

Mr. Quin Shea, Director  
Office of FOIS/PA Appeals  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C. 20530

4/25/79

Dear Mr. Shea,

This relates to both the King and JFK cases and to your testimony in C.A.75-1996 and your failure to act on my appeals in that case after from months to years.

In the course of reading and checking some JFK records last night in 62-109060 Section 181 I came to Serial 7363, a copy of which is attached. I also attach copies of pages 468-481 of my book on the King Assassination, Frame-Up: The Martin Luther King-James Earl Ray Case.

From this it is apparent that as of today the Department and the FBI is withholding what I wrote about more than a decade ago.

It also is apparent that there was neither basis nor need for the withholding, that as I have stated over and over again, the Department and the FBI are misusing FOIA to waste what remains of my life to prevent my writing which they do not like.

In this case it is less justifiable and I believe is outrageous and contemptuous because of what happened in court in C.A.75-1996 last year. You will recall the Beckwith affidavit that includes an alleged response on this Somerset/Milteer matter when the Court ordered a belated FBI response to a memo provided to the Civil Division by a college student who had reviewed some of my letters on non-compliance to which the FBI had made no response. I proved the Beckwith affidavit was falsely sworn, informed the Court of his unfortunate personal situation as an unindicted co-conspirator and displayed to the Court several volumes of Milteer/Somerset records that had been provided to another and later requesters who is a writer friend of mine.

That was last year.

The response of Government counsel was not to see to it that years late, long after my appeal and providing of proof that the withheld information was within the public domain, there would be belated compliance. Instead Government counsel seized upon this for another stonewalling and another wasting of more months of what remains of my life and a further impediment to my writing by filing a motion to expunge the truth from the record.

Meanwhile, this is one of the countless specifics on my many appeals to which you have not responded, in court or out and on which you have not acted. Thus it is that on the night of 4/24/79 I can learn that what I first published in 1967 in a book completed in early April of that year is today withheld by the FBI and the Department in both King and JFK cases and this long after I have appealed precisely this withholding in both cases.

It literally is more than 12 years since I mailed the manuscript of that book to my then agent, and it was intercepted in the mails then and once thereafter.

Obviously I have no personal need for the withheld information when I published it. Also obviously I have made this appeal in the public role in which the Department, the FBI and the Courts have forced me. What interests me personally is the other withheld information some of which was released to the other requester, whose copies I had borrowed to display to the Court. But even in this I am in a public rather than a private role because it would not have been possible for me to write about it no matter how long I live.

I find myself wondering about the reality of the appeals machinery when this can happen - when literally 12 years after it was public domain I find claim to exemption under FOIA and for nothing that the FBI and the Department had not already released, I emphasize released before there was any FOIA. The facsimiles in my book are of records that were never withheld in the Archives and were released by the FBI and the Department to the Archives to release to any requester.

This matter has been before you for a year or more. I notified the FBI that it was withholding what is within the public domain as I now recall the end of 1976, which is quite long ago in FOIA terms.

If you will read the third page of the attached Serial you will see that the FBI originally intended to withhold the word "informant" without any name attached as well as the name of the subject - and at the precise point where publication in the Miami paper is cited.

In the JFK case this is one of a series of records relating to a report that the FBI had alerted its offices to threats against the President. The FBI denies it, resorting as usual to semantics. The Milteer threat is only one of a number of precisely that period that I published more than a decade ago, from available official records. To be able to deceive and mislead the Attorney General, as it did do, the FBI cited only the published records of the Warren Commission and by this means ignored the fact that ~~it~~ it had already released proofs of actual and officially reported threats against the President. The Milteer threat differs in also being a threat against Dr. King and in an actual forecast of what really happened in both cases from the official explanations of both crimes. Considerations of space compelled the editing out of Frame-Up of the other threats but I can provide them from that manuscript if the Department ever wants to escape from FBI captivity.

The Department forced a consultancy on me, as you know, stated that this was necessary to the Court in order to have the Court have me act as the Department's consultant in my case against it, stated that it would pay me, then ignored my lengthy consultancy memo and refused to pay me. To this day, including in your testimony, I have had no response to that memo. I did give you a copy of it as part of my appeal. I am not aware that you have addressed it in any way, including in your testimony, which was essentially of generalities. While I do not recall whether or not I illustrated by this case in the memo I wrote after reading your testimony, when I could not be present in court and when my counsel was fore-

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closed from cross-examining you, I do know it is in the student's earlier memo and in some detail in my consultancy memo. I have also discussed this with you and I believe provided you with other information relating to the entire matter. That even earlier specifics of proof of non-compliance were provided to the FBI is certain because the student's memo is based on carbons of some of my letters to the FBI in which I proved non-compliance to it.

Meanwhile, if you can wrench your mind far back to the very beginnings of this long case, I appealed the denial of the actual information I actually requested and you have not acted on that. After three years.

In terms of the Department's substitution for my request I also have a long over-due appeal. It is for the reprocessing of the records provided, which is to say provided in substitution for my request.

