members, who usually live there, were seen at the house and nobody had immediate knowledge of where they went.

By yesterday afternoon, police had sealed the Amos house.

As Guyana officials dug into the mystery of the Amos family's death, a report was transmitted to the U.S. State Department that one unidentified man had escaped from the Jonestown colony and walked 20 miles to an encampment of Guyanese troops who were on their way to the colony.

The man reportedly told the soldiers that 200 members of the fanatical sect had already committed suicide by drinking poison, and another 200 were ready to do the same thing.

Mass suicide had been discussed at People's Temple in the past, Deborah Layton, a 25-year-old former top aide of Jones, told The Chronicle yesterday.

(Layton's brother Larry, 31, is reported to be the temple member who shot two NBC crew members at the airstrip Saturday, shortly before the full-scale ambush began. He was reportedly overpowered

and later arrested by Guyana officials.)

"There was always the plan for these suicides," Deborah Layton said from a telephone at an undisclosed location in California. "The purpose was that Jones knew that anybody who left (the Jonestown jungle colony) and divulged information about what was going on there, could be extremely damaging."

Layton said mass suicides were rehearsed once while she was at the colony. At one time, she said, a detailed battle plan was outlined spelling out how people at the colony would kill themselves.

"The Guyana Minister of Home Affairs had said something rankled Jim," Layton said. It dealt with controversial child custody cases involving the Temple leader. "Jim pulled all the people out of the fields," Layton, continued. "And they all came to the main compound and for the next 12 hours they discussed how they would kill each other."

It was decided, Layton said, to establish killing squads that would first kill the colony's elderly people and then all the children before finally killing themselves.

"They would be given a pill," she said yesterday, "then they'd drink some alcohol and then they would be shot."

Layton said the threat of mass suicides was one method by which Jones "held the Guyana government at bay." And she added, "He did it by saying, 'we'll kill everybody and you'll have 1100 dead people on your hands.'"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mother kills 3 kids, self

Price of her faith: 4 lives

By Paul Shinoff

Among the hundreds of reported suicides of Peoples Temple followers in Guyana, the death of Sharon Amos apparently was the first.

At approximately the same time that Rep. Leo Ryan and four others were killed on an isolated landing strip near the temple's mission in Jonestown, Amos apparently slit the throats of her three children and killed herself in the temple's headquarters in the capital of Georgetown.

Those who knew Amos, 41, picture her as a person who reflected the best and worst of the religious cult, devoted and idealistic — and isolated and often paranoid.

They paint a picture of a woman who loved life and her children — and who could mistreat them and eventually kill them.

"She became a full-time, absolutely devoted worker," said Becky Jenkins, a therapist, who knew Amos from childhood.

"She was excited with the political potential of the mission; she thought it could change the world. She was no fool, she was very smart, but she was also very alone in the world," Jenkins said.

Born Linda Silverman, Amos was alone early in her world. Her father died when she was a child, her mother succumbed to cancer when her daughter was in her teens.

She drifted through relationships and political causes. Her oldest child, Liane, 21, was born when she was married to a man named Sherwin Harris.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

pg C.S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

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or SF 89-250

Classification: 89

Submitting Office: SF

Harris was among those who accompanied Ryan and the news crews to Guyana, and he was reported to have spent time visiting with Liane prior to her death.

Sharon divorced Harris and eventually married a man by the name of Amos — and they had two more children, Martin and Christa.

Friends say that, with Amos, she spun through the political and personal growth movements of the last decade. Several years ago, she joined the Rev. Jim Jones' temple in Ukiah.

"She was one of Jim's people," recounted Al Mills, a former temple member now with the Human Freedom Center, a deprogramming organization in Berkeley for former members of cult groups.

"He depended very heavily on her and used her for public relations a lot because she came across as a very sweet, loving person."

She was white and her second husband is black. Her children, according to Mills, were used by the temple as positive examples of racial integration.

Amos followed Jones and the dictates of his church. She changed her name from Linda to Sharon, on the orders of Jones, who declared that no woman in his church could go by her former name.

She followed Jones to Guyana — and eventually to her death. "I could see her becoming more and more isolated," Jenkins said.

"I believe she thought that the church offered not just herself, but the entire world, political and spiritual salvation. And if the church was attacked, then all hope was lost."

Many former members of the church in Ukiah talk about the "brown potion" — Jones' test of faith. They say he passed around brew at small meetings of the faithful, telling them it was poison and would kill them within two hours.

