

SPEXaminer OCT 10 '76

## Theory triggers probe

# Did lawmen set up King?

**Wayne Chastain** is a veteran newsman who, while writing for the Memphis Press-Seminar, was one of the first reporters on the scene after Martin Luther King Jr. was shot. He has investigated the King murder for eight years.

By Wayne Chastain  
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**MEMPHIS** — Martin Luther King Jr. may have been the victim of "security stripping" — a technique used by intelligence agencies to expose a victim to assassination by removing his protection.

This theory persuaded the U.S. House of Representatives to create a special 12-member committee to investigate both the 1968 King murder and the 1963 assassination of John Kennedy.

The Black Caucus in the House, seeking new information in the King case, was responsible for breaking a stalemate and pushing the investigation through, according to several committee members.

The new information was given to the House by two investigators: Paul L. Crouch, author of the best-selling book on the JFK assassination, "Rush to Judgment," and Walter Manos, an Academy Award-winning screenwriter and author of "The Devil in Nuremberg."

They also told Today reporter Lesley Stahl in stories of interviews with men involved in the King investigation.

Ed Redditt, the black Memphis police detective in charge of protecting King, has removed from his post across the street from the hotel where King was shot just two hours before the sniper. Redditt said he had set up a sniper trap plan to seal off the area in the event of a protest. "But it was never implemented."

One member of the police department, John J. Reddick — a former FBI agent who now works with Redditt — said Reddick he was asked to leave because a murder plot against him had been discovered. After being called home and watched by a plainclothes, for two days, he was put under arrest. He never heard another word about the sniper plot.

Reddick, who had heard of the plan in the police station, later was identified as a "snitch" agent. Reddick assumed he was snitched because he had written this information to the *Press-Seminar*, but that

agency denies having any record of sending an agent to the meeting.

But representatives from the FBI, military intelligence, National Guard and other agencies were there.

• Redditt's assistant told Investigator Mark Lane that he, too, had left the command post opposite King's hotel before the slaying, but refused to discuss the circumstances of his removal.

• An informal security force of four members of a local black militant group, including one undercover Memphis police agent, also was relieved from duty just before the murder, by someone in the King entourage. Stationed with arms on the same floor as King, they were already downstairs when the shooting took place.

• The only two black firemen assigned to the fire station across from King's hotel, Redditt's command post, were also "stripped away."

Both were transferred temporarily to other stations the night before the murder. One, Floyd Newsom, said the deputy chief of the Fire Department told him the transfer order had come from the Police Department.

• According to Redditt, "The FBI never talked to me about this even though I told my story to everyone willing to answer." Newsom also says he has never been questioned by a law enforcement agency about his removal.

• Arthur Murtagh, a former FBI agent in Atlanta, has said agents in the Atlanta office "literally jumped for joy" when they learned King had been assassinated. He said the FBI intelligence squad in Atlanta (King's hometown) was assigned "to somehow or other get King to bring him down, break him or destroy him."

After the murder, Lane says, the same Atlanta intelligence squad was reassigned by Hoover to head the investigation. "My superior, both in the Atlanta bureau and Washington," Murtagh said, "washed out leads suggesting a right-wing conspiracy."

"Had a more thorough investigation been conducted by the FBI, I believe links would have been established between the King assassination and the Kennedy murders — both those of JFK and RFK."

Reddick says he learned after the assassination that the Memphis police had heavily infiltrated a black militant organization called the Invaders. It was directly responsible for King's return to

Memphis during his controversial police and FBI investigation and police plan to disrupt the march.

The Invaders had organized the disruption of a Memphis march led by King a week earlier, launching off a riot that killed one, injured 400 and led to 22 arrests. After the violence apparently intended by the militant group to discredit him, King vowed to return to prove that he could still lead a demonstration.

"Dr. King would never have turned back to Memphis if he realized and not hoped" says the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a close King aide. "We never intended to get bogged down in Memphis."

According to a former leader of the Invaders, a Memphis policeman who has infiltrated the group, "was one of the most provocative members of the Invaders," very active in planning confrontations.

That undercover agent, according to both Newsday and Redditt, was one of the four informants in the informal security force for King, created by an agreement between King's staff and the underworld leaders in Memphis.

"He left the police department [soon] after that," Redditt said, "and the [police] say that he went to the [FBI], and then he got a job with the [Kenne] daying [sic] [or] [the] FBI [in] cyberspace [sic]. He was [a] [federal] [agent]."

Reddick stopped to add, "An informant protected by law enforcement [sic] usually [is] allowed to keep his [name] confidential during the course of his work."

"This is a [sic] very important [sic] [agent] in the [FBI] [sic] [or] [the] FBI [intelligence] Agency and he [sic] is [sic] allowed to blow his [name] around [sic] [or] [the] FBI [intelligence] Agency."