Toward the end of Operation Onslaught the FBI made one of its many unkept promises, that it would reprocess those records processed in that period and by Onslaught agents. Once it had misled me by this promise and gotten away with it the FBI continued processing records, with the practise of the same abuses, continued to ignore the finding that this was an historical case, and having processed all of them first refused to reprocess and then claimed that having processed wrongly it would be too costly to process correctly.

You have not acted on my appeal. I am asking that you act on it immediately.

I do not intend to appear to be making a peremptory demand and with all the time that has passed I believe I am not. But last Friday something happened that requires me to ask this - as under the Act I should not have to ask it.

As you know I have venous and arterial blockages and have been living on a high level of anti-coagulant, intended to deter if not prevent other circulatory obstructions from forming. My doctors have informed me from the first of the hazard from the medication, which is actually an animal poison, intended to kill, and from both the high level I have required and the length of time I have been living on it. The danger is from internal bleeding. Last Friday I passed fluid that was the color of blood. The medication was discontinued and that day and the next I was given injections that appear to have ended the bleeding. I also have an expert consultation a week from today.

Were this not the medical reality I am 66 years old and my actual requests were first made more than a decade ago - under a 10-day law and a 20-day appeals period.

So I believe it is not unreasonable for me to ask that you act now on all my appeals in both cases. Up or down, so more of my life or what remains of it will not be wasted. It is, after all, three years since I first appealed to you.

The delay alone makes a mockery of the appeals machinery. In these cases I have gone to what I believe are extraordinary lengths to inform the FBI and you, both, as well as Civil, which made the false pretense of wanting to be informed and then refusing to pay any attention to unrefuted, even undenied information. I have

I have provided multitudinous copies to provide proofs, for me not inconsiderable costs in time and money. Yet it all has been to no point merely because the FBI is determined not to comply, Civil Division presides over the non-compliance, you do not act on my ~~xx~~ appeals and when called on to testify testify in generalities when my appeals are in unaddressed specifics - literally hundreds of illuminated pages of them.

I have done this despite the fact that the burden of proof is on the Government, not me. I have gone much farther and offered to be available at any time to assist in compliance because I am a subject expert.

For perhaps a year you have been supposed to provide affidavits and for calendar call after calendar call Government counsel promised them momentarily. I do not have them yet. Will you please inform me promptly if and when I can expect them? The Government has been supposed to file a Motion for Partial Summary Judgement for more than a year. In fact it first made this claim at the first calendar call in the case. As I now recall at each calendar call the motion was not filed because the affidavits had not been prepared. More than enough time has passed for the Government to have kept its word and for you to have prepared and provided the affidavits and those based on which you would provide your own affidavit.

I repeat again my belief that the actual purpose of these long delays and unkept promises is to waste what remains of my life and preclude my writing which the Department and the FBI do not like.

Meanwhile, there are material facts in dispute, as there have been from the first. As I understand it these overdue affidavits are to address these material facts in dispute. That is one issue, relating only to the records provided in substitution for my actual request. There remains my actual request, which has not been complied with and I repeat I appealed. I am therefore re-iterating my request that you act on my old appeal, the denial of the information I did request. In an earlier calendar call the judge held this to amount to a request for "all" information relating to the assassination of Dr. King. If Department counsel did not provide you with that transcript and if the staffing you have does not enable you to obtain a copy let me know and I'll just have to assume that burden that under the Act I should not have to assume. Otherwise this case will never end because I simply will not accept non-compliance.

Because of this abrupt and possibly quite dangerous change in my health situation and because I regard this newest manifestation of contempt in the Somerset-Milteer matter as close to incredible - and entirely intolerable - I write you promptly and ~~ask~~ ask that you inform me promptly so I may be guided accordingly in both cases. If nothing is going to happen when I appeal, to what end is there appeals machinery and for what purpose do I spend the time providing detailed and documented appeals?

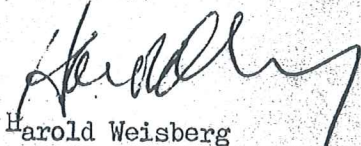
5  
In this connection I believe it would be a good idea if someone in authority in the Department would reread the Department's testimony relating to me and my requests when the Senate subcommittee asked about them.

The Senate was given false assurances.

The promises made have not been kept. I believe it was never intended that they be kept. The record supports only this belief, that much time has passed and only last night I come to such a thing as this attached Somerset<sup>m</sup> - ilteer withholding<sup>m</sup> and I am reminded about the Beckwith affidavit and the failure of everyone to relieve that false swearing or provide the withheld records.

Unless deception of the Senate as well as of the Courts is Department policy I believe someone in authority in the Department ought inquire into these and related matters.

Sincerely,



Harold Weisberg

P.S.

(slip sheet in Frame-Up)

With regard to the Somerset/Milteer page originally withheld I have since obtained it. It says exactly what I said it says and there was no basis for withholding it at the time it was withheld because all the information was readily available. How else could I have published what was withheld? My book cites the public domain source.

This was one of my FOIA requests not respon<sup>ded</sup> to to which I testified in C.A. 75-1996. A year after the Archives made it available, for which I paid the Archives, the FBI sent me the entire volume, for which I also paid the FBI.

