

*The Encyclopedia of the JFK Assassination is one of the best resources I've found for access to many obscure and rarely mentioned minor characters in this historical mystery. This book avoids any breathless disclosures in favor of excellent detail on many of the blind alleys and unknown people who are a part of the historical record, but are.*

Murder[ change change source ] As the car drove into Dealey Plaza, shots were fired. Kennedy was shot once in the throat, and once in the head. It happened at Central Standard Time The motorcade drove to Parkland Memorial Hospital 4 miles 6. Lee Harvey Oswald was the main suspect in the murder. He was arrested on the same day for the murder of a policeman, J. He was charged with both murders later that night. This was when Oswald was being moved from the police station to a jail. He died in Parkland Hospital. Investigations[ change change source ] An investigation into what happened was done by the Warren Commission in 1964. It took 10 months. The commission decided that Oswald was the only person involved, and he had fired three shots from the window of a warehouse on the corner of Dealey Plaza. No one else was involved. The man who murdered Oswald, Jack Ruby, was also said to have acted alone. Most people at the time believed this was true. However, other alternative theories as to what could have happened have developed. Surveys from 1964 to 1991 found that as many as 80 percent of Americans have suspected that there was a plot or cover-up. They found that President John F. Kennedy was probably killed as a result of a conspiracy a secret plot. They agree with the Commission that Oswald fired all the shots. But they say that there were at least four shots fired. They also say that it was very likely that two gunmen fired at the President. They said that the CIA , the Soviet Union , organized crime and several other groups were not involved. Conspiracy theories[ change change source ] The assassination is still the subject of a lot of debate. There are a lot of conspiracy theories. Some researchers have suggested that Oswald was not the shooter. Others have suggested that he conspired with others to kill the president. Bush and Sam Giancana are among those accused. Clay Shaw , but he was found not guilty. Some have also argued that the gunshots were fired so quickly there must have been more than one assassin shooting at the President. This could be supported by the fact that most witnesses said that the second and third shots were fired closer together. This may suggest that he had been hit from the front.

Chapter 2 : John F. Kennedy - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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The inauguration of John F. Kennedy as president of the United States infused American foreign policy with new style and vigour. Overnight he had become one of the best-known political figures in the country. Already his campaign for the nomination had begun. He made his race for reelection to the Senate a test of his popularity in Massachusetts. His margin of victory was , votesâ€”the largest ever in Massachusetts politics and the greatest of any senatorial candidate that year. AP A steady stream of speeches and periodical profiles followed, with photographs of him and his wife appearing on many a magazine cover. To transport him and his staff around the country, his father bought a passenger Convair aircraft. After having graduated from Harvard University and from the University of Virginia Law School , Bobby had embarked on a career as a Justice Department attorney and counsellor for congressional committees. Ted likewise had graduated from Harvard and from Virginia Law School Both men were astute campaigners. Kennedy formally announced his presidential candidacy. His chief rivals were the senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Lyndon B. Kennedy knocked Humphrey out of the campaign and dealt the religious taboo against Roman Catholics a blow by winning the primary in Protestant West Virginia. He tackled the Catholic issue again, by avowing his belief in the separation of church and state in a televised speech before a group of Protestant ministers in Houston , Texas. Nominated on the first ballot, he balanced the Democratic ticket by choosing Johnson as his running mate. Democratic Party; Kennedy, John F. Scenes from the Democratic Party primary elections, which U. Kennedy used to prove himself to the public and to party leaders. Scenes from the Democratic National Convention, which nominated as candidate for president U. Kennedy won the general election, narrowly defeating the Republican candidate, Vice President Richard M. Nixon , by a margin of less than , out of some 70., votes cast. Daley , mayor of Chicago. A major factor in the campaign was a unique series of four televised debates between the two men; an estimated 85â€” million Americans watched one or more of the debates. As president, Kennedy continued to exploit the new medium, sparkling in precedent-setting televised weekly press conferences. The televised debate between presidential candidates John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon was a pivotal moment in the election and a turning point in both presidential politics and television history. Electoral and popular vote totals based on data from the Office of the Clerk of the U. Kennedy, delivering his inaugural address, January 20, Public Domain He was the youngest man and the first Roman Catholic ever elected to the presidency of the United States. His administration lasted 1, days. From the onset he was concerned with foreign affairs. Kennedy delivering his inaugural address, Washington, D. Kennedy Presidential Library John F. Kennedy being sworn in as U. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, Boston, Massachusetts In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibilityâ€”I welcome it. And so, my fellow Americans: In the last year of the Eisenhower presidency, the Central Intelligence Agency CIA had equipped and trained a brigade of anticommunist Cuban exiles for an invasion of their homeland. The Joint Chiefs of Staff unanimously advised the new president that this force, once ashore, would spark a general uprising against the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro. But the Bay of Pigs invasion was a fiasco; every man on the beachhead was either killed or captured. Privately he told his father that he would never again accept a Joint Chiefs recommendation without first challenging it. Kennedy, delivering a televised address to the nation on Soviet missiles in Cuba, October 22, Khrushchev ordered a wall built between East and West Berlin and threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. The president activated National Guard and reserve units, and Khrushchev backed down on his separate peace threat. For 13 days nuclear war seemed near; then the Soviet premier announced that the offensive weapons would be withdrawn. See Cuban missile crisis. Kennedy, the number of U. Kennedy announcing the U. It approved his Alliance for Progress Alianza in Latin America and his Peace Corps , which won the enthusiastic endorsement of thousands of college students. But his two most cherished projects, massive income tax cuts and a sweeping civil rights measure,

