

THE MAY ARTICLE, "THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY: THE APPLICATION OF COMPUTERS TO THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE" —REPORT NO. 2

A new field for the application of computers is the analysis of information about assassinations. To analyze evidence is difficult at best; analysis can be made easier with assistance from a computer. Computers and Automation is accordingly going to devote some space to this subject from time to time. The article which launched this subject in the pages of Computers and Automation is one entitled "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence" by R. E. Sprague published in

the May 1970 issue. Report No. 1 on this article was published on page 7 of the June 1970 issue; Report No. 2 is published below.

Interested readers who did not see the May issue are invited to send for it; it can be purchased on approval; see the notice on page 2 (inside front cover).

Some readers may not be interested in this subject; they are requested to skip this section. A magazine is like a smorgasbord: almost nobody likes every dish offered!

IMPACT

Edmund C. Berkeley
Editor, Computers and Automation

A total of 36 newspapers and periodicals, so far as we know at time of writing (June 9), have to date published reports on our May feature article, "The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Application of Computers to the Photographic Evidence". This article was written by Richard E. Sprague and covered pages 29 to 60. This article presented substantial evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the sole assassin of President Kennedy, that there was a conspiracy, and that the Warren Commission conclusions are false. The cumulative list of newspapers and periodicals appears in Table 1.

Can we draw any conclusions from this information? Yes.

1. The first conclusion is this:

The story was certainly newsworthy.

Both Associated Press and United Press International sent out wire dispatches. The publication of these dispatches occurred here and there all over the United States. This proves that a large number of U. S. newspapers independently decided that the story was newsworthy, and so published information about it. This group included the Washington Post, the Boston Globe, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the San Francisco Examiner, the Detroit Free Press, and other well-known newspapers. The news was published in at least the following 18 states:

Alabama	Ohio
California	Pennsylvania
Georgia	South Dakota
Massachusetts	Tennessee
Michigan	Texas
Minnesota	Utah
Nebraska	Virginia
Nevada	Washington, D.C.
New York	Wisconsin

2. Yet apparently no newspapers in the following large cities of the United States published any reports about the May article:

Atlanta	Los Angeles
Buffalo	Louisville
Chicago	Miami
Cincinnati	Newark (N.J.)
Cleveland	Pittsburgh
Denver	Portland (Ore.)
Des Moines	St. Louis
Indianapolis	Seattle
Kansas City	

Why not?

Considering the news which newspapers do publish, undoubtedly much less important news was published in all those cities, than the news presented in the article.

3. Therefore, it seems reasonable to conclude that there exists either an organized understanding, or else an unorganized "concert of ideas and attitudes", by a large portion of the press of the United States. The effect of this condition is to suppress (i.e. not publish) certain kinds of news. The suppression applies in particular to questions, challenges, and attacks on the Warren Commission report. This report is treated as if it were sanctified, revealed truth.

What should be done about this suppression?

There is probably no prospect of reasonably altering this condition. Accordingly it would probably be worthwhile to establish an auxiliary means of communication, so that people everywhere in the United States could obtain information about political assassinations in the United States independent of suppression by the press.

A particularly interesting example of what we may call "leaky suppression" occurred in the case of The New York Times, which is of course one of the most distinguished and renowned newspapers in the United States.

The New York Times and The New York Post have a news service. This news service sent out a story about the May Sprague article. (See Exhibit 1.) The story is sensible, tells much that is important, and is a not unreasonable report on the article. The evidence of sending out the story is that it was published in the Virginian-Pilot of Norfolk, Va. on May 13.