Whatever caused the recent processors to withhold the public domain the original withholding was to protect the FBI from embarrassment, an embarrassment it sought to hide by generating false paper to cover it. The Milteer threat was reported to the FBI not only by Somerset, as the records withholding his name disclose. It was reported to both the FBI and the Secret Service by Miami authorities. Then the President's motorcade in Miami was cancelled three days before he was killed. The FBI seeks to cover this and to non-subject experts, which include the Director and the Attorney General, got away with covering it, by making a big deal about the totally irrelevant, the President's appearance at Tampa.

If you want copies of those records or if anyone in the Department does I'll take the time to provide them.

Please excuse the haste. I want to get this in today's mail. I do not apologize for any anger or disappointment that may show. I think this entire matter is a disgrace to the public service, an abuse of the Court and a deliberate imposition on me and is part of the long-standing effort to deny me the opportunity to write what the Department and the FBI do not want me to be able to write.

# Memorandum

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

TO : Mr. Gallagher

DATE: 10/7/75

FROM : B. H. Cooke

- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Jenkins
- 1 - Mr. Gallagher
- 1 - Mr. O'Connell
- 1 - Mr. Cooke
- 1 - Mr. Nettles
- 1 - Mr. Bassett
- 1 - Mr. McDermott
- 1 - Mr. Wannall

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF  
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
 11/22/63  
 DALLAS, TEXAS

Attached is a newspaper article from the 10/3/75 edition of the "Washington Star-News," which pertains to the allegations of former New Orleans Office Security Patrol Clerk William S. Walter that a teletype was sent from FBIHQ to all field offices on 11/17/63 stating that a militant revolutionary group might attempt to assassinate President Kennedy during his visit to Dallas, Texas.

In the article, Walter is quoted as saying, "Secondly, on November 10, 1963, there was a teletype that was sent from the Miami FBI Office to the Washington Bureau Headquarters saying that there was a possible attempt planned against his (Kennedy's) life planned on his trip to Miami."

Regarding this paragraph, the Director asked, "Isn't this a different and added version?"

The answer to the Director's question is yes. It appears that Walter is attempting to connect his allegations regarding the 11/17/63 teletype with a case the Miami Office was working at the time.

REC-42 107-109-7363

In an overall review of appropriate files in an attempt to locate anything similar to the alleged 11/17/63 teletype, the General Investigative Division has been searching Bureau file 62-106833 (which contains information relating to threats against President Kennedy and his family from 1960 to the present) and related files. Contained therein are several communications entitled, "Threat to Kill President Kennedy by [redacted] at Miami, Florida, November 9, 1963." [redacted] Georgia, visited [redacted] their conversation

Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

WEN/hrb (11)

PERS. SEC. UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. O'Flaherty  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

was tape recorded by the Miami Police. [redacted] advised that plans were in the making to kill President Kennedy at some future date. [redacted] said he was familiar with Washington, D. C., and the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House, using a high-powered rifle. [redacted] at the time was the [redacted] representative of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. [redacted] suggested that [redacted] a Klansman from Chattanooga, Tennessee, was a man who could do the job and [redacted] said he would be willing to help.

The former informant advised the Miami Office on 11/10/63 and initial information regarding this was furnished by Miami to the Bureau and SAC, Atlanta, by teletype of that date (Bureau file 62-106833-180). U. S. Secret Service in Washington, D. C., was telephonically advised by FBIHQ promptly upon receipt of the teletype. Miami followed up with an airtel and LHM on 11/11/63. A copy of the LHM was sent to U. S. Secret Service on 11/13/63.

Miami SAC Wesley Grapp objected to giving this information to the U. S. Secret Service Office in Miami for several reasons. The former informant did not desire to discuss the matter with the U. S. Secret Service since he and [redacted] were the only ones present during the conversation. The Miami Secret Service Agent at the time was a former state trooper who was very aggressive and would insist on knowing the informant's identity. SAC Grapp did not feel that the Secret Service Agent would keep the former informant's identity confidential. It should also be noted that the threat did not involve the Miami area. However, Miami Police stated they were advising the U. S. Secret Service.

Details of this matter, including interview of [redacted] and other subsequent investigations, were set forth in the report of Dallas Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated 7/16/64 in the assassination investigation (62-109060-3477). Copies of this report went to the New Orleans Office, and the Warren Commission. [redacted] was considered a suspect in the assassination, but investigation determined he was at home in [redacted] Georgia, on 11/22/63 and had no connection with the assassination. No references are made in the cover pages of the report or the body to the 11/10/63 Miami teletype.



Memorandum to Mr. [redacted] Ollagher  
RE: ASSASSINATION OF  
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The information also was set forth in an Atlanta report of 12/1/63 in the Lee Harvey Oswald Internal Security investigation. No copy of this report was sent to New Orleans. It was disseminated to the Warren Commission.

The Miami Office has reviewed their files and found no indication there that information regarding this matter was sent to New Orleans.