were not passed until after his death. In May Kennedy committed the United States to land a man on the Moon by the end of the decade, and, while he would not live to see this achievement either, his advocacy of the space program contributed to the successful launch of the first American manned spaceflights. Apollo program; Kennedy, John F. Kennedy speaking about the U. Peace CorpsHistorical news footage outlining the goals of the Peace Corps. At times he seemed to be everywhere at once, encouraging better physical fitness, improving the morale of government workers, bringing brilliant advisers to the White House , and beautifying Washington, D. His wife joined him as an advocate for American culture. Their two young children, Caroline Bouvier and John F. Joseph Kennedy, meanwhile, had been incapacitated in Hyannis Port by a stroke, but the other Kennedys were in and out of Washington. He advised the president on all matters of foreign and domestic policy, national security, and political affairs. Another sister, Patricia, had married Peter Lawford, an English-born actor who served the family as an unofficial envoy to the entertainment world. But if the first family had become American royalty, its image of perfection would be tainted years later by allegations of marital infidelity by the president most notably, an affair with motion-picture icon Marilyn Monroe and of his association with members of organized crime. He was convinced that he could bury Goldwater under an avalanche of votes, thus receiving a mandate for major legislative reforms. To present a show of unity, the president decided to tour the state with both men. On Friday, November 22, , he and Jacqueline Kennedy were in an open limousine riding slowly in a motorcade through downtown Dallas. He was pronounced dead shortly after arrival at Parkland Memorial Hospital. Governor Connally, though also gravely wounded, recovered. Vice President Johnson took the oath as president at 2: Lee Harvey Oswald , a year-old Dallas citizen, was accused of the slaying. Two days later Oswald was shot to death by Jack Ruby , a local nightclub owner with connections to the criminal underworld, in the basement of a Dallas police station. In a special committee of the U. House of Representatives declared that although the president had undoubtedly been slain by Oswald, acoustic analysis suggested the presence of a second gunman who had missed. Kennedy, November 22, Capitol rotunda, November 24, The body of President John F. Kennedy lying in state in the U. John Kennedy was dead, but the Kennedy mystique was still alive. Both Robert and Ted ran for president in and , respectively. Yet tragedy would become nearly synonymous with the Kennedys when Bobby, too, was assassinated on the campaign trail in Kennedy by Aaron Shikler, Jacqueline Kennedy and her two children moved from the White House to a home in the Georgetown section of Washington. Continuing crowds of the worshipful and curious made peace there impossible, however, and in the summer of she moved to New York City. Pursuit continued until October 20, , when she married Aristotle Onassis , a wealthy Greek shipping magnate. As an adult, daughter Caroline was jealous of her own privacy, but John Jr. In , when John Jr. Kennedy Library in Boston, May 25, Kennedy The table provides a list of cabinet members in the administration of President John F. Cabinet of President John F. Kennedy January 20, â€”November 22, State.

## Chapter 3 : JFK Assassination - The Murder of JFK

*JFK Assassination: A look back at the death of President John F. Kennedy 50 years ago - CBS News "November 22, Death of the President". John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum.*

Assassination of John F. Kennedy in popular culture Handbill circulated on November 21, , one day before the assassination. Kennedy was assassinated by gunshot while traveling in a motorcade in an open-top limousine in Dallas, Texas at Tippit and arraigned that evening. Immediately after the shooting, many people suspected that the assassination was part of a larger plot, [15] and broadcasters speculated that Dallas right-wingers were involved. McNamara , then-Treasury Secretary C. Kennedy , then-FBI director J. Rowley , each individually reached the same conclusion on the basis of information available to them. The HSCA concluded that at least four shots were fired with a "high probability" that two gunmen fired at the President, and that a conspiracy to do so was probable. The last remaining documents under Section 5 of the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of were released on October 26, , while the remaining ones that are still classified will only be analyzed for redactions. McAdams , "[t]he greatest and grandest of all conspiracy theories is the Kennedy assassination conspiracy theory. However, on the question of a government cover-up, different polls show both a minority and a majority of Americans who believe the government was engaged in one. Kurtz , [34] Gerald D. McKnight, [35] Anthony Summers , [36] and Harold Weisberg , [37] have pointed out what they characterize as inconsistencies, oversights, exclusions of evidence, errors, changing stories, or changes made to witness testimony in the official Warren Commission investigation, which they say could suggest a cover-up. Michael Benson wrote that the Warren Commission received only information supplied to it by the FBI, and that its purpose was to rubber stamp the lone gunman theory. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence member Richard Schweiker told author Anthony Summers in that he "believe[d] that the Warren Commission was set up at the time to feed pabulum to the American public for reasons not yet known, and that one of the biggest cover-ups in the history of our country occurred at that time". Tunheim , who stated that no "smoking guns" indicating a conspiracy or cover-up were discovered during their efforts in the early s to declassify documents related to the assassination. Fetzer identified 16 "smoking guns" that he claims prove the official narrative is impossible, and therefore a conspiracy and cover-up occurred. He also claims that evidence released by the ARRB substantiates these concerns. Breaking the Silence, quotes several assassination eyewitnesses as saying that Warren Commission interviewers repeatedly cut short or stifled any comments casting doubt on the conclusion that Oswald had acted alone. In his book Crossfire, Jim Marrs gives accounts of several people who said they were intimidated by either FBI agents or anonymous individuals into altering or suppressing what they knew regarding the assassination. He noted that the deaths were grouped around investigations conducted by the Warren Commission, New Orleans D. An In-Depth Investigation into the Mysterious Deaths of Witnesses to the JFK Assassination that examines the deaths of 50 people linked to the assassination and claims they were murdered as part of a cover-up. State Hospital physician Dr. Victor Weiss later told a House Select Committee investigator that on November 25 "three days after the assassination" one of his fellow physicians told him that Cheramie had "stated before the assassination that President Kennedy was going to be killed". Weiss further reported that Cheramie told him after the assassination that she had worked for Jack Ruby and that her knowledge of the assassination originated from "word in the underworld". Milteer was secretly tape-recorded thirteen days before the assassination telling Miami police informant William Somerset that the murder of Kennedy was "in the working". Milteer died in when a heater exploded in his house. Posner also said that it would be surprising if a hundred people out of ten thousand did not die in "unnatural ways". Posner also pointed out that many prominent witnesses and conspiracy researchers continue to live long lives. In , Josiah Thompson stated that the Commission ignored the testimonies of seven witnesses who saw gunsmoke right by the stockade fence on the grassy knoll, as well as an eighth witness who smelled gunpowder by the time the assassination occurred. Author Jim Marrs and documentary producer Nigel Turner both presented the account of Gordon Arnold who said that his film of the motorcade was taken by two policemen shortly after the assassination. She also said