But he ordered them to drink it, according to reports, and the temple members did. But the potion caused no harm, and when Jones returned he told them it was a test.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A reunion before Guyana massacre

by Steve Lopez
Staff Writer

Lafayette—Sherwin Harris wanted to have his daughter Liane home on Thanksgiving and he traveled several thousand miles to get her.

He arrived in Guyana on Nov. 13 and began asking officials how he could contact his daughter in Jonestown. After a few days, he finally found her. They spent all of one day together.

The next day, Liane's body lay sprawled in a pool of blood in the Jonestown compound with more than 400 victims of the People's Temple.

Her throat was slit. Authorities don't know if she took her own life or was murdered.

"I certainly don't think Sherwin went there with the idea he would have to bury his daughter," said Harris' brother, who lives in San Jose and asked that his name not be used for fear of reprisal from sect members.

Harris' relatives say they have not heard from him in the last few days, but believe he is still in Guyana trying to arrange the shipment of his daughter's body back home to Lafayette.

After that first meeting with his daughter, Harris returned to his hotel in Georgetown. He intended to see her the next day.

"The management at the hotel locked everyone up to protect them," said Emmett Lynch, Harris' business associate.

"Then the hotel manager came to him and said 'Your daughter is dead.'"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

32 The Tribune

Oakland, Ca.

Date: 11-23-78
Edition: Sunrise

Title: RYMURS

Character:
or SF 89-250
Classification: 89
Submitting Office: SF

Liane, according to Lynch, was either 20 or 21. The body of Sharron Amos, Harris' ex-wife, was also found with her throat slit.

Harris heads a Berkeley-based food vending company and has lived in Lafayette for several years.

According to his brother, Harris and his wife were divorced about 20 years ago. Liane lived with her mother and both became involved in the People's Temple in the late 1960s in Ukiah.

"Sherwin tried to see his daughter as often as he could," the brother said, "and in recent years was getting concerned because of reports he heard about bizarre activities in the People's Temple.

"Somehow, Sherwin learned that (cult leader) Jim Jones was becoming increasingly paranoid, and thought he was a combination Hitler-Jesus Christ."

The brother said Sherwin claimed he was having difficulty communicating with his daughter and that letters he did receive from her sounded "suspicious."

"That's why Sherwin was really getting concerned," the brother said. "I guess it is obvious now that he had good reason to be."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Not a Relative

Temple 'Sister' of Jonestown Doctor

The "sister" of Dr. Lawrence Schacht, the physician who doled out poison to hundreds of followers of Jim Jones at the People's Temple settlement in Guyana, was only his "Temple sister" and not a blood relative, University of California officials said yesterday.

The woman in question was Sharon Amos, who was found dead alongside the bodies of her three children at the Georgetown headquarters of the Jones cult just before last Saturday's killings and mass suicides at Jonestown.

According to San Francisco General Hospital officials, Schacht told his colleagues when he worked there in 1977 that he had long been a member of the People's Temple, and that the sect had paid his tuition and expenses all through

medical school at the University of California at Irvine.

A spokesman for the hospital, where Schacht interned briefly before going to Guyana in August of last year, told The Chronicle that Amos had telephoned hospital officials after his abrupt departure to explain Schacht's unscheduled "vacation."

"This is Larry's sister, and our father is ill," a secretary recalled Amos telling her. At the time, hospital officials assumed Amos's statement referred to a blood relative and not a Temple sister. The "father," apparently was Jones himself.

Amos knew the combination to Schacht's locker at the hospital, a spokesman said, and came to collect his belongings after he left. She

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 S.F.Chronicle
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LAURENCE E. SCHACHT
Jonestown 'family' physician

also picked up his paychecks for the six weeks during which he had worked at the hospital without collecting his \$1100-a-month salary.

She apparently forwarded them to Guyana.

DR. LARRY SCHACHT

Cultists' Doctor Called Dedicated

New York Times News Service

HOUSTON — Dr. Lawrence Schacht, the physician who reportedly prepared and served the cyanide-laced punch with which hundreds of members of the Peoples Temple killed themselves, was described by associates as an intense and dedicated young man with an impressive concern for the poor.

"We see lots of poor people with great needs here. He spent a lot of time trying to meet those needs," said Dr. Delmar Pascoe, a staff supervisor at San Francisco General Hospital.