On 2/2/67, a newspaper article appeared in "The Miami News," regarding this matter. Details of the meeting between the [informant] and [redacted] were set forth in the article. The matter was also covered in a 2/22/67 special bulletin of the National Federation of Labor, Incorporated, Miami, Florida, which apparently received widespread distribution in Miami, Florida, and Washington, D. C. It was also covered in 2/3/67 article in "The Sun," a Baltimore, Maryland, newspaper. No mention of the 11/10/63 teletype is found in any of the articles.

No mention of this matter can be found in the Warren Commission Report or its supporting volumes. None of the pertinent names are indexed and a review of pertinent portions of the Report and the testimony of author Mark Lane fails to reveal any reference to the matter.

The Atlanta and New Orleans Offices have been instructed to review their files to determine if any reference is made in communications to New Orleans in this matter to the 11/10/63 Miami teletype.

As indicated above, it has been determined that information regarding the [redacted] matter was furnished to the New Orleans Office in 1964 and Walter might have had access to it prior to his resignation in 1966. It has not yet been determined how he learned of the 11/10/63 Miami teletype since it is not mentioned in any of the material reviewed thus far.

**ACTION:** General Investigative Division will report the results of the records checks being conducted by the Atlanta and New Orleans Offices and continue record reviews to determine if reference is made to the 11/10/63 Miami teletype in any communication going to New Orleans.

*Mi* *J.V.* *H* - 3 - *G* *J* *Jan* *Jan*

# Appendix

## The Milteer Documents

In the final chapter of my book *Oswald in New Orleans* ("Preliminary Postscript from Miami"), I reported what was then (winter of 1966-1967) known of an intercepted threat against President Kennedy two weeks before his assassination. That threat was taped by the Miami police, who gave copies to both the FBI and the Secret Service on November 10, 1963. Stringent measures were taken to protect the President in Miami, including elimination of a planned motorcade. The files of the Warren Commission contain neither the tape nor a transcript, nor, in fact, any reference to either—which surely makes sense, considering that they were investigating his assassination and this material amounted to a blueprint of what is officially alleged to have happened. The National Archives also assured me that its files contained no reference to Joseph Adams Milteer, the Georgia functionary of the National States Rights Party who discussed the threat and the man who was planning that assassination and was doing more—attempting to kill King. The manner of King's murder—not by that man, who died before he could pull it—is exactly as set forth in the tape, which is printed here for the first time (in toto, with no changes made in the transcription, and with the addition of some necessary background material). With some effort, I did obtain at least some of the "non-existent" FBI Milteer reports. This also is the first publication of those that I could obtain.

Not only because these dedicated wrong of the extreme of the right extreme plotted the murder of the murdered King are the suppressed tape and reports relevant. The facts that NSRP chieflain Stoner alone got to see Ray, in September 1968, when others could not; that he became Ray's counsel when Judge Battle failed to appoint a lawyer, as Ray requested (and wasted many of Ray's legal possibilities); and that King hung in effigy in the NSRP headquarters, give added point to this account of NSRP ambition.

**Informant:** Now we are going to, you are going to have to take, Kenney, what do you call his last name?

**Subject:** Kenneth Adams. [Adams has had his own share of headlines and heroics. In 1956, he leaped onto a Birmingham stage to attack the late Nat "King" Cole, popular Negro musician. Five years later, he was implicated in the burning of a "Freedom Riders" bus. He was found not guilty by a directed verdict. Other charges laid to him include the shotgunning of Negro homes and churches. After deliberating 11 hours, an all-white jury, on November 21, 1966, acquitted him of a charge of receiving Army explosives. The stolen items included blocks and sticks of explosives, phosphorus bombs, hand grenades, and three boxes of .50-caliber ammunition, which is not for handguns. Because of Adams's acquittal, the judge said he would not jail the man who had already confessed the theft.]

**Informant:** Yeah, you are going to take him in, he is supposed to be one of the hard core of the underground, are you going to invite him into that, too? What about Brown, now, are you going to invite

**Brown in?** You are going to have Brown in it? [Believed to be Jack H. Brown who, like Adams, had been extremely active in the Klans. He operated a gas station in a Chattanooga suburb. He has been reported to be "contact man" for the United White Party; to have arranged for the Klan to be entered in the Chattanooga softball series; to have been an NSRP presidential elector; to believe of a heart attack in 1965, leaving chips off the old block to continue his good works.]

**Subject:** Yeah.

**Informant:** Now I will tell you between me and you, because we are talking, we aren't going to talk to everybody like we are talking here. Now, you know this. I like Brown, he is a good fellow, you know him, now here is something, when we was in his house, now, he knows me and you, but he didn't know Lee McCloud, well I think he done too much talking in front of a man he didn't know. Brown trusts a lot of people, he figures everybody is good.

**Subject:** Yeah.

**Informant:** And you know when he was telling her [or him, not legible] about blowing up all those churches and, you know, I don't think he should have said all that in front of McCoud.