that after the assassination, she was contacted at work by two men who she thought "[ According to Oliver, the men told her that they wanted to develop her film and return it to her within ten days, but they never did so. Some documents still are not scheduled for release until Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of However, some of the material released contains redacted sections. Tax return information, which identified employers and sources of income, has not yet been released. Robert Blakey , in response to the allegations, stated that the "suggestion that the committee would participate in a cover-up is absurd" [82] and that Groden was "not competent to make a judgment on whether [or not] a photograph has been altered". Weitzman signed an affidavit the following day describing the weapon as a "7. I saw it when it was first pulled from its hiding place, and I am not alone in describing it as a Mauser. Carl Day both might have been conspirators. One of the three bullets missed the vehicle entirely; another bullet hit President Kennedy and passed through his body before striking Governor Connally; and the third bullet was the fatal head shot to the President. Thompson added up the weight of the bullet fragments listed in the doctor reports and concluded that their total weight "could" have been less than the mass missing from the bullet. The Justice Department replied that it "[ The Warren Commission concluded that "three shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository in a time period ranging from approximately 4. These researchers suggest that multiple gunmen were involved. In her book *From Love Field: Our Final Hours*, she said she believed that her husband was hit by a bullet separate from the two that hit Kennedy. The Warren Commission concluded that all of the shots fired at President Kennedy came from the sixth-floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository. The Commission based its conclusion on the "cumulative evidence of eyewitnesses, firearms and ballistic experts and medical authorities", including onsite testing, as well as analysis of films and photographs conducted by the FBI and the US Secret Service. The men did not appear to be acting together or doing anything suspicious. After the shooting, Bowers said that one of the men remained behind the fence and lost track of the second man whose clothing blended into the foliage. When interviewed by Mark Lane, Bowers noted that he saw something that attracted his attention, either a flash of light or smoke from the knoll, allowing him to believe "something out of the ordinary" had occurred there. Bowers told Lane that he heard three shots, the last two in quick succession. He stated that there was no way they could have been fired from the same exact rifle. The Newmans said that they thought the fatal shot came from behind them. In an interview with Mark Lane, Price said that he believed the shots came from "just behind the picket fence where it joins the [triple] underpass". Fletcher Prouty , the physical location of James Tague when he was injured by a bullet fragment is not consistent with the trajectory of a missed shot from the Texas School Book Depository, leading Prouty to theorize that Tague was instead wounded by a missed shot from the second floor of the Dal-Tex Building. Whitaker also said he was told to destroy the old one. Sherry Gutierrez, a certified crime scene and bloodstain pattern analyst, concluded that "the [fatal] head injury to President Kennedy was the result of a single gunshot fired from the right front of the President. McLain escorting the motorcade [] and that "the scientific acoustical evidence established a high probability that two gunmen fired at President John F. The reconstruction entailed firing from two locations in Dealey Plaza – the depository and the knoll – at particular target locations and recording the sounds through various microphones. The purpose for this was to determine if the sequences of impulses recorded during the reconstruction would match any of those within the dispatch tape. If they showed a positive result, then it would be possible to figure out if the impulse patterns on the dispatch tape were caused by shots fired from the depository and the knoll. During this reconstruction, the Dallas Police marksmen had no difficulty in hitting the targets. McLain, from whose motorcycle radio the HSCA acoustic experts said the Dictabelt evidence came, [] [] has repeatedly stated that he was not yet in Dealey Plaza once the assassination occurred. Thomas wrote that the NAS investigation was itself flawed. He concluded that with a Ralph Linsker and several members of the original NAS team reanalyzed the timings of the recordings and reaffirmed the earlier conclusion of the NAS report that the alleged shot sounds were recorded approximately one minute after the assassination.