Table 1
REPORTS PUBLISHED OF THE MAY ARTICLE BY SPRAGUE

Place	Name of Paper	Date	Source of Dispatch	Headline * = Headline is incorrect	No. of Column Inches	Place	Name of Paper	Date	Source of Dispatch	Headline * = Headline is incorrect	No. of Column Inches
Athens, Ga.	Athens News	5/3	AP	Computer Analyst Has Proof Kennedy Killed by Four Men	8	Norfolk, Va.	Virginian Pilot	5/13	Times/Post	Computer To Look For JFK Gunmen	7
Binghamton, N.Y.	Binghamton Press	5/2	AP	Four in JFK Plot, Computer 'Proves'	11	Ogdensburg, N.Y.	Advance News	5/3	AP	Computer Expert Says Evidence of Four Gunmen in JFK Slaying	12
Birmingham, Ala.	Birmingham News	5/2	-	Computer Says 4 Gunmen Shot JFK*	12	Omaha, Nebr.	Sunday World-Herald	5/3	AP	'At Least 4 Fired Shots at Kennedy'	11
Boston, Mass.	Boston Globe	5/1	-	Computer Expert Charges Conspiracy in JFK Assassination	24	Paris, France	Paris Match	5/23	-	Le Maitre de John Kennedy: Les Ordinateurs Affirment: a Dallas il y avait au moins 3 Assassins	7 pages
Chattanooga, Tenn.	News-Free Press	5/2	UP	Computer Expert Says 4 Killed JFK	4	Translation: The Death of John Kennedy: The Computers Affirm: In Dallas, There Were At Least 3 Assassins — Paris Match published a seven-page feature article based on interviewing Sprague, and reprinting three pictures and one map from the May article.					
Corning, N.Y.	Corning Leader	5/2	AP	Computer Specialist Says Four Gunmen Shot at JFK	9	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia Inquirer	5/3	-	Lee Harvey Oswald ...	2
Dayton, Ohio	Journal Herald	5/2	UPI	4 Men Fired at JFK, Computer Says*	5	Salt Lake City, Utah	Tribune	5/26	NYT	(none)	5
Detroit, Mich.	Detroit Free Press	5/2	UPI	Computer Cites JFK Death Plot*	3	San Francisco, Calif.	San Francisco Examiner	5/2	UPI	Computer Finds a JFK 'Plot'*	2
Fort Worth, Tex.	Star-Telegram	5/2	-	Assassination	4	San Jose, Calif.	San Jose News	5/2	UPI	'Expert' Says Many in JFK Death Plot	3
Fresno, Calif.	Fresno Bee	5/2	UPI	Computer Analysis Says JFK Was Shot By 4 Men*	5	Staten Island, N.Y.	Staten Island Advance	5/2	AP	Computer Decides JFK Death A Plot*	11
Houston, Tex.	Houston Post	5/3	UPI	Computer Analysis Shows JFK Killed By Conspiracy*	4	Victoria, B.C.	Victoria Daily Times	5/5	WP	Computer Specialist Studies Death Photos	5
Las Vegas, Nev.	Review Journal	5/3	UPI	Computer Says 4 Assassins Involved in JFK Murder*	5	Washington, D.C.	Washington Post	5/3	-	Computer Will Study JFK Murder Photos	8
Middletown, N.Y.	Middletown Record	5/2	-	Computer Expert: Four Killed JFK	4	Washington, D.C.	EDP Weekly	5/11	-	A Computer Analysis of Photos of President Kennedy's Assassination	7
Milwaukee, Wisc.	Milwaukee Journal	5/1	UPI	Computer Data Said to Prove 4 Shot Kennedy*	3	Watertown, N.Y.	Watertown Times	5/2	AP	50 Helped Kill JFK: Oswald Not Slayer, Says Computer*	11
Minneapolis, Minn.	Minn. Star	5/1	AP	Computer Analyst Claims 4 Fired at JFK	4	White Plains, N.Y.	Reporter Dispatch	5/2	AP	Computer Specialist Sees Oswald 'Cleared': Analysis of Photographs	11
Nashville, Tenn.	Nashville Banner	5/1	UPI	Oswald Not Only Gunman: Study	4	Yankton, S.D.	Yankton Press and Dakotan	5/21	-	Protect Us From Computers	7
Nashville, Tenn.	Nashville Tennessean	5/3	UPI	JFK Killing Blamed On Conspiracy	4	York, Pa.	The Gazette and Daily	5/6	-	Warren Commission Findings on Kennedy Death Said False	15
Newton, Mass.	Computer-world	6/3	-	JFK Death Photos Computer-Analyzed for Conspiracy	13						
New York, N.Y.	New York Times	5/25	-	(none)	6						
Norfolk, Va.	Ledger-Star	5/2	AP	Kennedy Assassination: Computer Findings Show Oswald Innocent*	10						

But The New York Times did not print this same story in its own newspaper. Why not?
 Instead, 24 days after the original release date May 1, The New York Times published a different version of the story (on May 25). It was headlined OSWALD'S HATRED LINKED TO CASTRO. (See Exhibit 1.) Nine paragraphs of this story are devoted to a report on a book by Albert Newman which was published in March and is entitled The Assassination of President Kennedy: The Reasons Why.
 Then with no headline (simply a second centered heading "Warren Panel Scored"), the last six paragraphs of the story (about six inches of newspaper column) are devoted to the May Sprague article.