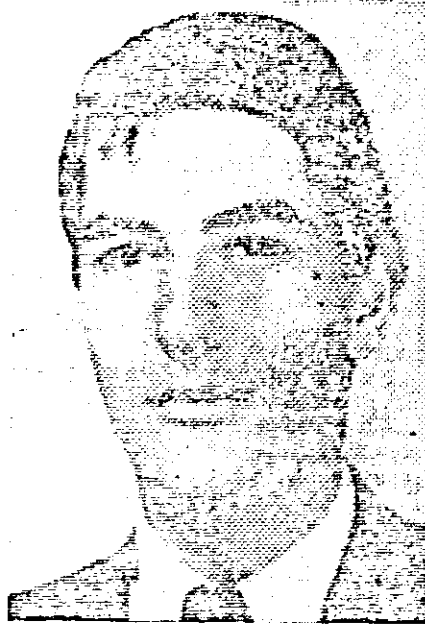
Schacht, a 30-year-old native of Houston, served a brief internship in San Francisco in 1977 before moving to Jonestown, Guyana, with the Rev. Jim Jones and many of Jones' adherents.

Schacht "was a very unusual man in that respect, a very solid performer," Pascoe said, adding, "He was a very intense young man with a tremendous concern for people."

Odell Rhodes, a 26-year-old teacher and member of the Jones cult who did not take part in the mass suicide in Guyana, was quoted as saying that Schacht had prepared the poisoned punch and helped serve it to some of the men, women and children who were being exhorted by Jones to join him in a mass suicide.

IT WAS NOT known whether Schacht was among the dead.

During the 15 months that the doctor had lived in Jonestown, his correspondence with his family and friends contained no hint of strife or fear but gave an idyllic picture of his work within the cult, work that consisted chiefly of caring for its mem-



DR. LARRY SCHACHT
Showed concern for poor

bers and training some as paramedics who could assist the Guyanese population.

His letters spoke of his happiness at having recently married one of the Jones followers, a woman named Becky, and at their subsequent adoption of four children.

In one letter, Schacht expressed particular pleasure at having saved the life of a young boy who had been bitten by a snake.

Schacht also delivered twins by caesarean section earlier this year with the aid of two Potomac, Md., men — Dr. Albert A. Greenfield and Richard W. Hayman, a ham radio operator. Greenfield relayed instruc-

tions to Schacht over Hayman's radio to the jungle encampment.

SCHACHT'S DEVOTION to the Peoples Temple, according to one associate, appeared to be founded on what he had perceived as Jones' concern for people, combined with having "an opportunity to do what he wanted to do."

Stanley Van den Noort, dean of the College of Medicine at the University of California's Irvine campus, said that while Schacht was studying there "we were aware of his involvement with the temple" but that he "seemed to be a dedicated person" and "his plan to become a doctor and to do missionary work in South America was regarded as a plus."

The dean described Schacht as a "good, conscientious student" who had been "well recommended by the faculty" and whose performance was "excellent."

Schacht was graduated from the university's medical school in June 1977. Before that, he had studied medicine for three years at the University of Guadalajara, in Mexico, and had attended a succession of other schools, including the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Houston.

After graduating from medical school, Schacht moved to San Francisco, then headquarters of the Peoples Temple, to begin his internship.

Walter Coulsen, an associate dean with the San Francisco intern program, said Schacht stayed only five weeks and then "just disappeared."

"We contacted the family," Coulsen said. "They told us he was in Guyana. For the short time he was here, he had an excellent record."

The Washington Post _____
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The Atlanta Constitution _____
The Los Angeles Times _____

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Cult Doctor Took Satisfaction In Being Able To Aid The Poor

From Press Dispatches

HOUSTON — The camp doctor who reportedly brewed and ladled out the cyanide-laced Kool-aid that killed more than 400 people in Guyana had written to his family of "the satisfaction of assisting poor people."

Dr. Larry Schacht, 30, served as physician in Jonestown for members of the Peoples Temple.

Dr. Schacht, a former Houston resident, was described by associates Tuesday as an intense and dedicated young man with an impressive concern for the poor.

"We see lots of poor people with great needs here. He spent a lot of time trying to meet those needs," said Dr. Delmar Pascoe, a supervisor at San Francisco General Hospital. Schacht served an internship in San Francisco in 1977 before moving to Jonestown with the Rev. Jim Jones and his followers.