### Chapter 4 : John F. Kennedy assassination - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*To ask other readers questions about Encyclopedia of the JFK Assassination, please sign up. Be the first to ask a question about Encyclopedia of the JFK Assassination It's hard to write an encyclopedia of conspiracy items without including the crazy stuff, and this book does include the wacky stuff.*

He was the second of nine children of Joseph P. His father was a businessman and later US ambassador in the United Kingdom from until His mother was Rose Fitzgerald â€” Army , but was rejected because he had back problems; he instead joined the Navy. When his PT boat was sunk by a Japanese destroyer in , he seriously injured his back. He still saved his surviving crew, for which he was later rewarded with a medal for his bravery. He married Jacqueline Bouvier on September 12, The couple had four children; a stillborn daughter b. He beat his Republican Party opponent, Richard Nixon , in the presidential election. Kennedy was the youngest president ever elected. Kennedy was a very good speaker and inspired a new generation of young Americans. After the invasion turned out to be a failure, the Cuban Missile Crisis began. During the crisis, Cuba ordered a lot of nuclear missiles from the Soviet Union. It was the closest the world was to having a nuclear war. Kennedy ordered US Navy ships to surround Cuba. He ended the crisis peacefully by making an agreement with the Soviet Union. They agreed that the Soviet Union would stop selling nuclear weapons to Cuba. In return, the U. He also created a plan called the New Frontier. This was a series of government programs, such as urban renewal , to help poor and working class people. He created the Peace Corps to help poor countries all over the world. He agreed to a large tax cut to help the economy. He also called for the Civil Rights Act of , which would make discrimination and segregation illegal. Assassination of John F. Kennedy Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, , in Dallas , Texas. He was being driven through the city in an open-top car, along with John Connally , the Governor of Texas. As the car drove into Dealey Plaza , shots were fired. Kennedy was shot once in the throat and once in the head. He was taken to Parkland Memorial Hospital 4 miles 6. Lee Harvey Oswald , a former U. Marine , was the prime suspect in the murder, and he was arrested on the same day for the murder of a policeman called J. Oswald denied shooting anyone and was killed two days later on November 24 by Jack Ruby. Kennedy had a state funeral on November 25, three days after his murder, near to the White House. Kennedy was a very popular president and still is today. He is considered one of the greatest presidents, ranking highly in public surveys and opinion polls. The New York Times. Retrieved January 20,

**Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - A Prosecutor Takes On the JFK Assassination**

*Kennedy Assassination. On November 22, , John F. Kennedy, the thirty-fifth president of the United States, was shot and killed while riding in the back seat of a limousine in a motorcade passing through Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas.*

Kennedy, mortal shooting of John F. Kennedy , the 35th president of the United States , as he rode in a motorcade in Dallas , Texas , on November 22, His accused killer was Lee Harvey Oswald , a former U. Marine who had embraced Marxism and defected for a time to the Soviet Union. Oswald never stood trial for murder, because, while being transferred after having been taken into custody, he was shot and killed by Jack Ruby , a distraught Dallas nightclub owner. Kennedy and first lady Jacqueline Kennedy minutes before the president was assassinated in Dallas, November 22, Johnson , to investigate the assassination. The incident remained the subject of widespread speculation. The assassination On November 21, , President Kennedyâ€”accompanied by his wife, Jacqueline Kennedy , and Vice President Johnsonâ€”undertook a two-day, five-city fund-raising trip to Texas. Although Adlai Stevenson , the U. After Dallas, the final stop on the trip was scheduled to be Austin. At the airport the president and first lady shook hands with members of a hospitable crowd before boarding the backseat of a customized open convertible to ride with Democratic Texas Gov. An estimated , people lined the roughly mile km route to the Trade Mart. Kennedy shaking hands outside a hotel in Fort Worth, Texas, November 22, Kennedy and his wife, Jacqueline, riding in the backseat of an open limousine as the presidential motorcade moves through downtown Dallas on November 22, Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, November 22, Moments later, at about Another bullet struck Kennedy in the back of the head. Kennedy was officially declared dead at 1: Connally survived his wounds. Dallas; assassination of John F. Kennedy on November 22, Bullet casings were found near a window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building overlooking the plaza; a rifle later proved to have been owned by Oswald was discovered elsewhere on the sixth floor. Oswald had been seen on the sixth floor about a half hour before the shooting and had also been encountered in the building by its superintendent and a policeman just after the shooting. Law enforcement circulated a description of him. Meanwhile, Oswald made his way to the boardinghouse where he had been staying. Some 15 minutes after leaving the boardinghouse, he was confronted by a Dallas policeman, J. Tippit, who is thought to have believed that Oswald matched the description. Oswald shot and killed Tippit with a. Lee Harvey Oswald holding a Russian newspaper and a rifle; the Warren Commission concluded that the rifle was used to assassinate U. NARA As those events unfolded, Johnson, fearing that the assassination of the president was just the first step in a much broader effort by the Soviets or other enemies of the United States to destabilize the American government, sought to effect a quick transition of executive authority and to seek safety by leaving Dallas by plane. Jacqueline Kennedy, still wearing blood-spattered clothes, stood at his side. Kennedy, November 22, After being held for two days and two nights, Oswald was being transferred from Dallas City Hall which contained the headquarters and jail of the Dallas Police Department to the county jail on the morning of November 24, an event broadcast live on television, when Jack Ruby â€”a familiar face around the police station and known to police who frequented his clubâ€”was able to enter the basement parking garage of City Hall. There he shot Oswald with a handgun as the cameras looked on. Ruby would be tried, found guilty of murder March 14, , and sentenced to death ; in October , however, a Texas appeals court reversed the conviction , though Ruby died January 3, ; also at Parkland before a new trial could be held. Ruby, JackJack Ruby, Capitol to lie in state, where it was visited by some , people. On November 25 a mourning country watched on television as a sombre parade conveyed the casketâ€”carried on a caisson pulled by six horses , accompanied by a seventh riderless horse with black cavalry boots pointed backward in the inverted stirrupsâ€”through the streets of Washington, D. Kennedy by Aaron Shikler, Kennedy, John F; funeral processionFuneral procession of U. Kennedy leaving the White House, Washington, D. KennedyMembers of the Kennedy familyâ€” left to right Robert F. White to the Kennedy compound at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. That bodyâ€”better known as the Warren Commission, after its chairman, Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren â€”was charged with ascertaining , evaluating, and reporting the facts relating to the assassination and to the death of Oswald.