These paragraphs concentrate on two incidents described in such a way as to seem to the uninformed reader somewhat unbelievable, even whimsical. Hardly any of the sensible reporting of the dispatch sent out by the New York Times/New York Post news service is retained. Why not?
 Why no headline?
 Why depart so far from the first story that The New York Times produced?
 Why 24 days late?
 Why publish a report of this low caliber in a newspaper of the stature of The New York Times?
 Can it be true that there is a deliberate policy at The New York Times to distort or suppress serious

From *The Virginian-Pilot*, Norfolk, Va., May 18, 1970

Computer to Look For JFK Gunmen

By THOMAS O'TOOLE

Times/Past News Service

WASHINGTON—A computer specialist named Richard Sprague says that he is confident a computer analysis of photographs of President Kennedy's assassination will prove that Kennedy was shot by more than one assassin.

Sprague, the owner of his own consulting firm in Hartsdale, N.Y., said he will be assisted in such an analysis by a trade magazine called "Computers and Automation" and by the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, which has headquarters in Washington.

Sprague said an estimated 75 people took more than 510 photographs in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963 of President Kennedy's motorcade as it passed through Dealey Plaza, where he was shot. Some of these 510 photographs are movies, Sprague said, so that the total number of picture frames runs over 25,000.

"I personally interviewed every one of the photographers I could find," Sprague said. "Most of the photographs they took were never even asked for by the Warren Commission."

In examining all the available photographs, Sprague said, he found evidence to support the charge that President Kennedy was killed by at least three gunmen, who fired a total of six shots at the President.

What he has set up to prove with computers, Sprague said, is that the physics of the shooting, the timing of critical events, and evidence hidden in photographs of the crime will all show that the assassination was brought off by as many as 50 men at the scene of the crime.

Through a technique known as "image enhancement," Sprague said, a computer will be able to identify a puff of smoke as the discharge of a weapon. It will also be able to locate the whereabouts of the weapon and pinpoint the time of its firing.

From *The New York Times*, May 26, 1970

OSWALD'S HATRED LINKED TO CASTRO

Book Says Critics of Cuba Aroused Him to Anger

A new study of Lee Harvey Oswald contends he shot President Kennedy because of the President's opposition to Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba and that Oswald had the same motive in his hatred of Richard M. Nixon, then a private citizen, and former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker.

The latest study, setting the alleged actions of Oswald against a context of the three men's anti-Castro statements, was published Thursday by Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., as a 622-page book, "The Assassination of John F. Kennedy: The Reasons Why." The author, Albert H. Newman, was formerly managing editor of *The Reporter* magazine.

(6 paragraphs)

Warren Panel Scored

A 32-page new attack on the Warren findings appears in the current issue of *Computers and Automation*, a monthly pub-

lished in Newtonville, Mass. This was written by Richard E. Sprague, an engineer and computer expert, who is president of Personal Data Services, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Mr. Sprague says he has collected more than 200 photographs and looked at 200 more, out of 510 taken before, during or just after the assassination (counting any movie sequence as only a single photograph). He urges computer analyses.

He holds that at least three gunmen and probably four fired six shots at President Kennedy. He contends that Oswald took part in a conspiracy but did not shoot.

His article includes a picture that he interprets as showing a man just after the assassination "with radio in pocket and S-shaped antenna hanging down."

Mr. Sprague says this man told District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans he was "the radio communicator among the rifle teams."

Mr. Sprague also says that pictures show a "man with the umbrella," first holding it closed as the Kennedy car neared and then holding it "open and low over his head" shortly before the first shot, despite the sunny day.

Next, he says the umbrella is seen raised about two feet higher shortly before the last shot, and then it is folded a few seconds after the last shot. Mr. Sprague suggests the man may have been signaling as "on-the-scene commander."

questions, challenges, attacks, on the Warren Commission report?

Suppose we sample some other stories published in *The New York Times* of May 25, all of them bearing headlines.

On page 1, there begins a story: Drive to Clean Up Litter Intensifies in Many Areas; by Gladwin Hill, no date line — Public zeal against littering is on the upswing across the country, but not yet enough so to offset a costly worsening in the scourge of trash. 9 inches on page 1, plus 73 inches on page 38.