Odell Rhodes, a teacher at the South

American colony who escaped the mass suicide, said Schacht prepared the deadly potion and helped nurses serve it, starting by spooning or squirting it into the mouths of infants. Rhodes said adults then lined up and received the poison drink in paper cups.

It is not known whether Schacht is among the dead.

During the 15 months that the doctor had lived in Jonestown, his correspondence with his family contained no hint of strife or fear but gave an idyllic picture of his work within the cult, work that consisted of caring for its members and training some as paramedics who could assist the Guyanese population.

In one letter, Schacht expressed particular pleasure at having saved the life of a young boy who had been bitten by a snake.

The Washington Post _____
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 The Los Angeles Times _____

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The 'humanitarian ideals' of temple's Doctor Death

Special to The Examiner

HOUSTON — Lawrence Schacht, identified as the Doctor Death of the Jonestown poisonings, joined the Peoples Temple because "it shared Larry's humanitarian ideals."

The Houston Chronicle, quoting a member of his family, reported today that the 30-year-old physician had been the chief medical officer in the Guyana agricultural mission for two years.

Schacht, who received his medical education in Guadalajara, Mexico, was not licensed to practice in California or Texas.

Odell Rhodes, a 36-year-old teacher who escaped from Jonestown, said the camp doctor and two nurses poured Kool-Aid and cyanide into a stainless steel vat at the orders of Peoples Temple leader Jim Jones.

He said they administered the poison to infants, then passed out paper cups to waiting adults in a

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

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Character:
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Classification: 89
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hideous reversal of the first tenet of the Hippocratic Oath, "Primum non nocere" (First, Do No Harm).

Rhodes said that when the doctor asked him to fetch a stethoscope, he left Jonestown.

Members of his family here said Schacht had graduated from high school in 1966, took part in the protest movement against the Vietnam War and left Houston in 1968 for "a change of scene."

He was described as a "restless spirit" with an idealistic and humanitarian outlook.

His medical education was financed by Peoples Temple, according to the family.

Defectors from Jonestown told Examiner reporter Tim Reiteran that Schacht had passed up the usual internship training to go directly to Guyana.

Nurses at the camp were believed to have gone to Guyana from San Francisco, where they were employed at a major hospital.



United Press International

LARRY SCHACHT, REPORTED TO HAVE CONCOCTED DRINK
Photograph is from 1966 Houston high school yearbook

BREWED POISON

Camp's Doctor Had Written of Satisfying Work

HOUSTON (AP)—The camp doctor who reportedly brewed and administered the poison that killed more than 400 people in Guyana had written to his family of "the satisfaction of assisting poor people, many of whom have never seen a doctor in their lives."

Dr. Larry Schacht, 30, was a physician in Jonestown, Guyana, serving the members of the Peoples Temple.

Odell Rhodes, a teacher at the South American colony who escaped the mass suicide, said Schacht had prepared the fatal cyanide potion.

The doctor's fate was unknown. His brother, Danny Schacht, said Tuesday, "We really don't know what happened. We'll just have to wait and see." Earlier, Schacht had said he was certain his brother would not commit suicide.

His father, Ezra Schacht, told the Beaumont Journal in a copyright story, "I'm just drained here. I can't believe something as productive as this (his son's work) was smashed."

Larry Schacht's letters to his family made no mention of rumors that members of the settlement were being held against their will.

He wrote that the Peoples Temple "proclaims the true brotherhood and liberation of the blacks. The pastor has told the congregation that the Bible is used to keep them in slavery. Actually, the pastor is a prophet and stands for and is fighting for the true liberation of all mankind and to make this a better world."

The family said Larry Schacht joined the Peoples Temple in California, attended a junior college and then medical school in Mexico. He went to Guyana about two years ago.

Danny Schacht said that before joining the group, his brother "was somewhat aimless. These people turned him around and gave him a sense of self-fulfillment."

The brother said Larry seemed content in his work and gave no indication of dissatisfaction or trouble.

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 The Atlanta Constitution _____
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Date NOV 25 1978

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Served Fatal Punch Cult Doctor Mixed,

HOUSTON — Dr. Lawrence Schacht, the physician and former Houston resident who reportedly prepared and served the cyanide-laced punch with which hundreds of members of the Peoples Temple killed themselves, was described by associates yesterday as an intense and dedicated young man with an impressive concern for the poor.