**Subject:** That is exactly the way I feel about it, too. And I didn't talk about it any more after we left there.

**Informant:** No, I see you didn't, you see, these things come to my mind, I don't know McCoud well, and Brown never seen him before in his life, tl at I know of, now you seen this boy. Jackie, didn't open his mouth, he just sit there and listened. Jack Caulk [phonetic] he is a very quiet boy. Brown it just seems, well, he, I guess he has gotten by with so much he just don't care. He come out with all that about going over to Atlanta carrying that stuff, and showing them how to operate, I didn't want to say anything to him, but I don't think it is a good idea for people to discuss things like that in front of strangers. What do you think about it?

**Subject:** No, I—He should operate that, the same as he does the rest of it.

**Informant:** That's right, damn right that is right. Now you take like the Birmingham . . . [Subject breaks in]

**Subject:** Any conclusion they come up with, that's them, not him. **Informant:** That is true.

**Subject:** He didn't give them anything.

**Informant:** Well, he didn't give them nothing.

**Subject:** Just like me at home there folks want to know, "Joe, where do you get all of your information?" "Well, I get it, that is all you are interested in," and that is as far as it goes, see. And the same guy will turn around and give me some information, but he doesn't

Now where I am getting my information. The same guy who asks me—  
where I get my information, will turn around and give me information.

Informant: Well, sure, of course, I realize that.

Subject: That is the way you have got to operate.

Informant: Well, that is what I say, if you are going to take Brown  
and Brown is going to be one of the head men, the man behind  
it, then you have got to talk to Brown a little bit, and tell him, you  
know. "You have got to be a little more conscientious, especially on  
these bombings, and killings," after all he comes right out with it.

Subject: We have got to let him understand, that, that is his  
position, and not ours.

Informant: Yeah, that is true. We don't care, if he wants to go to  
Birmingham and blow up a church, let him.

Subject: If he wants to blow up the National Capital, that is alright  
for me. I will go with him, but not as a party though, as an individual.

Informant: Well, if you want to go with him and help him blow it  
up, that is not the party, it is an individual, you are going to have to  
make him understand that.

Subject: There is a party movement, and there is also an individual  
movement.

Informant: Yeah, that is right.

Subject: And they are distinct and separate.

Informant: Well, you are going to have to make him understand  
that, right there, he didn't exactly admit it, but Jesus Christ, he  
indicated, he indicated right there, he backed the bombings of killing  
the negroes in Birmingham, well, you know damn well we don't want  
nobody talking like that.

Subject: Can't afford it.

Informant: Well, you know damn well that is bad talk especially  
if somebody he don't know. He could have said that to me, and you  
would have been alright, it would have been between you and me then.

Subject: That is true.

Informant: But to go ahead and say it in front of Lee McCloud,  
what that hell [Subject breaks in]

Subject: Well, I think he thought that he would [not] have been  
with us, if he had not have been alright. But that is still not enough.

Informant: No, hell no, that is no good, at least before he made  
those statements, he should have called you outside, or consulted  
about this man a little bit.

Subject: You have to have reservations, you know.

Informant: That is right. Hell, he didn't say these things in any  
way to try to get us in trouble, because the only one who could be in  
trouble would be him, he was confessing on his damn self, he wasn't

confessing on us, because we hadn't done a damn thing.

Subject: You and I would not get up there on the stand and say  
that he told us a cotton picking thing either.

Informant: Well, he knows that, but how about the other man.

Subject: Well, that is what I say.

Informant: Yeah, hell yes. I tell you something, you take Kenneth  
Adams over there, he is a mean damn man, like Brown was saying, the  
guy he was sending him to, well Kenneth is real mean, and the way  
Brown indicated they [not legible] the negroes, well, we don't care  
anything about that. I would rather he wouldn't tell us those stories.

Subject: You sure can't repeat them.

Informant: Yeah. That is the set-up we are in now, I mean, we  
have to work with them, but let them operate their grollings  
[phonetic], like you say, if you want to go with them, that is your  
opinion, you go with him up to Washington and blow with him, if  
you want to go [Subject breaks in].

Subject: I have a man who is the head of his underground of his  
own up there in Delaware, and since I worked on the Supreme Court,  
he wanted me to give him the lay-out there so they could go over  
there and do some things there, you know. But he called it off, I  
don't know why, I didn't even ask him why. That was his affair, but  
he called it off. But I was ready to go with him. I gave him the damn  
information he wanted.

Informant: You worked on the Supreme Court.

Subject: Yeah, three and a half years.

Informant: Well, that is why he wanted you to go, then, well,  
them things have got to be done, but outside the Party, we have got  
to be mighty careful who the hell we let know anything. Now, here  
is one thing you have got to realize, transporting dynamite across  
the state line is a federal offense, well you better let them know that.

Subject: Well, there is a way to beat that, you know. All you have  
to do is pull up to the state line, unload it there, slide it across the  
line, get in the car and load it again, and they can't accuse you of  
transporting it then, because you didn't do it. I have done the same  
thing with a woman. I had one, then I had a woman frame me on it.  
I got to the state line, and I said, "Listen, Toots, this is the state line,  
get out, and I will meet you over there," she got out, walked across  
the line, got in my car in the other state, I didn't transport her, there  
wasn't a fucking thing she could do about it, I had her ass for a  
long time.