On page 2: Swiss Authors' Group Backs Protest Against its Leader, Geneva, May 24 — The Swiss Society of Authors gave its backing today to Friedrich Durrenmatt, the Playwright 4 inches.

On page 10, at the top of the page: Hungary Reforming Economy to Attract Tourists, Budapest, May 23 — Hungary is experimenting with competitive Western-style business methods in an intensive campaign to attract more foreign tourists 11 inches.

On page 11: U.S. to Build Center for Drug Analysis, St. Louis, May 23 — A national center for drug analysis will be built in St. Louis County by the Federal Government, representative Leonor K. Sullivan, St. Louis Democrat, said on Tuesday 4 inches.

On page 17: Brief Strike Ended by Rochester Police Asking Pay Change, Rochester, May 23 — Policemen in this city went on strike for nearly eight hours before reaching a temporary back-to-work agreement 8 inches.

On page 18: Police Hold Suspect in Subway Hold-ups, no dateline — A man who told police that he was a drug addict with a \$24-a-day habit, was arrested yesterday morning by five Queens policemen, in the Richmond Hill section 7 inches.

On page 22: Pensioner Asks for Consent to Restore Castle in Wales, London, (no date) — When a 71-year old pensioner was told that only the ministry of Public Building and Works could give him per-

mission to start restoring the 12th Century Dinas Bran Castle in Llangollen, Denbigh, he wrote to the Prince of Wales 4 inches.

On page 25: O'Brien Clarifies Role of Two Panels, by Warren Weaver, Jr., Washington, May 24 — Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman, said today that two new committees named last week were "solely for the purpose of speeding implementation" of the reform proposals of party commissions working towards the 1972 Democratic National Convention 12 inches.

On page 25: College Researchers Find Pig is a Bright Test Animal, Lexington, Ky. — Pigs at The University of Kentucky College of Agriculture have revealed a high level of intelligence during testing 3 inches.

Should all these stories bear headlines — about Swiss authors, pig intelligence, Hungarian Tourism, etc. — and the story charging falsity of the conclusions of the Warren Commission Report bear none?

The conclusion that we can draw from this analysis is plain and obvious:

Something is haywire at *The New York Times* — and at many other newspapers.

In the June issue of *Computers and Automation*, we said:

Computers and Automation has been informed that agents of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States have been installed in New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago (and in other places) to prevent many kinds of news about political assassinations from being published in these cities and elsewhere. It is certainly interesting to see the confirmation of this quite unproved hypothesis by the failure to publish any information about the article in almost all major newspapers of New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

Quite possibly, this is a foolish and alarmist hypothesis. Nevertheless it is curious to see the power of this hypothesis to make predictions.

MORE ABOUT JIM HICKS

Question (composite — from several inquirers): I am very curious about the Jim Hicks' story and photo, appearing in Figure 11 on page 33 of the May issue. He is said to be "the radio communicator among the firing teams." I can see the outline of a large square box in his left hip pocket, but I cannot see in that picture the "antenna" the author refers to.

Also, what were the circumstances under which Jim Hicks admitted his role as radio communicator among the firing teams? How does the author know he is in an Air Force hospital for the insane in Oklahoma?

Answer, by Richard E. Sprague: The picture Figure 11 (7th copying) published on page 33 was produced from the printer's photooffset plate positive (6th copying), which was produced from the printer's negative film (5th copying), which was produced from a positive print (4th copying), which was produced from a negative (3rd copying), which was produced from a color slide (2nd copying), which was made from the original color negative (1st copy of the scene, or original picture). So Figure 11 as printed is a seventh copying of the scene.

The picture is identified as Willis 7, Main List No. 87.

Phil Willis was selling slide copies of the color slide (i.e., 2nd copying) along with eleven other slides in sets, for several years after President Kennedy's assassination. The Warren Commission published a very fuzzy black and white copy of this picture in the 26 volumes of *Hearings and Evidence*.

The slender S-shaped antenna mentioned is definitely visible in the slide (2nd copying), and in the print (4th copying), both of which are in my possession and from which the published picture (7th copying) was produced. I will be glad to show anyone who is seriously interested the print (4th copying) and the slide (2nd copying) at a convenient prearranged time.

Jim Hicks arrived with his wife in the office of District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans one day in 1967. He had driven to New Orleans from Dallas and showed up unannounced, to "give Garrison some information about the assassination".