"We see lots of poor people with great needs here. He spent a lot of time trying to meet those needs," said Dr. Delmar Pascoe, a staff supervisor at San Francisco General Hospital. Schacht, a 30-year-old native of Houston, served a brief internship in San Francisco in 1977 before moving to Jonestown, Guyana, with the Rev. Jim Jones and many of his adherents.

Schacht "was a very unusual man in that respect, a very solid performer," Pascoe said, adding, "He was a very intense young man with a tremendous concern for people."

Odell Rhodes, a 26-year-old teacher and member of the Jones cult who did not take part in the mass suicide in Guyana, was quoted as saying Schacht had prepared the poisoned punch and helped serve it to some of the men, women and children who were being exhorted by Jones to join him in a mass suicide.

Ms. Rhodes said Schacht prepared the cyanide potion and helped nurses ladle it out, starting by spooning or squirting it into the mouths of infants. Rhodes said adults then lined up and received the poison drink in paper cups.

The doctor's fate was unknown. His brother, Danny Schacht, said yesterday, "We really don't know what happened. We'll just have to wait and see." Earlier, Schacht had said he was certain his brother would not commit suicide.

During the 15 months the doctor lived in Jonestown, his correspondence with his family and friends contained no hint of strife or fear but gave an idyllic picture of his work within the cult, work that consisted chiefly of caring for its members and training some as paramedics who could assist the Guyanese population.

His letters spoke of his happiness at having recently married one of the Jones followers, a woman named Becky, and at their subsequent adoption of four children.

In one letter, Schacht expressed particular pleasure at having saved the life of a young boy who had been bitten by a snake.

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Schacht's devotion to the Peoples Temple, according to one associate, appeared to be founded on what he had perceived as Jones's concern for people combined with having "an opportunity to do what he wanted to do."

Stanley Van den Noort, dean of the College of Medicine at the University of California's Irvine campus, said that while Schacht was studying there "we were aware of his involvement with the temple" but he "seemed to be a dedicated person" and "his plan to become a doctor and to do missionary work in South America was regarded as a plus."

The dean described Schacht as a good, conscientious student" who had been "well recommended by the faculty" and whose performance was "excellent."

Schacht was graduated from the university's medical school in June 1977. Before that, he had studied medicine for three years at the University of Guadalajara in Mexico, and had attended a succession of other schools, including the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Houston.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-6 HERALD EXAMINER
LOS ANGELES, CA

Date: 11/22/78
Edition: Wednesday Latest

Title: RYMUR

Character:
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Submitting Office:
Los Angeles

After graduating from a ~~medical school~~, Schacht moved to San Francisco, then headquarters of the Peoples Temple, to begin his internship.

Walter Coulsen, an associate dean with the San Francisco intern program, said Schacht stayed only five weeks and then "just disappeared."

"We contacted the family," Coulsen said. "They told us he was in Guyana. For the short time he was here, he had an excellent record."



DR. LARRY SCHACHT
Temple physician still missing

Cult Doctor, Tied to Poisonings, Had Been Dedicated to the Poor

By JOHN M. CREWDSON

Special to The New York Times

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Dr. Schacht "was a very unusual man in that respect, a very solid performer," Dr. Pascoe said, adding, "He was a very intense young man with a tremendous concern for people."

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No Report of His Death

It is not known whether Dr. Schacht is among the dead.

During the 15 months that the doctor had lived in Jonestown, his correspondence with his family and friends contained no hint of strife or fear. Instead it gave an idyllic picture of his work within the cult, work that consisted chiefly of caring for its members and training some as paramedics who could assist the Guyanese population.

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 The Atlanta Constitution _____
 The Los Angeles Times _____

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The Doctor Who Gave the Poison

Lawrence Schacht was a "very motivated, very bright" intern at San Francisco General Hospital during the summer of 1977 when he abruptly left for Guyana to care for members of the People's Temple there, his colleagues recalled yesterday.

Last Saturday, Dr. Schacht mixed cyanide with a purple liquid and doled out the lethal drink to hundreds of cultists, according to a survivor of the ritual, mass suicide. Apparently, the act was the doctor's last "ministering" at Jonestown. His fate is unknown.

Schacht, hoping to become a specialist in internal medicine, began his graduate training at S.F. General in June, 1977. Two months later, Schacht "took a vacation and never came back," said a spokesman for the medical center. The hospital eventually learned from Schacht's sister in San Francisco, Sharon Amos, that the intern went to Guyana with some of the earliest Jonestown settlers.