Cronkite, Walter; Kennedy, John F. The resulting page Warren Report concluded that Oswald, who had become a skilled marksman as a marine, had fired three shots: The commission, however, determined that there had not been a conspiracy involving either Oswald or Ruby. Members of the Warren Commission presenting their report to Pres. Johnson Library and Museum; photograph, Cecil Stoughton Conspiracy theories Those who questioned the findings of the Warren Commission and began positing alternative theories spawned a cottage industry of books, documentaries, and, later, Web sites that continued to thrive into the 21st century. The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth Cuba is central to a number of conspiracy theories. In denying the allegations, Castro argued that such an action would have posed too great a risk of retaliation by the United States. This line of thought finds great significance in a trip that Oswald made in late September to Mexico City , where he remained until early October and made repeated attempts to contact the Cuban and Soviet consulates. At the other end of the Cuban political conspiracy spectrum were theories that attempted to tie the assassination and Oswald to anti-Castro groups who were angry at Kennedy for his decision to withhold U. More central to the motive proposed for the mob wanting to kill President Kennedy were the aggressive efforts by his brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy , to investigate and eradicate organized crime. Ruby also figures into some of these theories because of his connection with organized crime as a result of his involvement with gambling. One of the most-developed theories was pushed by Jim Garrison, the district attorney of New Orleans , who alleged that anti-Castro and anticommunist elements within the CIA were behind a conspiracy that involved Oswald and a coterie of rabid New Orleans anticommunistsâ€™businessman Clay Shaw, private detective and former FBI agent Guy Banister, and David Ferrie, who had been in the same Civil Air Patrol squadron as Oswald in the s. Banister and Ferrie died before Garrison brought his case to trial, but Shaw was found not guilty in The book Garrison later wrote about his pursuit, *On the Trail of the Assassins: Yet another theory put Johnson at the centre of a plot to kill Kennedy to clear his own path to the presidency. Evidence for this theory was supposedly provided by a statement by convicted Watergate conspirator and former CIA agent E. That fourth shot, a miss, was thought to have come from the grassy knoll. As a result of this acoustic evidence, the HSCA concluded that there had been two shooters and that the assassination was likely the product of a conspiracy. The committee also concluded that neither any U. It did not rule out the involvement of organized crime or anti-Castro groups, but it could not prove it. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of and the creation of the Assassination Records Review Board the members of which were not sworn in until From to this independent board reviewed, declassified, and made available millions of pages of previously sealed or secret documents from the Warren Commission, the HSCA, the FBI, the CIA, and scores of other governmental organizations. The board also conducted some new interviews. The act required that the U. As the October 26, , deadline for the release of the remaining undisclosed documents approached, U. Donald Trump effusively anticipated the disclosure. At the 11th hour, however, the White House was inundated with requests from the CIA and the FBI to redact several hundred documents in the interest of national security. Some pundits cautioned against cherry-picking supportive information. As the April deadline for the reevaluation of the files that had been held back drew near, NARA released additional batches of documents, some which had never been seen. Most of the documents released, however, already had been made public but were re-released with fewer redactions. In all, during , NARA released nearly 35, documents related to the Kennedy assassination, including some 16, that were released in full. However, decades after the event and the investigations, speculation continues and conspiracy theories still abound.*

**Chapter 6 : NY Daily News - We are currently unavailable in your region**

*Assassination of John F. Kennedy, mortal shooting of John F. Kennedy, the 35th president of the United States, as he rode in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, His accused killer was Lee Harvey Oswald, a former U.S. Marine who had embraced Marxism and defected for a time to the Soviet Union.*

On September 25 , , he sailed to London with his parents and his sister Kathleen. There he enrolled at the London School of Economics with the intention of studying political economy for a year under the tutelage of Professor Harold Laski , but an illness hospitalized him shortly after his enrollment. His father insisted he return to the US. Later during the autumn of , he enrolled in Princeton University , but was forced to leave after developing jaundice. The next autumn, he began attending Harvard College , where he resided in Winthrop House. Kennedy traveled to Europe twice during his Harvard years, visiting Britain, where his father was serving as ambassador to the Court of St. In , Kennedy was prescribed steroids to control his colitis , which only increased his medical problems, causing him to develop osteoporosis of the lower lumbar spine [2]. In , Kennedy wrote his honors thesis, entitled "Appeasement in Munich" about the British dealings concerning the Munich Agreement. He initially intended for his thesis to be only for college use, but his father encouraged him to publish it in a book. He graduated cum laude from Harvard with a degree in international affairs in June His thesis was published in as a book entitled, " Why England Slept ," [2] and became a bestseller. PT In the spring of , Kennedy volunteered for the U. Army but was rejected, mainly because of his troublesome back. Nevertheless, in September of that year, the U. As an ensign , he served in the office which supplied bulletins and briefing information for the Secretary of the Navy. It was during this assignment that the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred. He participated in various commands in the Pacific theater and earned the rank of lieutenant , commanding a patrol torpedo PT boat. Kennedy on his navy patrol boat, PT Kennedy was thrown across the deck, injuring his already-troubled back. Still, Kennedy towed a wounded man three miles 5 km in the ocean, arriving at an island where his crew was subsequently rescued. Kennedy said that he blacked out for periods of time during the life-threatening ordeal. For heroism; the rescue of 3 men following the ramming and sinking of his motor torpedo boat while attempting a torpedo attack on a Japanese destroyer in the Solomon Islands area on the night of Aug 1â€™2, During the following 6 days, he succeeded in getting his crew ashore, and after swimming many hours attempting to secure aid and food, finally affected the rescue of the men. His courage, endurance and excellent leadership contributed to the saving of several lives and was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He was honorably discharged in early , just a few months before Japan surrendered. The incident was popularized when he became president, and would be the subject of several magazine articles, books, comic books, TV specials and a feature length movie, making the PT one of the most famous U. Navy ships of the war. Scale models and even G. Joe figures based on the incident were still being produced in the s. The coconut which was used to scrawl a rescue message given to Solomon Islander scouts who found him was kept on his presidential desk and is still at the John F. They sank my boat. One of the Kennedy family also returned to the islands to give a gift to the scouts who are still alive today, but were turned away when they traveled to the inauguration because of communication problems. The Australian coastwatcher who dispatched the natives was also invited to the White House. In , Representative James Michael Curley vacated his seat in an overwhelmingly Democratic district to become mayor of Boston , and Kennedy ran for that seat, beating his Republican opponent by a large margin. He was a congressman for six years but had a mixed voting record, often diverging from President Harry S. Truman and the rest of the Democratic Party. Kennedy married Jacqueline Lee Bouvier on September 12 , During this period, he published Profiles in Courage , highlighting eight instances in which U. Senators risked their careers by standing by their personal beliefs. The book was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Biography. Kennedy voted for final passage of the Civil Rights Act of , after having earlier voted for the "Jury Trial Amendment", which effectively rendered the Act toothless, because convictions for violations could not be obtained. In , when the Senate was poised to condemn McCarthy, John Kennedy had a speech drafted calling for the censure of McCarthy but he never delivered it. When the Senate rendered its highly publicized