Informant: I was talking to a boy yesterday, and he was in Athens,  
Georgia, and he told me, that they had two colored people working in  
that drug store, and that them, uh, they went into the basement, and  
tapped them small pipes, I guess that they are copper together, and

let that thing accumulate, and blowed that drug store up. He told me that yesterday, do you think that is right?

Subject: It could have happened that way.

Informant: Well, that is what he told me, and he is in town right now.

Subject: Does he know who did it? Do they think these negroes did it?

Informant: Oh, no, they killed the negroes, because they had two negroes working in the place, that is what he told me. He is in town now, he is from Chattanooga. He knows Brown, he knows all of them, his uncle is in the Klan there. He is a young boy, he has been in the Marines, and he really knows his business. He went there, he went down and looked, and he told me that is what happened. So he has been involved in quite a little bit of stuff, according to his story about Nashville, Chattanooga, and Georgia. I have no reason not to believe him, because he told me too much about Brown's operation, that is the reason I [not legible].

Subject: Yeah. You take this boy, Connor McGintis [phonetic] [reference is probably to an old-time northern racist, Conde McGinley], boy up there in Union, N.J., of course he doesn't go to anything like that, but he is on our side, he is the one that puts out that *Common Sense*. He is an ex-Marine. He is all man, too.

Informant: Now, you see, we will talk to these other people, you have made up your mind that you are going to use the Constitutional Party as a front.

Subject: Yeah, Constitutional Party States Rights.

Informant: Yeah, and it will strictly secret, and nobody will be exposed except you.

Subject: Yeah.

Informant: Because when we talk to them today, you want to know exactly what to tell them, how it operates.

Subject: Yeah, and we have got to set up a little fund there to get it operating.

Informant: Oh, yeah, sure.

Subject: And I am going to devote my time to it, I don't have any idea of getting elected to that City Commission, but I am just making it cost them bastards, it cost them as it is, it cost them between \$1,500 and \$2,000 to beat me before, so I want to make it cost them another couple of thousand dollars. If they want to get rid of me, they can buy my fucking property, and I will get out of the damn town. In other words, they will save money. I am going to put that out in one of the damn bulletins there, see. We put, the way I operate, put out these little bulletins, like a typewriter page, eight and a half by eleven.

and brother don't you think they ain't waiting for them, when I don't put them out, "Joe, where is the bulletin?" Bill, that could go all over the country the same way. That was just a trial proposition, if it will work in a little stinking town like that, it will work anywhere.

Informant: I don't know, I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that to make some kind of speech, I don't know what it is, but I imagine it will be on the TV, and you can be on the look for that, I think it is the 18th that he is suppose to be here. I don't know what it is suppose to be about.

Subject: You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans, there are so many of them here.

Informant: Yeah, well he will have a thousand bodyguards, don't worry about that.

Subject: The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him.

Informant: What?

Subject: The more bodyguards he has the more easier it is to get him.

Informant: Well how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?

Subject: From an office building with a high powered rifle, how many people [room noise-tape not legible] does he have going around who look just like him? Do you know about that?

Informant: No, I never heard that he had anybody.

Subject: He has got them.

Informant: He has?

Subject: He has about fifteen. Whenever he goes any place they [not legible] he knows he is a marked man.

Informant: You think he knows he is a marked man?

Subject: Sure he does.

Informant: They are really going to try to kill him?

Subject: Oh, yeah, it is in the working. Brown himself, Brown is just as likely to get him as anybody. He hasn't said so, but he tried to get Martin Luther King.

Informant: He did.

Subject: Oh yes, he followed him for miles and miles, and couldn't get close enough to him.

Informant: You know exactly where it is in Atlanta don't you?

Subject: Martin Luther King, yeah.

Informant: Bustus Street [phonetic].

Subject: Yeah 530.

Informant: Oh Brown tried to get him huh?

Subject: Yeah.

Informant: Well, he will damn sure do it, I will tell you that.

Well, that is why, look, you see, well, that is why we have to be so

careful, you know that Brown is operating strong.

Subject: He ain't going for play you know.

Informant: That is right.

Subject: He is going for broke.

Informant: I never asked Brown about his business or anything. you know just what he told me, told us, you know. But after the conversation, and the way he talked to us, there is no question in my mind about who knocked the church off in Birmingham, you can believe that, that is the way I figured it.

Subject: That is right, it is about the only way you can figure it.

Informant: That is right.

Subject: Not being there, not knowing anything.

Informant: But just from his conversation, as you and me know him, but if they did, it is their business, like you say [Subject breaks in].

Subject: It is up to the individual.

Informant: That is right. They are individual operators, we don't want that within the party. Hitting this Kennedy is going to be a hard proposition, I tell you. I believe, 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 them office buildings, or anywhere he is going, do you know whether they do that or not?

Subject: 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 the year, but you take pleasant weather, he comes out on the veranda, and somebody could be in a hotel room across the way there, and pick him off just like [fades out].

Informant: Is that right?

Subject: Sure, disassemble a gun, you don't have to take a gun up there, you can take it up in pieces, all those guns come knock down, you can take them apart.