At first, he said nothing about his having been in Dealey Plaza. Jones Harris, one of the researchers, happened to be in Garrison's office. Harris noticed him — his broad shoulders and back, his gray jacket, and his style of haircut. Harris said to himself, "Where have I seen that man before?" and suddenly he remembered this picture (Willis 7) and spoke to Garrison. Garrison brought out the picture and showed it to Jim Hicks and his wife. When Hicks was asked if he had been in Dealey Plaza that day, Hicks at first denied it, but his wife spoke up and said, "Yes, you were, Jim, don't you remember? There you are in the photo wearing the same jacket."

Hicks admitted being the radio communicator among the firing teams. He admitted he had set up a communications center in the Adolphus Hotel, a few blocks from Dealey Plaza on Main St., prior to the assassination.

In the later part of 1967, an article published in the New Orleans States-Item reported that Hicks had been put into an Air Force hospital for the insane in Oklahoma.

Garrison considered subpoenaing Hicks as a witness for the Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans in February 1969. He did not do so because Hicks was understood to be still confined in the hospital.

VISUAL RE-CREATION OF A SCENE

BY COMPUTER GRAPHICS

Leslie Mezei
Computer Systems Research Group
University of Toronto
Toronto 181, Canada

Richard E. Sprague's article and the data he reports make possible an interesting application of computers towards the visual re-creation of a scene. Since the events took place over a period of time, and the photographs are merely snapshots of the action at different points of time, the possibility of dynamic simulation should be considered. Assuming that the contents of each picture have been coded into the computer, so that for each person and moving object space-time coordinates are available at a number of points, it would be possible to create a motion picture (by means of a microfilm plotter) simulating their movements.

There would be gaps in the data. Many of these could be filled in to provide reasonable continuity while viewing the simulation (perhaps at an interactive graphic terminal). Various hypotheses could be programmed about particular individuals and objects and their reasonableness ascertained visually. Scaling is possible in not only the space dimensions but also in the time dimension, so that — for example, ultra slow motion could be achieved.

All of this could be accomplished with currently used techniques of computer graphics.

CONFIRMATION OF FBI KNOWLEDGE 12 DAYS BEFORE DALLAS OF A PLOT TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Edmund C. Berkeley, Editor
Computers and Automation

The May Sprague article on page 31 refers to the Miami Tape, and the information that there was a plot to kill President Kennedy, which J. A. Milteer knew about.

Part of a Warren Commission Document 1347 (noticed by one of the researchers in the Archives) confirms that the Federal Bureau of Investigation knew of this plot, and knew of it before the assassination occurred.

Following is a verbatim copy of the information contained in pages 119 to 124 (except that one page, 121, was classified secret by the FBI) of Warren Commission Document 1347 in the U. S. Archives. This part of Commission Document 1347 has been reproduced photographically on the following pages.

The FBI obviously knew about Mr. Milteer two weeks before the assassination.

Why did they do nothing about it?

Why did the Secret Service do nothing about it?

Why were these important records excluded from the 26 volumes of *Hearings and Evidence* published by the Warren Commission?

What information was on page 121 which was withheld from release by request of the FBI in August 1965 (almost 2 years later)?

Why was it requested then?

VERBATIM COPY OF CERTAIN PAGES IN WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENT 1347

MM 89-35
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MM 89-35
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 A

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

Re: [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

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.

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CD 1347

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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."

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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.

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Commission Document Number: 1347

Pages Withheld: 121

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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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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PEW/ds

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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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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PEW/ds

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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COMPUTERS and AUTOMATION for July, 1970

THE SECOND CONSPIRACY

Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, N.Y.

Question: (composite — from several inquirers)

I think you assert that there were two conspiracies: a first conspiracy, i.e., one before President Kennedy's assassination, "involving over 50 people", and a second conspiracy later, when a much larger number of persons realized that President Kennedy had been assassinated as a result of a conspiracy, and yet these persons proceeded to cover it up in the interests of what they called "national security".

Could you please describe the essential elements of the second conspiracy?

What is the main evidence for it?

Answer: by Richard E. Sprague

There was a second conspiracy, and it continues today.