decision to censure McCarthy on December 2, 1954, Senator Kennedy was in a hospital and never indicated then or later how he would have voted. The episode seriously affected Kennedy in the liberal community, especially with Eleanor Roosevelt, as late as the election. In 1960, Kennedy declared his intent to run for President of the United States. In the Democratic primary election, he faced challenges from Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, and Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee in 1956, who was not officially running but was a favorite write-in candidate. Kennedy won key primaries like Wisconsin and West Virginia. In the latter state, Kennedy made a visit to a coal mine, and talked to the mine workers to win their support; most people in that conservative, mostly Protestant state were deeply suspicious about Kennedy being a Catholic. Kennedy emerged as a universally acceptable candidate for the party after that victory. Kennedy asked Johnson to be his Vice-Presidential candidate, despite clashes between the two during the primary elections. To allay fears that his Catholicism would impact his decision-making, he said in a famous speech in Houston, Texas to the Greater Houston Ministerial Association, on September 12, 1960, "I am not the Catholic candidate for President. I do not speak for my Church on public mattersâ€”and the Church does not speak for me. During the debates, Nixon looked tense and uncomfortable, while Kennedy was composed, which led the television audience to deem Kennedy the winner, although radio listeners in general thought Nixon had won or the debate was a draw. The debates are considered a political landmark: In his inaugural address he spoke of the need for all Americans to be active citizens. He also asked the nations of the world to join together to fight what he called the "common enemies of man: On April 17, 1961, Kennedy gave orders allowing the previously planned invasion of Cuba to proceed. However, the CIA proceeded to allow the troops to go even though Kennedy did not authorize air support. The incident was a major embarrassment for Kennedy, but he took full personal responsibility for the debacle. Furthermore, the incident made Castro wary of the U.S. The Cuban Missile Crisis began on October 14, 1962, when American U-2 spy planes took photographs of a Soviet intermediate-range ballistic missile site under construction in Cuba. America would soon be posed with a serious nuclear threat. Here Kennedy faced a dilemma: However, if the U.S. Another fear was that the U.S. Many military officials and cabinet members pressed for an air assault on the missile sites, but Kennedy ordered a naval blockade in which the U.S. Navy inspected all ships. He began negotiations with the Soviets. He ordered the Soviets to remove all "defensive" material that is being built off the Cuban island. Without doing so, the Soviet people would face a naval blockade, as well as Cuba. A week later, he and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev reached an agreement. Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles while the U.S. Following this incident, which brought the world closer to nuclear war than at any point before or since, Kennedy was more cautious in confronting the Soviet Union. Through this program, Americans volunteered to help underdeveloped nations in areas such as education, farming, health care and construction. Proclaiming a fight against the spread of Communism, Kennedy enacted policies providing political, economic, and military support for the unstable French-installed South Vietnamese government, which included sending 18,000 military advisors and U.S. Special Forces to the area. Kennedy also agreed to the use of napalm, defoliants, free-fire zones and jet planes. The Kennedy Administration increased military support, but the South Vietnamese military was unable to make headway against the pro-independence Viet-Minh and Viet Cong forces. By July 1963, Kennedy faced a crisis in Vietnam. In 1963, South Vietnamese generals overthrew the Diem government, arresting Diem and later killing him though the exact circumstances of his death remain unclear. One reason for the support was a fear that Diem might negotiate a neutralist coalition government which included Communists, as had occurred in Laos in 1960. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, remarked "This kind of neutralism On June 26, 1963, Kennedy visited West Berlin and gave a public speech criticizing communism. Kennedy used the construction of the Berlin Wall as an example of the failures of communism: He remarked to aides afterwards: Kennedy signed the treaty into law in August 1963. The mission of this organization was to foster connections between Americans of Irish descent and the country of their ancestry. Kennedy furthered these connections of cultural solidarity by accepting a grant of armorial bearings from the Chief Herald of Ireland. He also visited the original cottage where previous Kennedys had lived before emigrating to America, and said, "This is where it all began It ambitiously promised federal funding for education, medical care for the elderly, and government intervention to halt the recession.

