



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida  
November 27, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

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 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".

[REDACTED]

On the evening of November 23, 1963, MILTEER departed Jacksonville, Florida, by automobile enroute to Columbia, South Carolina. 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, who 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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16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, which occurred on September 15, 1963. Regarding SHELTON, MILTEER said SHELTON was against violence and could not be depended upon.

A characterization of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (United Klans) is attached hereto and sources therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

MILTEER related that MARTIN LUTHER KING and Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY are now unimportant. He stated their next move would be against the "Big Jew" noting that there is a communist conspiracy by the Jews to overthrow the United States Government.

MILTEER arrived in Columbia, South Carolina, about midnight and [REDACTED] Columbia, South Carolina. MILTEER advised that they did not have to worry about LEE HARVEY OSWALD getting caught because he "doesn't know anything" and that the "right wing" is in the clear. MILTEER further related that "The patriots have outsmarted the communists and had infiltrated the communist group in order that they (communists) could carry out the plan without the right wingers becoming involved."

Later, [REDACTED] 1963, [REDACTED] individuals arrived at [REDACTED] and conferred with MILTEER. These individuals included [REDACTED]

A characterization of the Association of South Carolina Klans is attached hereto and sources therein have furnished reliable information in the past.

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[REDACTED] MILTEER stated 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.

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.

**UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (UNITED KLANS)**

Records of Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, show that this Klan organization was granted a corporate charter on February 21, 1961, at Atlanta, Georgia, under the name United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc.

A source advised on February 27, 1961, that United Klans was formed as a result of a split in U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. According to the source, the split resulted from a leadership dispute and United Klans has the same aims and objectives as the parent group. These are the promotion of Americanism, white supremacy and segregation of the races.

The first source and a second source advised in July, 1961, that United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., merged with Alabama Knights, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The merged organization established headquarters in Suite 401, The Alston Building, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The organization is directed by Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard, and is the dominant Klan group in the South with units in several southern states.

On August 14, 1961, the second source advised that the organization formerly known as United Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc., would be known in the future as United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The second source said the name was changed by a resolution adopted at the National Klonvocation held July 8, 1961, at Indian Springs, Georgia.

Second source advised that at a meeting at ~~Montevallo~~ <sup>Montevallo</sup>, Alabama, on October 22, 1961, a majority of the Klaverns, of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan merged with the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA KLANS  
KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (ASCK)

A source advised on September 24, 1956, that the Association of South Carolina Klans (ASCK) was organized in the Fall of 1955 and is patterned after the Association of Carolina Klans (ACK). This source said ASCK is a new organization and not a re-birth of ACK, although all high-ranking officials of ASCK had been members of ACK. The source stated announced purposes of this organization are to promote white supremacy and combat integration of the races; however, the use of violence is disavowed.

A second source advised on September 2, 1950, that ACK was composed of groups formerly members of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) and although ACK severed all connections with AGK, on November 14, 1949, the ideals, purposes and policies of the two organizations remained identical. ACK became defunct after conviction and imprisonment of its highest official and other members in 1952.

A third source advised on April 16, 1962, that ASCK continues to operate for the purpose of promoting white supremacy and combating integration by peaceful means by public speaking and propaganda.

This third source said that ASCK, using the name Majority Citizens League of South Carolina, published a monthly newspaper, "Southland Standard," from August through December, 1961, and dropped it due to lack of financial support.

AGK has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.