(Amos, who later became a leader at the Temple's Guyana headquarters in Georgetown, was found dead Saturday. Her three children, with their throats slit, were nearby.)

Schacht's supervising doctor at the hospital in San Francisco could recall little of the intern's brief stay there, but early evaluations described his work as "very impressive" and Schacht and Schacht as "very dedicated."

He was remembered more for his promise than his performance as a physician by doctors and other staff.

Besides his "outstanding record" at U.C. Medical School at Irvine, Schacht won admission to the coveted internship program with "all kinds of fantastic recommendations from all kinds of persons," a hospital official said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-22-78
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Schacht also studied at Santa Rosa junior college and in Guadalupe, Mexico.

Schacht's membership in the People's Temple cult was known to his colleagues at the hospital.

In a copyrighted story in The Beaumont (Tex.) Journal, Schacht's brother Danny said that before Larry Schacht joined the Jim Jones following, the young doctor was "somewhat aimless. Those people turned him around and gave him a sense of self-fulfillment."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Doctor believed temple 'near-perfect'

Dr. Laurence Schacht, the Jonestown physician who reportedly served cyanide Kool-Aid in Saturday's mass suicide, once told The Examiner that "the world would be a near-perfect place if we had more organizations like this."

The doctor's name was among those listed as dead from the poisonings and shootings that killed more than 400 men, women and children in the Peoples Temple compound.

The 30-year-old Schacht painted an idyllic picture of Jonestown in a letter received by the Examiner Aug. 22, 1977, at a time the paper was publishing a series of critical reports on the Rev. Jim Jones and the religious organization based in San Francisco.

Schacht wrote, "It is a shame the news media is attacking this fine church."

The letter was written several weeks after Schacht left his internship at San Francisco General Hospital for a few days vacation. A University of California at Irvine Medical School graduate who finished with an outstanding record, Schacht had only started the 12-month internship in July.

UC Medical Center spokeswoman Claire Leeds Wray said Schacht had finished 16th in his class and had furnished letters of recommendations with glowing reports of his work. The letters, she said, stated that he was a member of the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 S.F. Examiner

San Francisco, Ca.

Date: 11-22-78

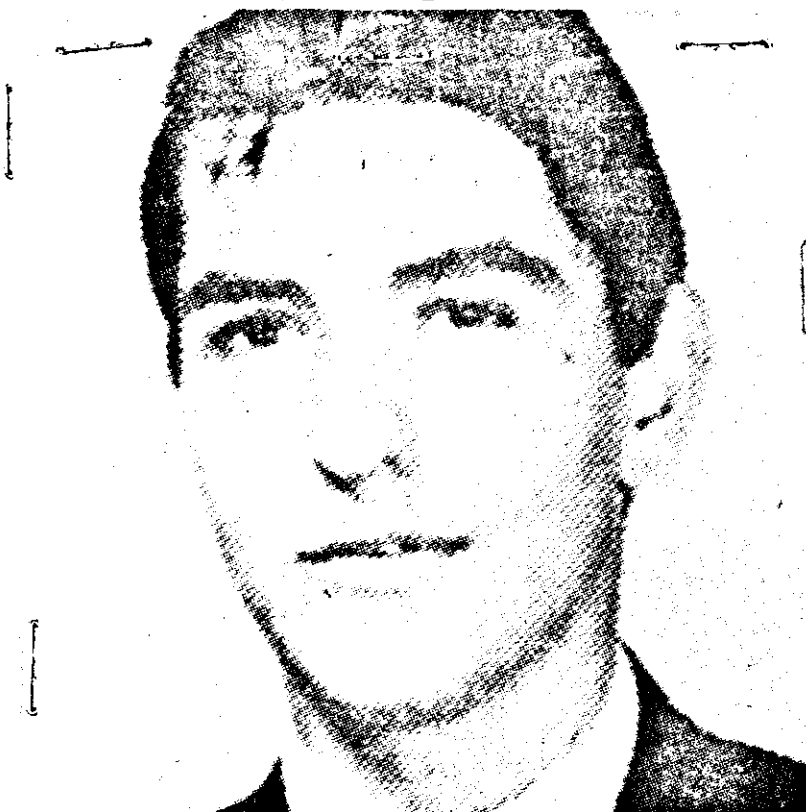
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Classification: 89

Submitting Office: SF



1966 Houston yearbook photo UPI

DR. LAURENCE SCHACHT, SUSPECTED OF SERVING CYANIDE
'The Peoples Temple represents the best . . . American ideals'

Peoples Temple and had done missionary work in Mexico, where he had done some undergraduate work.

