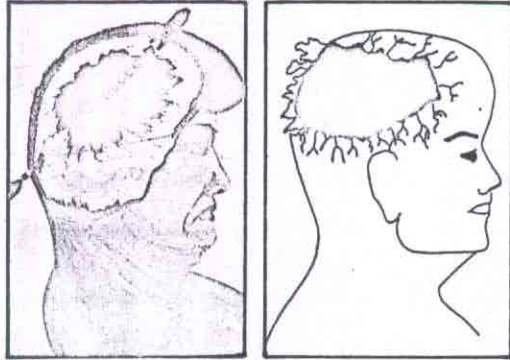


A never before released photograph (opposite) exposed 1.2 seconds after the moment of impact shows what actually happened to President Kennedy. This frame is unique. It is the only really clear picture of the President after he has been hit, and also the only clear image taken in profile.

Note in the top frame taken 1/18th of a second before impact, the line and contour of the back of the President's head. In the center frame, in addition to the massive damage to the right temple, we now can see how the rear of the President's head has been evulsed rearward showing a point of exit. This is completely consistent with the testimony of every single doctor, nurse or other members of the attending personnel in Parkland Hospital. Note comparison of the original line in bottom frame.

Since the autopsy photographs and x-rays have been withheld from public view, this unique photographic evidence is the closest thing to an autopsy photograph available. The reason this has never been published is clear. It proves that one of the shots which struck the President in the head actually came from the front, exiting to the rear.

Since Oswald was supposed to have fired all of the shots from the Texas School Book Depository behind the President, this proves the existence of another assassin firing from the front. By itself, it shows that the official autopsy is a lie and tends to imply that the photographs and x-rays seen by the selected few who have been allowed to view the archives autopsy material were actually forgeries. This conclusion is supported by the fact that no two people or groups of people who have seen this "evidence" have given the same report of what they have seen. Indeed, the spot where the President was supposed to have been shot in the head has moved from report to report as much as four full inches.



The Warren Commission's version of JFK's head wounds (left) shows the point of entry four inches below the point seen from photos by Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark's medical panel in 1967. It also depicts the frontal "exit" wound facing forward. But all witnesses on November 22 in Parkland Hospital described the massive head wound as exiting to the rear (right).

Of all the criticisms leveled at the Warren Commission, the most widely accepted is that they buried evidence. So it was in the case of J.A. Milteer, one of the conspirators, who made a major foul-up that could have saved the President's life. He knew about that fateful day in Dallas, two weeks before it happened, revealed it to an FBI informant but nothing was done to protect John F. Kennedy's life.

November 9, 1963. Two men sit across from each other in a tiny hotel room in Miami, Florida. The first, Willie Augustus Somerset, is an undercover agent for both the Miami police and the FBI. The other man, Joseph Adams Milteer, is an ultra right wing fanatic and racist, a leader in the National State's Rights Party (NSRP), an organizer of the American Constitution Party, and a member of both the White Citizen's

Council and the Dixie Ku Klux Klan. Milteer hated President John F. Kennedy for both his stand on civil rights issues and his position on U.S.-Soviet relations.

In a meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana, between the two men the month before, Milteer had made several shocking statements. This time, however, Somerset arranged to have his own hotel room bugged by his employers, the



Left: Joseph Adams Milteer was born on February 26, 1902, in Quitman, Georgia. He lived in both Quitman and Valdosta, Georgia. Milteer inherited an estimated \$200,000 from his father. He lived with his common-law wife, Mrs. C.C. Cofield, at 212 South Troupe Street, Valdosta, Georgia. Mrs. Cofield died in 1971.

Milteer spent the majority of his time traveling throughout the southeastern United States, using the ultra right wing groups to which he belonged to for his own violence in combating integration.

Milteer died on February 28, 1974, at the age of 72. His death certificate notes the cause of death to be "severe 3rd degree burns to both lower extremities (40 percent body surface)."

Indeed, some weeks prior to his death, Milteer's Coleman heating stove had exploded, causing burns to his legs. However, these burns had healed. Thus, it is most unlikely that this was the true cause of death.

Right: Willie A. Somerset.



Miami Police Department's Criminal Intelligence Division, then have Milteer come to visit him. Milteer believed Somerset, a longtime friend, was also a NSRP member—which is why he spoke so freely. Here is a partial transcript of the conversation:

SOMERSETT: ... I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th ...

MILTEER: 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.

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

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

SOMERSETT: What?

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

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

MILTEER: From an office building with a high-powered rifle.

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

MILTEER: Sure he does.