Kennedy also promised an end to racial discrimination. In 1961, he proposed a tax reform which included income tax cuts, but this was not passed by Congress until 1963, after his death. As President, Kennedy oversaw the last pre-Furman federal execution, and last, to date, military execution. In both cases he refused to ask for commutation of the death sentences. Iowa Governor Harold Hughes personally contacted Kennedy to request clemency for Victor Feguer who was sentenced to death under federal law in Iowa and executed on March 15, 1963. Kennedy during the State of the Union address, the Supreme Court had ruled in that racial segregation in public schools would no longer be permitted. Segregation on buses, in restaurants, movie theaters, bathrooms, and other public places remained.

*In his second reference to the November events in Dallas, Texas, Benson describes people, places, and things relating to the assassination of US president John Kennedy, the wounding of Texas governor John Connally and bystander James Tague, the murder of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, and the murder of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby.*

The first official investigation of the assassination was established by President Lyndon B. Johnson on November 29, a week after the assassination. In late September, after a 10 month investigation, the Warren Commission Report was published. The Commission concluded that it could not find any persuasive evidence of a domestic or foreign conspiracy involving any other persons, groups, or countries. The theory that Oswald acted alone is also informally called the Lone gunman theory. The commission also concluded that only three bullets were fired during the assassination, and that Lee Harvey Oswald fired all three bullets from the Texas School Book Depository behind the motorcade. The Commission also laid out several scenarios concerning the timing of the shots, but that the three shots were fired in a time period ranging from approximately 4. This theory has become known as the "single bullet theory" or the "magic" bullet theory as it is commonly referred to by its critics and detractors. The Commission also looked into other matters beside who killed the president and criticized weaknesses in security, which has resulted in greatly increased security whenever the President travels. The supporting documents for the Warren Commission Report are not all due to be released until This skepticism has been shared by prominent government officials as well. The Clark Panel determined that President Kennedy was struck by two bullets fired from above and behind him, one of which traversed the base of the neck on the right side without striking bone and the other of which entered the skull from behind and destroyed its upper right side [2]. The chain of custody of the evidence on which the panel reached its conclusions has been called into question. Clark raised this issue with President Johnson. The commission was led by the Vice President, Nelson Rockefeller, and is sometimes referred to as the Rockefeller Commission. Howard Hunt and Frank Sturgis in Dallas. House Select Committee on Assassinations Fifteen years after the Warren Commission issued its report, a congressional committee named the House Select Committee on Assassinations reviewed the Warren Commission report and the underlying FBI report on which the Commission heavily relied. The Committee criticized the performance of both the Warren Commission and the FBI for failing to investigate whether other people conspired with Oswald to murder President Kennedy. The conspiracy aspects of the investigation were characterized by a limited approach and an inadequate application and use of available resource. Finally, the Committee found that the Warren Commission inadequately investigated for a conspiracy because of: The second and third shots he fired struck the President. The third shot he fired killed him. The HSCA agreed with the single bullet theory, but concluded that it occurred at a time point during the assassination that differed from what the Warren Commission had theorized. Their theory, based primarily on Dictabelt evidence, was that President Kennedy was assassinated probably as a result of a conspiracy. Robert Blakey issued a statement to the news media calling into question the honesty of the CIA in its dealings with the Committee and the accuracy of the information given to it. Robert Blakey, told ABC News that the conclusion that a conspiracy existed in the assassination was established by both witness testimony and acoustic evidence: The shot from the grassy knoll is not only supported by the acoustics, which is a tape that we found of a police motorcycle broadcast back to the district station. It is corroborated by eyewitness testimony in the plaza. There were 20 people, at least, who heard a shot from the grassy knoll. Several years later, in, a special panel of the National Academy of Sciences NAS disputed the evidence of a fourth shot, contained on the police dictabelt [11]. Ramsey of Harvard, reached that conclusion after studying the sounds on the two radio channels Dallas police were using that day. Routine transmissions were made on Channel One and recorded on a Dictabelt at police headquarters. Thomas, a government scientist and JFK assassination researcher. Thomas surmises that the Dictaphone needle jumped and created an overdub on Channel One. The Kennedy Assassination-Beyond Conspiracy. McLain was correct in his assertions that he had not yet entered Dealey Plaza at the time of the

assassination. Kennedy assassination theories An official investigation by the House Select Committee on Assassinations HSCA , conducted from to , concluded that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy as a result of a probable conspiracy. This conclusion of a likely conspiracy contrasts with the earlier conclusion by the Warren Commission that the President was assassinated by a lone gunman. The perception of a conspiracy was widespread even at the time. A source considered reliable by the FBI, related that Colonel Boris Ivanov, Chief of the Soviet Committee for State Security KGB Residency in New York City at the time of the assassination, stated that it was his personal feeling that the assassination of President Kennedy had been planned by an organized group rather than being the act of one individual assassin. Shortly after his arrest, Oswald insisted he was a "patsy. Some polls indicate a large number of Americans are suspicious of official government conclusions regarding the assassination. Virtually every person and organization that could have had any possible motive for the crime has been accused at one time or another of involvement in the Kennedy assassination. Varsity Secret Service code name , a hardtop: It ultimately broke with Ronald Reagan who, elected in , survived being shot in a March assassination attempt. The resulting time paradox prevents Lister and his crewmates from returning to their own time, so Lister makes contact with the now impeached Kennedy a few years later after the failed assassination attempt. Lister convinces Kennedy that the best interests of the United States and the future are served by his death, so Kennedy goes back in time with Lister to be the infamous second shooter behind the grassy knoll. The assassination is successful and shortly afterwards Kennedy the shooter vanishes. The result is an escalating series of natural disasters, as the universe tries to "heal" itself. Near the end Sam jumps from Oswald just before he pulled the trigger to assassinate the President, to the Secret Service Agent at the rear of the limo carrying the President, who grabs Mrs. Kennedy and pulls her back into the limo. It is then revealed that Sam was sent back to save Mrs. Kennedy, who was also killed in an alternate history, which was relayed by Al before Sam leaps out to his next adventure. The film Interview With the Assassin presents the assassination and resultant conspiracy theories in mock documentary fashion, with a terminally-ill former Marine named Walter Ohlinger who claims that he was the second gunman behind the fence on the grassy knoll.