Wray said the dean's office, looking for Schacht because he had failed to show ~~up~~ after a vaca-

tion, found in his records the name Sharon Amos, called her and was advised he had gone to Guyana and would not return.

The bodies of Amos and her three children were found ~~for~~ day in the Peoples Temple head-

quarters in Georgetown. All had their throats slit.)

In the Guyana agricultural mission, Schacht wrote *The Examiner*, "the housing is fantastic — good recreation and delicious food, all have all they can eat. The progressive schools defy description as they help children overcome learning and visual handicaps. As a doctor I had not deemed it possible. The Peoples Temple project represents the best North American ideals . . ."

According to Odell Rhodes, a colony teacher who escaped as the cyanide was being served, Schacht had brewed the deadly drink and helped nurses spoon it into the mouths of babies. The adults then lined up for their paper cups of lethal liquid.

In Houston the doctor's father told a Texas newspaper, "I'm just drained here. I can't believe something as productive as this was smashed."

If problems existed in Jonestown, they weren't mentioned in Schacht's letters to his family or *The Examiner*. His brother, Danny, said involvement in the Peoples Temple ended a kind of aimlessness in the doctor's life.

"These people turned him around and gave him a sense of self-fulfillment," he said.

After graduation from a Houston high school in 1966, Schacht became involved in the antiwar movement and left for California. He joined the Peoples Temple, although he said in letters that he wasn't religious, because of the opportunities it offered to help others.

He told *The Examiner*, "If you could be here, you could see the happiness of youth."

He said he never had witnessed anything abusive, denying allegations of corporal punishment and fraud. Critics, he said, were "violent revolutionaries and sordid criminals."

Instead, Schacht wrote, Jonestown "represents the best of the U.S. dream."

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Doctor's Body Identified By FBI Among the Dead

Associated Press

The FBI yesterday said it has identified the body of Dr. Lawrence Eugene Schacht, the Peoples Temple physician who allegedly helped administer the cyanide-laced drink that killed more than 900 members of the cult in the mass suicide-murder in Guyana.

The FBI said Schacht's body was identified from fingerprints compared with a file furnished by the California Bureau of Investigation and Identification.

Schacht's body had been sent to Dover Air Force Base in Delaware with the other victims from the sect's Jonestown jungle settlement in Guyana.

The only other person whose body has been identified positively by the FBI is the Rev. Jim Jones, the leader of the Peoples Temple.

The FBI said Schacht, 30, apparently died from poisoning, and that no bullet wounds had been discovered in his body.

Schacht, a native of Houston, worked for five weeks last year in a children's clinic at San Francisco General Hospital before he left for Guyana.

The Secret Service also is investigating reports that members of the Peoples Temple had plans to assassinate top-ranking U.S. officials, a spokesman said yesterday.

The spokesman, Jack Warner Jr., did not specify the targets of the supposed plans. But Secret Service responsibilities are limited to protecting the president, the vice president, members of their families and foreign heads of state.

Warner said the alleged assassination plans "pertain to the protective responsibilities" of the Secret Service.

A source said there is no evidence of any specific "hit list" with the names of public figures in writing. The Secret Service is questioning survivors of the Peoples Temple, Warner said.

The FBI is investigating the death of Rep. Leo Ryan (D-Calif.). However, the Justice Department says federal law restricts FBI jurisdiction to the congressman's assassination and does not allow any broader investigation.

There have been reports that the survivors of the mass suicide included a hit squad of members who had been directed by Jones to carry out assassinations.

- The Washington Post A-18
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- Daily News (New York) _____
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Brother doubts suicide

HOUSTON (AP) — Larry Schacht, 30, has been a physician with the People's Temple in Guyana about two years.

Danny Schacht, 33, a brother, said Monday he has heard nothing since the Sunday massacre but doubts his brother would commit suicide.

"I don't see how a person who has invested so much time and effort in himself would be likely to throw it away," the brother said.

Danny Schacht said he and his father have made inquiries to the Guyana legation in Washington but have heard nothing.

Danny Schacht said his brother made contact with the People's Temple about 10 years ago in California, where he had gone to get away from family problems stemming from his involvement in the Vietnam war protest movement after graduating from Houston's Lamar High.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 5A

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SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Date: 11-21-78

Edition: HOME

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Being Investigated

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Date 11-29-78