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

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

SOMERSETT: ... 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, the office building and all that. I don't know how the Secret

*Jack Brown, a Ku Klux Klan member who died in 1965, was one of the bombers of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, on September 15, 1963.

Service agents cover all them office buildings everywhere he is going. Do you know whether they do that or not?

MILTEER: 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. This is the wrong time of the year, but in pleasant weather, he comes out on the veranda and somebody could be in a hotel room across the way and pick him off just like that.

SOMERSETT: Is that right?

MILTEER: 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.

MILTEER: Well, we are going to have to get nasty ...

SOMERSETT: Yeah, get nasty.

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

SOMERSETT: Yeah, that is right.

MILTEER: There ain't any countdown to it, we have just got to be sitting on go. Countdown, they can move in on you, and on go they can't. Countdown is all right for a slow prepared operation. But in an emergency operation, you have got to be sitting on go.

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

MILTEER: 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.

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

MILTEER: Just like Bruno Hauptmann in the Lindbergh case, you know.

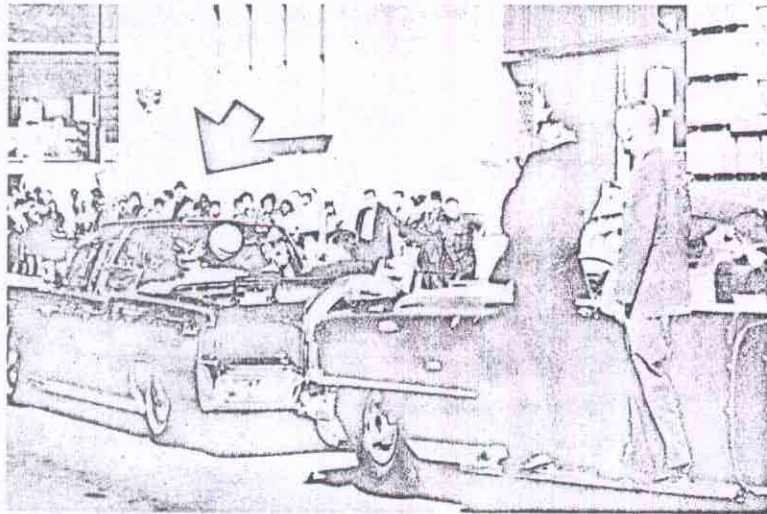
This incredible dialogue between Somerset and Milteer was turned over

to the Miami Police the day after the tape recording was made. According to the FBI file (MM 89-35 FPG:ggr/da): "On November 10, 1963," the Bureau received information that "J.A. Milteer ... made a statement that plans were in the making to kill President Kennedy at some future date ... and that he (Milteer) would be willing to help. Milteer reportedly said that ... the job could be done from an office ... using a high powered rifle. The U.S. Secret Service was advised of the foregoing information."

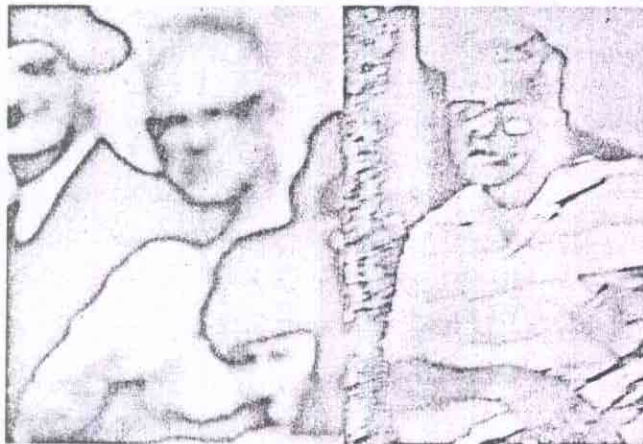
Neither of these two government agencies, charged with the protection of the President, responded to this important lead that would have saved President Kennedy's life.

November 12, 1963. Ten days before the assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald delivered a "threatening note" to FBI Headquarters for Special Agent James Patrick Hosty, Jr., who had been keeping an eye on Oswald and his Russian-born wife, Marina. Two hours after Jack Ruby shot Oswald, Dallas FBI head J. Gordon Shanklin ordered the note destroyed. Hosty flushed it down the toilet.

