

King Named On JFK

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A conversation taped by Miami Police Intelligence agents 13 days before President John F. Kennedy was assassinated has become part of the investigation into the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.



During the conversation a right wing organizer said that a plan to kill Kennedy was in the works. He said that the President would be killed with a high powered rifle from an office building and that police would quickly arrest "a patsy . . . just to throw the public off."

He also said that one of the possible killers was a man who was allegedly trying to murder Martin Luther King.

An undercover agent asked the organizer, "They are really going to try and kill him (Kennedy)?"

KING
The organizer said: "Oh, yeah. It is in the working. X (name deleted) himself, X is just as likely to get him as anybody. He hasn't said so, but he tried to get Martin Luther King."

"He did?" the undercover man said.

"Oh, yes," the organizer said, "he followed him for miles and miles and couldn't get close enough to him."

"You know exactly where it is in Atlanta don't you?" the undercover man said.

"Martin Luther King? Yeah."

"Bustus Street," the undercover man said.

"Yeah, 530," the organizer said.

"X tried to get him, huh?" the undercover man said.

"Yeah," the organizer said.

Talking about the planned Kennedy assassination, the undercover man said: "You may have figured out a way to get him, you may have figured out the office building and all that. I don't know how them Secret Service agents cover all their office-buildings. Do you know whether they do or not?"

The organizer said: "Well, if they have any suspicion they do that of course. But without suspicion chances are that they wouldn't. You take there in Washington, of course it is the wrong time of year, but you take pleasant weather, he comes on the veranda and somebody could be in a hotel room across the way there and pick him off just like . . ."

Kennedy was not killed in that way, but King was. He strolled out on the veranda of his motel room in Memphis and was shot from a rooming house across the way.

The man named as the possible killer in the tape was from Chattanooga, Tenn. He once held a high position in the Ku Klux Klan.

JACK BROWN

After the King murder, Sgt. Everett Kay of the Miami intelligence unit sent a copy of the tape to Memphis police.

Assassination Tape

He said that Police Chief Frank C. Holloman was "delighted" to get it.

Kay was supervising the undercover man who made the statements about assassination. Kennedy was due in Miami in a week and the undercover man told Kay the right wingers were talking about killing him.

One of the fears in Miami was that the right wingers and certain extremist Cubans, infuriated over the Bay of Pigs debacle, might try to get revenge on Kennedy while he was in Miami. Police took extraordinary measures to guard the President while he was here — going so far as to cancel a motorcade which was to carry Kennedy from International Airport to downtown. He left Miami in good health. But he was killed 3 days later in Dallas.

Yesterday, a California man, who once trained with Cuban exiles in the Florida Keys, and who is one of the figures in New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison's investigation of the assassination, said the Kennedy and King killings may be related.

He is Loran Hall. Yesterday he announced that he would no longer fight Garrison's efforts to get him to New Orleans to testify in the investigation.

Then he recalled the tape which was given to federal authorities both before and after the killing. It's existence

was publicly disclosed for the first time in the Miami News 15 months ago.

Hall denied knowing Eric Starvo Galt who, the FBI says, killed King.

Hall said his own life has been in jeopardy ever since his involvement in the Kennedy investigation became known. He said three attempts have been made to kill him.

He said he decided to go voluntarily to New Orleans after his memory had been "refreshed" about a meeting with another Garrison investigation figure — Edgar Eugene Bradley.

Bradley is the West Coast representative of a far right wing radio evangelist, Dr. Carl McIntyre.

Hall left the Florida area shortly before the Miami tape was made. He was arrested in Dallas two months before Kennedy was killed there.

Garrison contends he was associated with Jack Ruby.

And Hall himself once told FBI agents that he was present when "Leon Oswald" told a Cuban exile, Mrs. Sylvia Odio, that Kennedy ought to be killed because of the Bay of Pigs disaster.

The man who made the statements on the Miami tape and the man he named who might kill both Kennedy and King are two of the characters in Garrison's vast investigative file on the assassination . . .

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This man Charles
Peckens Davis of
Chattanooga (still
in prison) may have
some very helpful
info. I have written
for a transcript of the
competency hearing.

January 3, 1968

Dear Mr. Hosmer,

This will confirm my \$100 offer to come out here and talk with me next Tuesday. I can assure you that it will be an interesting and fruitful conversation.

I am a 40 year old graduate of the University of Chattanooga who had never before been in any trouble or in any mental institution prior to March 26, 1965 when I cracked up and robbed a branch bank in my home town Chattanooga, Tenn. and subsequently kidnaped a prominent local physician. The doctor saved my life by grabbing the uncocked gun out of my hand 6 hours after the bank robbery on a dead end street in Rome, Ga. He publicly said that night "He had an unrequited love and wanted to die, but I didn't want to die with him. That boy wouldn't hurt anybody; he treated me like a gentleman the whole time except when the officers closed in."

The day after the crime the Chattanooga News Free Press ran a front page story concerning certain investigative work that I had done concerning the Kennedy assassination.

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I had done this investigative work in Sept. & Oct. of 1964 at the direction of the then Chairman of the Republican Party for the state of Tennessee Mr. Harry Campbell, and the results were known to a number of people in Chattanooga, Nashville, and elsewhere including the editor of the Nevada Free Press.

On Nov. 19, 1965, I told the entire story under oath in federal court in Chattanooga at a mental competency hearing and I was not cross-examined on it by anyone because they knew that I was telling the truth. Moments later I was declared mentally competent to stand trial by Judge Frank Wilson and a trial date of Dec. 15th was set. I made a public disclosure of this information in an effort to prevent being railroaded into some mental institution because of it. I was aware of the fact that I could have been railroaded into a mental institution after having been found not guilty by reason of temporary insanity.

At the request of the United States Attorney before I had entered any plea I was given a psychiatric examination by one psy. trust in Chattanooga. I did not try to put on the big act before this man and I told him everything that happened. I did not once mention the Kennedy assassination. I felt like all I had to do was simply tell the truth and

I would stand a good chance of being acquitted because both local papers were behind me and I think people realized that I had simply reached the breaking point and was temporarily out of my mind when I went into the bank.

This psychiatrist for reasons best known to himself found me to be suffering from paranoid schizophrenia and in need of "prolonged psychiatric care and treatment." The report stated that "while he may have known the difference between right and wrong his ability to adhere to the right was so impaired as to be virtually nonexistent." On the basis of this report I was declared mentally incompetent on June 3, 1965, and sent to Springfield under section 4246. Three months later I was found to be mentally competent by the psychiatric staff here. (I had filed a writ of habeas corpus stating that I was mentally competent.)

When on Dec. 8, 1965 I had tried to dismiss my two court appointed lawyers for among other things turning over to the prosecution the list of all my witnesses with a capsule description of how I thought each would testify plus the realization that they were going to lay the groundwork to have me railroaded into a mental institution after I had been found not guilty by reason of temporary insanity, Judge Wilson refused to dismiss them and instead gave me still