The second conspiracy began when a large number of important and highly-placed persons in the United States government (and outside of it) realized (on Nov. 22, 1963, and in the next few days) that there had been a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. They decided — one by one, or in groups, or as a result of threats, or choice, or being told in confidence, etc. — we do not know with what hesitation or pangs of conscience — but they decided to cover up the first conspiracy. The phrase which they

used and still use to absolve themselves is "on grounds of national security". There is evidence that people are still joining the second conspiracy, having concluded that it is to the advantage of the United States or to their own advantage not to admit the existence of the first conspiracy.

The evidence for this second conspiracy is very different from the evidence for the first conspiracy. The evidence for the first conspiracy includes such things as photographs, confessions, court testimony, the physics of bullets and guns, and other very solid evidence.

The evidence for the second conspiracy consists essentially of a large number of "strange events". Separately, each one can be "explained reasonably". Together these events make a mass of evidence that cannot possibly be "explained reasonably" in the same way as a person who steals funds from his employer can "explain reasonably" once, and a person who steals funds from his employer twenty times can no longer "explain reasonably".

A very recent example of an act covering up the first conspiracy occurred when former President Lyndon B. Johnson was interviewed by Walter Cronkite on a Columbia Broadcasting System television news special on May 2, 1970. On April 29, 1970, the New York Times printed a story entitled "Johnson TV Interview Abridged at His Request". (The Times story had actually been leaked to the press three days before the scheduled broadcast by someone at CBS who

Exhibit 2

Original facsimile record of bills charged to the Warren Commission, to pay for the stenographic reporting of sessions of the Commission.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

TOP SECRET

PC-2

Vol. No.	DATE 1964	PLACE	REPORTER	PAGE COUNT					Vol. No.
				From	To	Actual	Extra	Skipped	
4	1/21	D.C. TOP SECRET	Furshum	1	126	127			67883
5	1/22	D.C. TOP SECRET	Conner	129					
5	1/27	D.C. TOP SECRET	Furshum	127	212	84			
6	2/3	D.C. TOP SECRET	Furshum	213	247	48			
6	2/3	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	248	294	35			
7	2/1	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	295	334	40			
7	2/1	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	335	379	45			
8	2/5	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	380	429	49			
8	2/5	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	430	481	52			
9	2/6	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	482	509	28			
10	2/6	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	516	586	79	3 cont.		
11	2/6	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	587	765	176	1 cont.		
12	2/11	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	766	854	89			
13	2/12	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills & Furshum	855	997	141	995 cont.		
14	2/20	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills, Furshum	998	1186	187	1 cont.		
15	2/21	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills, Durkin, Cole	1187	1473	281	1 cont.		
16	2/23	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	1474	1575	101			
17	2/24	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	1576	1601	6			
18	2/27	D.C. TOP SECRET	Furshum	1602	1554	152			
19	2/27	D.C. TOP SECRET	Conner	1755	1786	31	1 cont.		
20	2/1	D.C. TOP SECRET	Mills	1787	1794	7			67929
21	3/10	D.C. TOP SECRET	Furshum, Mills	1795	2063	27			

knew what LBJ had said to Cronkite.) The story said, "Mr. Johnson was understood to have told Mr. Cronkite that he was not absolutely convinced that Oswald acted alone". "Johnson had expressed fundamental doubts about the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald was the 'single assassin' acting alone, in the death of President Kennedy." "About three weeks ago, sources said, Mr. Johnson thought better of the remarks and asked that they be cut out". "President Johnson had the material cut out, 'on the ground of national security'."

There is the phrase again, repeated by LBJ and CBS as recently as two months ago. In the current situation both CBS management and Mr. Johnson are continuing the second conspiracy, whether intentionally or not.

Here is a list of "strange events". There were 10 items listed in the section "strange events" in the May article (pp 32, 34). These referred to:

1. Crucial Records Were Burned or Destroyed
 - 2,3. Crucial Physical Evidence Was Destroyed (two items cited)
 4. The Warren Commission Did Not Examine the Autopsy Materials
 5. The Commission Accepted a Bullet (C.E. 399) Which Could Not Have Done What it was Claimed to Have Done)
 6. The Commission Printed Two Frames of the Zapruder Film Reversed Which Reversed Kennedy's Head Motion (later they admitted this error)
 7. The Commission Ignored the Violent Backward Motion of Kennedy's Head at the Time of the Fatal Shot
 8. The Commission Failed to Fully Investigate Motives for Kennedy's Murder
 9. President Johnson Locked Up Over 300 Relevant Documents in the National Archives for 75 Years
 10. Former Chief Justice Earl Warren Has Refused for over 6 years to Look at Any New Evidence
- In addition to these previously listed "strange events", here are more:

11. Johnson Received Word of "No Conspiracy" Before This Possibly Could Have Been Determined

On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, while LBJ was returning from Dallas to Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington, aboard the plane Air Force One (the Presidential plane also carrying President Kennedy's body), he received word that "there was no conspiracy" in Kennedy's assassination and that Lee Harvey Oswald was the "sole assassin".