In late October 1975, three months after the story first broke in the Dallas paper, FBI officials said the note read, "Let this be a warning. I will blow up the FBI and the Dallas Police Department if you don't stop bothering my wife." But agent Hosty, who had been demoted after his 1964 appearance before the Warren Commission and transferred to Kansas City, recalls it as much milder: "If you have anything you want to learn about me, come talk to me directly. If you don't cease bothering my wife, I will take appropriate action and report this to the proper authorities." Both versions are unbelievably suspicious in light of



This photograph, taken less than a minute before the shooting, shows Joseph Milteer at the assassination sight observing the murder.



Left: A photo of Milteer at Dealey Plaza. Right: A family snapshot of him a few years earlier.

the note's inexplicable destruction; more so because the FBI claims it contained no threat on John Kennedy's life.

It is more likely that the "Oswald note" was a warning to the FBI that the President was going to be shot.

This, of course, conflicts completely with the Warren Commission's picture of Oswald. During the opening days of the Warren Commission's life, as early as January 1964, a vast majority of evidence revealed that Oswald was employed by government spy agencies, in addition to supplying his payroll numbers. Not only was Lee Harvey Oswald an FBI informant starting in September 1962, but he was on salary of \$200 per month until his death, with a payroll number of S 172. Oswald was also in the employ of the Central Intelligence Agency probably as early as September 1958 (Agent #110669), and the Office of Naval Intelligence, certainly no later than August 1957.

Although it is not widely known, Oswald had a higher security clearance than his own commanding officer in the Marine Corps in 1957 and 1958, at Atsugi Air Base in Japan. His assignment was USMC Air Control Squadron #1

(MACS-1) a highly secret staging area for the U-2 reconnaissance flights over Red China and North Korea. Oswald had a good deal of knowledge about the U-2 spy planes, and their flights. Thus, he wasn't that stupid, little lone, nut "Commie" that the Warren Commission wanted to have us think he was. Rather, he was a highly intelligent, highly trained, United States intelligence agent, who was working in his short life for as many as three different intelligence services for his country. (As always, if you are caught or captured, the Bureau will disavow any knowledge of your actions.)

Since it seems certain that Lee Oswald was an FBI informant, he would have had an agent to report to. This person was probably, although not definitely, James Hosty. This could explain the warning note, and why after the assassination, Oswald went to the Texas Theater in Oak Cliff, a suburb of Dallas.

As related by former CIA agent Colonel L. Fletcher Prouty, the most common and logical place for an agent to report is a darkened movie theater. One man arrives first, then the other follows a few minutes later. The two

agents exchange their information and then leave separately, with no witnesses any the wiser.

Oswald could have gone to the Texas Theater to find out what had happened after he had given the warning ten days earlier.

As soon as Oswald arrived at the movie house, shoe salesman John Calvin Brewer tipped off the police. Oswald, who was probably never supposed to leave the theater alive, created so much attention that he had to be arrested. Hence the need for Jack Ruby to silence him.

November 15, 1963, San Antonio, Texas. Another informant reports the following to an FBI agent: "A militant group of the National States Rights Party plans to assassinate the President . . ." This was told to the Secret Service the same day, confirming the Milteer threat from yet another source prior to the assassination. It, too, was ignored.

November 17, 1963. William S. Walter, on duty as an overnight code clerk in the New Orleans field office of the FBI, ripped off a teletype alert (TWX) from FBI headquarters in Washington. It warned of "a threat to assassinate Presi-

sponsible for the assassination. *You are therefore instructed to follow and resolve all allegations pertaining to the assassination.* This matter is of utmost urgency and should be handled accordingly keeping the Bureau and Dallas, the office of origin, apprised fully of all developments. [Emphasis added.]

However, at 11:20 A.M. on November 23, 1963, the Bureau dispatched the following teletype to all of its field offices:

Lee Harvey Oswald has been developed as the principal suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy. He has been formally charged with the President's murder along with the murder of Dallas Texas patrolman J.D. Tippett by Texas state authorities. In view of developments all offices should resume normal contacts with informants and other sources with respect to bombing suspects, hate group members and known racial extremists. Daily teletype summaries may be discontinued. All investigation bearing directly on the President's assassination should be afforded most expeditious handling and Bureau and Dallas advised. [Emphasis added.]

This series of incidents and those of November 17, were directly connected to the Milteer case.

November 23, 1963. Joseph Milteer sits in the Union Train Station in Jacksonville, Florida, conversing with Somerset. The two men met in Jacksonville, and were soon to go by car to Columbia, South Carolina, for a Klu Klux Klan meeting. Milteer was very happy about the events of the preceding day in Dallas. He shook hands with Somerset and said: "Well, I told you so. It happened like I told you, didn't it?"

Somerset answered: "That's right. I don't know whether you were guessing or not; but you hit it on the head pretty good."