Informant: They have got a damn, this boy was telling me yesterday about, they have got an explosive that you get out of the army, it is suppose to be like putty or something, you stick it up, and use a small fuse, you just stick it like that, he told me, and I think that is what happened in the church in Birmingham, they stuck this stuff, somebody stuck it under the steps with a short fuse, and went on home.

Informant: This boy is pretty smart, demolition is that what you call it?

Subject: Demolition, that is right.

Informant: I am going to talk with him some more.

Subject: Yeah I would.

Informant: I am going to talk with him some more, and find out a lot more about his operation, because he knows a hell of a lot.

Subject: You need a guy like that around, too. Where we can put our finger on him, when we want him.

Informant: Yeah. Well, you have got somebody up there in that country now, if you need him.

Subject: Well, we are going to have to get nasty first [not legible].

Informant: Yeah, get nasty.

Subject: We have got to be ready, we have got to be sitting on go, too.

Informant: Yeah, that is right.

Subject: There ain't any count down to it, we have just got to be sitting on go. Count down they can move in on you, and on go they can't. Count down is alright for a slow prepared operation, but in an emergency operation, you have got to be sitting on go.

Informant: Boy, if that Kennedy gets shot, we have got to know where we are at. Because you know that will be a real shake, if they do that.

Subject: They wouldn't leave any stone unturned there no way. They will pick up somebody within hours afterwards, if anything like that would happen just to throw the public off.

Informant: Oh, somebody is going to have to go to jail, if he gets killed.

Subject: Just like that Bruno Hauptman in the Lindberg case you know. [Dials telephone.]

Informant: "Hello, is Jim there?" "Has he gone to the office?" "Uh, huh, well, is he coming back home?" "Alright, I will do that, thank you." He has gone out to one of his apartment houses, and he will be back later. We will go see *whatamacallit*, he closes at 1:00 o'clock. We will go up and see Andrew, and we will double back to Jim's [room noise].

Subject: Actually the only man we are interested in up at that place [room noise—not legible—door closes].

Re: Threat to Kill President  
KENNEDY by J. A. MILTEER,  
Miami, Florida  
November 9, 1963

On November 10, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and in addition has furnished some information that could not be verified or corroborated, advised SA LEONARD C. PETERSON that J. A. MILTEER on November 9, 1963, at Miami, Florida, made a statement that plans were in the making to kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY at some future date; that MILTEER suggested one JACK BROWN of Chattanooga, Tennessee, as the man who could do the job and that he (MILTEER) would be willing to help. MILTEER reportedly said that he was familiar with Washington and that the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House using a high-powered rifle.

U. S. Secret Service was advised of the foregoing information.

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The FBI's titling of this report, page 119 of Warren Commission File (CD) 1347, is unequivocal. It is a *serious* "Threat to Kill President KENNEDY," by one Joseph Adams Milteer, of the NSRP. These reports exactly coincide with the Miami tape, here also reproduced, and with the cancellation of the scheduled motorcade when the President addressed the Inter-American Press Association, in Miami. The "source who has furnished reliable information in the past" may be the informant or the Miami police, which gave dubs of the tape to both the FBI and the Secret Service. (The man had also been an FBI informant.)

Re: THREAT TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY  
BY J. A. MILTEER, MIAMI, FLORIDA,  
NOVEMBER 9, 1963

On November 26, 1963, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past and in addition has furnished some information that could not be verified or corroborated, advised SA PETERSON as follows:

On November 23, 1963, J. A. MILTEER was in the Union Train Station, Jacksonville, Florida, and at about 4:25 p.m. on that date stated he was very jubilant over the death of President KENNEDY. MILTEER stated, "Everything ran true to form. I guess you thought I was kidding you when I said he would be killed from a window with a high-powered rifle." When questioned as to whether he was guessing when he originally made the threat regarding President KENNEDY, MILTEER is quoted as saying, "I don't do any guessing."

On the evening of November 23, 1963, MILTEER departed Jacksonville, Florida, by automobile en route to Columbia, South Carolina. During this trip, MILTEER stated that he had been in Houston, Ft. Worth, and Dallas, Texas, as well as New Orleans, Louisiana, Biloxi and Jackson, Mississippi, and Tuscaloosa, Alabama. MILTEER said he was acquainted with one R. E. DAVIS of Dallas, Texas, whom he described as a "good man," but did not indicate he was personally acquainted with DAVIS. MILTEER did not indicate on what dates he was in the above cities, except for Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

MILTEER related that he was in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and contacted ROBERT SHELTON of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans), on the evening prior to the bombing of the

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Having blueprinted the JFK assassination in advance, NSRPer Milteer here took credit for it. What better reason for total suppression - after Oswald was officially ordained assassin? R. E. Davis also figures in an also-suppressed Secret Service investigation (the copies of which I have) of a suspected Minuteman involvement. Neither investigative agency made this correlation for the Commission.

MM 89-35  
3.

A characterization of the Association of South Carolina Klans follows. Sources therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

After their arrival, MILTEER stated that there was no point in discussing President KENNEDY, and again stated, "We must now concentrate on the Jews." MILTEER advised that he was preparing a pamphlet which he wanted to disseminate throughout the country. Prior to concluding their discussion, information was received that JACK RUBY had killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In view of this, MILTEER said he would have to alter the information he was setting out in his pamphlet.