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Why did a group of conspirators feel the need to kill JFK? Nazis from the start. The nuclear site at Dimona, Israel. Thus, he was not more on the side of the Nazi arm of the NWO, or the Zionist arm of the NWO; he stood against the New World Order in its entirety, regardless of which faction was trying to seize power. You can see some of the history here JFK from the min. It is important to note that the most powerful family of the NWO, the Rothschilds, set up Israel from the start and still control it to this day. In this video , murdered Libyan leader Gaddafi also believes the Dimona nuclear issue was the leading reason for the Kennedy assassination. Vietnam and the Military-Industrial Complex JFK definitely made enemies with the Military Industrial complex " not just the CIA as covered above, but entire arms industry in general, with all its numerous investors. After the Bays of Pigs fiasco and Cuban missile crisis, which brought the world to the brink of nuclear war, JFK become staunchly anti-war and pro-peace. In speeches he stressed that the US needed to challenge the Soviet Union not to an arms race, but to a de-escalation and peace race. The Mafia There is plenty of evidence of mafia involvement in the Kennedy assassination. This was in exchange was a supposed deal where Kennedy would not crack down on organized crime. Taking into account the research of Dr. Part of this framework was an ultra secretive group known as MJ Bill Cooper talked about them in this presentation. Dulles denied the president access to UFO information, but undaunted, Kennedy traveled to many military bases to view ET artifacts and bodies and get to the bottom of it. Salla offers a leaked MJ memo image above known as the burned memo of which contains a cryptic directive to possibly assassinate Kennedy! The Occult Dimension of the Kennedy Assassination: The Murder of the Sun King No analysis of the Kennedy assassination, however, can be complete without considering the occult dimensions of the incident, specifically the incredible numerology surrounding it. In the case of the Kennedy assassination, the event is replete with masonic numerology, especially the numbers 3 and The 33rd degree is the highest in Freemasonry and the founding lodge of the Scottish Rite in America was created in Charleston, South Carolina, exactly on the 33rd degree line. JFK was killed on Nov. Dallas was located right near the 33rd parallel. Dealey Plaza is close to the Trinity River. Elm, Main and Commerce form a trident pattern in alignment with the triple underpass. Goddess worship Isis, Columbia, etc. The Kennedy assassination was full of masonic 3s and 33s. There are many more connections not included here for space reasons. Something died in the American people on November 22, " call it idealism, innocence or the quest for moral excellence. For it is, basically, the same thugs in power: As sad and tragic as the Kennedy assassination was, at least if we use it as a catalyst to rise up and take back our power, it will not have happened in vain.

## Chapter 9 : JFK Assassination - from CD-ROM Access

*The Missing JFK Assassination Film is not the typical JFK assassination book. This book does not attempt to answer the question of who killed John F. Kennedy; instead, it addresses why we should question the actions of those involved and why the truth was withheld from the people.*

Released 20 December U. Kitman Ho, Oliver Stone ; screenplay: Joe Hutshing, Pietro Scalia; sound: Bill Daly sound mixer: Tomkins; original music score: John Williams ; casting: The Book of the Film, New York , Garrison, Jim, On the Trail of the Assassins: Beaver, Frank, Oliver Stone: Wakeup Cinema, New York, Crowds, Gary, "Getting the Facts Straight: Crowds, Gary, "Clarifying the Conspiracy: Kennedy in November His attacks on the American government and justice system, for their pandering to big business over the needs of the people, are all the more remarkable given that they appeared in the s and early s, a period of conservatism in Hollywood and elsewhere. JFK, arguably his most impressive work as a director, consolidated his reputation as an argumentative and politically awkward filmmaker. Yet JFK was a commercial success, at least in part because of its subject matter, which also attracted many well-known actors and others to play minor roles. The most interesting of these cameos is the real Jim Garrison playing Earl Warren. Stone also extracts fine performances from his leading actors, particularly from Tommy Lee Jones, who projects a menacing sense of suppressed violence as Clay Shaw, the businessman with whose trial and acquittal the film ends. The film is also very well made; JFK is a masterpiece of well-judged tension, dramatic revelation, and changes of mood. By switching between film stocks, blending documentary and "made" footage, and introducing a series of bizarre and sinister characters, Stone manages to drive the narrative along with vigor, despite its sometimes rather detached, obsessive feel. While the film is convincingly detailed and impressive as a detective thriller, its actual value as a documentary is negligible. Stone has rightly been criticized for presenting as true events for which there is no conclusive evidence. Indeed, the film aroused so much debate and speculation that in an attempt to satisfy public curiosity the U. Taking account of the controversy the film aroused, hardcore conspiracy theorists should note that Stone himself received no Oscars for JFK.