Milteer returned with: "Well that is the way it was supposed to be done, and that is the way it was done. 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. I don't do any guessing!"

November 24, 1963. Midnight. Milteer and Somerset register at the Wade Hampton Hotel in Columbia, South Carolina. Later that morning, Milteer told Somerset 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 went on to tell of how "the patriot underground" arranged to have Oswald framed by planting evidence to make it look as though Oswald was working for the Communists, i.e. Fidel

Castro.

Later on that morning, they were joined by four other Klansmen who revealed the news of Jack Ruby shooting Lee Oswald and of Oswald's subsequent death. Milteer turned to Somerset and said: "All clear, don't worry."

November 27, 1963. Five days have passed since the murder. The world has now been told by the Dallas police that Lee Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy. The Miami police don't believe it. Through Somerset's unique position, they've started to find out if they can get more proof against Milteer.

FBI Special Agents Kenneth A. Williams and Donald A. Adams interview Milteer. By revealing information that only Somerset could have supplied, they consequently ruin any chance of further information that the Miami Police Criminal Intelligence Division's investigation would have exposed, and set Bill Somerset up as a possible target. (Somerset died February 28, 1974, after a long illness.)

During the questioning, Milteer, of course, denied that he was part of the conspiracy. The FBI report (Atlanta 105-3193) tells of Milteer's denial and the Bureau's acceptance of his statement. They never questioned the fact that Milteer was lying, and never mention the fact that they knew it.

At the time of the interview, they had the tape of Milteer in his own distinctive high pitched voice threatening the President's life for 17 days. However, until Miami News reporter Bill Barry wrote a story exposing it on February 2, 1967, the existence of the Milteer tape was not made known to the public.

In retrospect, the Milteer incident was one of the most blatant examples of the FBI-Warren Commission cover-up.

The Warren Commission was given all of the information relating to Milteer by the FBI in the closing days of the Commission's life, but Milteer's name does not appear anywhere in the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits of the Warren Report appendix or anywhere in the report itself.

The hidden Warren Commission "Milteer" file, including the FBI report C.D. (Commission Document) #1347, pages 119 to 124, was buried in the National Archives for three years until in 1967, when it was discovered and first published by Harold Weisberg, the most meticulous and respected of the critics of the Warren Report. Weisberg, who wrote and privately published the "Whitewash" series of books and several others dealing with the Kennedy assassination and one on the King case, published the Milteer documents in his book *Frame-Up*. But there was one page missing. This was page number 121, which remained withheld from public view until 1976 on FBI orders backed by the

Justice Department. In place of page 121 was the notation: "The FBI has requested that certain pages of this document not be disclosed." As can readily be seen, the reasons for "1347-121's" suppression have nothing to do with any legal or justifiable classification, only that it showed that not only did the FBI know of the assassination in advance, but they knew who did it and withheld the evidence from the Commission. The Commission buried and classified the entire file because it destroyed their conclusion that Oswald was the lone assassin.

The Milteer tape and documents tend to prove that:

- Someone other than Lee Oswald knew of a plot to murder President Kennedy.
- The government (the FBI and Secret Service) was aware of this prior to the assassination on November 22, 1963.
- By the nature of the dialogue, it is clear that Milteer was either a part of the conspiracy, or at least had foreknowledge of it.
- The FBI and the Warren Commission unjustifiably withheld still more in a growing list of evidence that shows that they knew that Lee Oswald was not "the lone assassin" of John F. Kennedy.

Some of the many questions raised here are:

- Why was Milteer questioned five days after the killing, and not before or at least by the afternoon of November 22?
- How could the FBI have accepted Milteer's denial at the same time that they had the tape recording in their hands?
- Why did the FBI ruin the Miami Police investigation?
- Why did the Warren Commission bury the Milteer files, documents and tape and never mention his name anywhere in the Warren Report?

And some answers as well:

- Milteer, the NSRP, indeed the U.S. ultra right wing in general, apparently had a strong motive for wanting John Kennedy killed.
- The ultra right wing apparently had the power, money and resources to pull off the murder.
- The ultra right wing could not have influenced the cover-up in the manner in which it was pulled off. Not by themselves, and not without a great deal of cooperation from the authorities.

The ultra right wing could not have "reached" the Warren Commission and have them knowingly involve themselves in the cover-up. But they didn't have to since there were plenty of state and local officials who sympathized with, and were active members of, these right wing groups. Some of these local police and government officials were only too glad to see the President killed, and would have eagerly helped in any way they could. ○