The message was received via Air Force radio from a midwestern Air Force station, relaying information from the Pentagon. A tape recording of this broadcast was discovered in the National Archives in 1964. The airplane landed about 4:30 p.m., Nov. 22, 1963, at a time prior to Oswald's being accused of the crime, and at a time before anyone could have known whether or not a conspiracy existed.

- 12, 13. Nineteen Executive Sessions of the Warren Commission Were Classified Top Secret, and One Was Made "Nonexistent"

Exhibit 2 shows the dates and some other information about these sessions.

One of these sessions, held on Jan. 22, 1964, was recorded, but the Commission took the extraordinary step of confiscating the reporter's stenographic notes and deleting the number of the meeting, as if to pretend the meeting had never happened. Seven of the nineteen sessions were declassified in 1968. The other twelve sessions are still classified Top Secret.

14. A Pentagon Officer Controlled President Kennedy's Autopsy at Bethesda Hospital

Col. Pierre Finck, one of the autopsy doctors, testified at the trial of Clay Shaw in New Orleans in March, 1969, that a high-level officer from the Pentagon gave all the orders at the autopsy of Presi-

dent Kennedy in Bethesda Hospital. Among other instructions, this officer ordered the doctors not to probe President Kennedy's neck wound.

(To be continued)

CORRECTIONS IN THE ARTICLE

Richard E. Sprague
Hartsdale, N.Y.

- Page 5, item 5: Replace page number "30" with "29".
- Page 31, col. 2, line 36: Replace "Flammande" with "Flammonde".
- Page 31, col. 2, line 8 from bottom: Replace "September" by "November".
- Page 32, paragraph 6, beginning with "The FBI and the Secret Service ...": Insert reference to Note 1.
- Page 33, last line: Insert reference to Note 2.
- Page 35, col. 1, lines 10 and 11 from bottom: Replace "from President Kennedy rounding the curve" with "from the time that President Kennedy had just rounded the curve".
- Page 35, right hand column, line 4 from bottom, next to "neck brace": Insert reference to Note 3.
- Page 39, line 2: Replace "197" with "196", and insert reference to Note 4.
- Page 39, caption, line 2 from bottom, next to "pistol handle": Insert reference to Note 5.
- Page 42, caption for Fig. 7: Replace "3 seconds" with "3.5 seconds".
- Page 43, caption for Fig. 9: Replace the first sentence by "John F. Kennedy, after the first shot; taken at Z 202. The arrow points to President Kennedy."
- Page 47, col. 1, line 23: Replace "Z2313" by "Z313".
- Page 50, Table 2, name of photographer of the last two pictures: Replace "Similis" by "Similas" in two places.
- Page 51, Chart 2, 5th horizontal line: Replace "3 sec." with "3.5 sec.".
- Page 56, text, next to headline "Part 3.Evidence": Insert reference to Note 6.
- Page 57, col. 2, line 6: Replace "Table 1" with "Chart 2".
- Page 57, col. 2, line 11: Replace "Table 1" with "Table 3".
- Page 60, col. 2, line 5: Replace "Flammande" with "Flammonde".

Notes

- Note 1: One of the researchers has found evidence in Warren Commission Document 1347 that the Warren Commission -- as well as the FBI -- did know about the Milteer plot reported in the Miami Police tape. The relevant portion of this document is reproduced in the July 1970 issue of Computers and Automation.
- Note 2: This picture is Willis 7.
- Note 3: President Kennedy was not wearing a neck brace. He was wearing a back brace, well down his back, in the lower torso.
- Note 4: Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 are respectively Main List numbers 251, 252, 195, and 196 (G. Smith 1 and 2, and Wm. Allen 3-14, and 3-15, respectively).
- Note 5: This pistol may be a Smith and Wesson Model 15, 38 Special.
- Note 6: The application of computers to the photographic evidence has been started, but is in its early stages. The conclusions stated in the article were arrived at by the author, before the computer applications to the photographic evidence were begun.