The source advised that based on his contact with MILTEER, he could not definitely state whether MILTEER was acquainted with either RUBY or OSWALD.

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*P. 122 in willis program. C-R 1347*

The handwritten note was made by the Archives staff. It may help the reader's understanding to know that, passionately as the NSRPers hate blacks, they hate Jews even more.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has requested that certain pages of this document not be disclosed. This request was incorporated in a letter of August 13, 1965, to Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States from Norbert A. Schlei, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice.

Commission Document Number: 1347

Pages Withheld: 121

From the file index (the FBI slipped up, not editing their indexes to hide what they were suppressing), it is apparent that what is suppressed here deals (like the Miami tape, pp. 468-475) with the November, 15, 1963 bombing of a Birmingham, Alabama, church in which innocent black children were murdered: (Names mentioned on the suppressed page are: "Association of South Carolina Klans; Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama; Bolen, A.O.; Hendricks, Jack; Kennedy, Robert; King, Martin Luther; Knights of Ku Klux Klan [United Klans]; Belmont; Ulmer, Will; United Klans of America, Inc.; Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S.C.") This National Archives form proves the FBI is directly responsible for the suppressions - not, as Hoover pretends, the Department of Justice. (In almost every case that I have been able to check - by getting what was suppressed by the FBI - what is withheld deals with the extreme of the radical right or is designed to prevent embarrassment to the government. *Defamatory material should* be withheld, but I have found *no single case* where defamations of those even slightly liberal or anti-war were withheld.)

Date December 1, 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: ~~Threat to Kill President Kennedy~~  
by J. A. MILTEER, Miami, Florida,  
November 9, 1963

J. A. MILTEER is also known as JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER. He was born February 26, 1902, at Quitman, Georgia, and lives at Quitman and Valdosta, Georgia. He reportedly is a wealthy bachelor who inherited an estimated \$200,000 from his father. He is reported to have no family, no employment and to spend a great deal of time traveling throughout the Southeastern United States. He has been unsuccessful in city politics in Quitman and publishes a weekly pamphlet criticizing the operation of the Quitman City Government. MILTEER has associated himself with the Constitution Party of the United States and attended a convention of this party held at Indianapolis, Indiana, during October, 1963. He was reprimanded by this party for describing himself as being the party regional chairman for the Southeastern states. MILTEER reportedly became disillusioned with the Constitution Party of the United States and has attempted to form a party known as the Constitutional American Parties of the United States. MILTEER allegedly intends to use the Constitutional American Parties of the United States as a front to form a hard core underground for possible violence in combatting integration.

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*CR 1347*

CD 1347

The interview of JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, as well as additional information regarding him, is contained on pages 24-26 of the report of Special Agent CHARLES S. HARDING, Atlanta, Georgia, dated December 1, 1963, in the case entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA".

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*P. 12-5-124 in original for review.*

What a filing system, what FBI logic: reports on a murderous native fascist (p. 124) under "Oswald" and "Russia"! The note on withholding is by the Archives staff.

JOSEPH ADAMS MILTEER, Quitman, Georgia, was interviewed November 27, 1963, at which time he advised that during April, 1963, he attended a national meeting of the Congress of Freedom, New Orleans, Louisiana. He described this organization as one that believed in Americanism and he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by a Mr. THOMAS, Chairman of the organization, Omaha, Nebraska. He stated during this meeting that neither he nor anyone in his presence discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILTEER stated further that in June, 1963, he went to Dallas, Texas, to attempt to persuade DAN SMOOT, author of the "Dan Smoot Report" to run as Vice-President on the Constitution Party ticket in the election in November, 1964. He stated he had no other business in Dallas.

MILTEER further stated that on October 18-20, 1963, he traveled to Indianapolis, Indiana, with BILL SOMERSET of Miami, Florida, and LEE McCLOUD of Atlanta, Georgia. They attended the National Convention of the Constitution Party. He stated he attended this meeting as the result of an invitation by CURTIS B. DALL, former son-in-law of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

MILTEER described himself as a non-dues-paying member of the White Citizens Council of Atlanta, Georgia, the Congress of Freedom and the Constitution Party.

MILTEER emphatically denies ever making threats to assassinate President KENNEDY or participating in any such assassination. He stated he has never heard anyone make such threats. He also denied making threats against anyone subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he does not know, nor has he ever been in the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY to his knowledge.

MILTEER denied any knowledge of the bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on November 15, 1963.

On 11/27/63 at Quitman, Georgia File # Atlanta 105-3193  
by SAS KENNETH A. WILLIAMS and DONALD A. ADAMS :cb Date dictated 12/1/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

With Milteer's voice on tape blueprinting the assassination for which he later took credit, the FBI here reports his denial dead-pan, and keeps secret the fact that it had a dub of precisely these threats in Milteer's own voice! The last sentence of this page pretty clearly relates to the suppressed page of the FBI report printed on p. 468ff.