John F. Kennedy assassination conspiracy theories

President Kennedy, Jackie Kennedy, Nellie Connally and Governor John Connally, shortly before the assassination.

There has long been suspicion of a government cover-up of information about the assassination of John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. There are also numerous conspiracy theories regarding the assassination that arose soon after his death and continue to be promoted today. Most put forth a criminal conspiracy involving parties as varied as the CIA, the KGB, the American Mafia, the Israeli government, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, sitting Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, Cuban president Fidel Castro, anti-Castro Cuban exile groups, the Federal Reserve, or some combination of those entities.

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Background

Handbill circulated on November 21, 1963, one day before the assassination of John F. Kennedy, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated as he traveled in an open-top car in a motorcade in Dallas, Texas at 12:30 PM, November 22, 1963; Texas Governor John Connally was also injured. Within two hours, Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested for the murder of Dallas policeman J.D. Tippit and arraigned that evening. At 1:35 AM Saturday, Oswald was arraigned for murdering the President. At 11:21 AM, Sunday, November 24, 1963, nightclub owner Jack Ruby shot and killed Oswald as he was being transferred to the county jail.
In 1979, the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) agreed with the Warren Commission that Oswald assassinated Kennedy but found its report and the original FBI investigation to be seriously flawed. The HSCA also concluded that at least four shots were fired, that with "high probability" two gunmen fired at the President, and a conspiracy was probable. The HSCA stated that "the Warren Commission failed to investigate adequately the possibility of a conspiracy to assassinate the President.

The Ramsey Clark Panel and the Rockefeller Commission both supported the Warren Commission's conclusions, while New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison unsuccessfully prosecuted Clay Shaw for conspiring to assassinate Kennedy.

### Public opinion

Public opinion polls taken after the assassination have indicated that a large number of Americans believe there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. These same polls also show that there is no agreement on who else may have been involved. A 2003 Gallup poll reported that 75% of those polled believe that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. That same year an ABC News poll found that 70% of respondents suspected that the assassination involved more than one person.

A 2004 Fox News poll found that 66% of Americans thought there had been a conspiracy while 74% thought there had been a cover-up.

### Possible evidence of a cover-up

Numerous researchers, including Henry Hurt, Michael L. Kurtz, Gerald D. McKnight, Anthony Summers, and others have pointed out what they characterize as inconsistencies, omissions, exclusions of evidence, errors, changing stories, or changes made to witness testimony in the official Warren Commission investigation, which could suggest a cover-up, without putting forward a theory as to how actually committed the murder.

### The murder weapon

One example of a changing story involves the rifle which was identified as the murder weapon by the Warren Commission. Deputy Sheriff Eugene Boone and Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman both initially identified the rifle found in the Texas School Book Depository (see John F. Kennedy assassination rifle) as a 7.65 Mauser. Weitzman signed an affidavit the following day describing the weapon as a "7.65 Mauser bolt action equipped with a 4/18 scope, a thick leather blackish-brown sling on it." Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig claimed that he saw "7.65 Mauser" stamped on the barrel of the weapon.

Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade told the press that the weapon found in the School Book Depository was a 7.65 Mauser, and this was reported by the news media. But investigators later identified the rifle as a 6.5 Italian Mannlicher Carcano.

According to Mark Lane:

- "The strongest element in the case against Lee Harvey Oswald was the Warren Commission's conclusion that his rifle had been found on the 6th floor of the Book Depository building. Yet Oswald never owned a 7.65 Mauser. When the FBI later reported that Oswald had purchased only a 6.5 Italian Mannlicher-Carcano, the weapon at police headquarters in Dallas miraculously changed its size, its make and its nationality. The Warren Commission concluded that a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano, not a 7.65 Garman Mauser, had been discovered by the Dallas deputies.

### Witness intimidation allegations

Some witnesses to the assassination, or to events connected to the assassination, claimed to have been intimidated or threatened. These include Jean Hill, Richard Carr, Roy Truly, Sandy Speaker, and A. J. Milanick.

### Withheld documents

Withheld documents related to the assassination, including some from the Warren Commission investigation, the House Select Committee on Assassinations investigation and the Church Commission investigation, were kept secret from the public. These secret documents included the president's autopsy records. Some were not scheduled to be released until 2029; however, many of these documents were released during the mid to late 1990s by the Assassination Records Review Board under the President John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992.

Some of the material released contained redacted sections. Tax return information, which would identify employers and sources of income, has not been released.

The existence of large numbers of secret documents related to the assassination, and the long period of secrecy, suggests to some the possibility of a cover-up. One historian noted, "There exists widespread suspicion about the government's disposition of the assassination records stemming from the belief that Federal officials (1) have not made available all Government assassination records (even to the Warren Commission, Church Commission, House Assassination Committee) and (2) have heavily redacted the records released under FOIA in order to cover up sinister conspiracies."

### Autopsy

There is conflicting testimony about the autopsy performed on Kennedy's body, particularly as to whether the examination of his brain took place, who was present, and whether or not the photos submitted as evidence are the same as those taken during the examination. Douglas Hope, the Assassination Record Review Board's chief analyst for military records, said he was "50 to 95% certain" that the photographs in the National Archives are not of President Kennedy's brain. Dr. Gary Aguilar, assisted by pathologist Dr. Cyril Wecht, wrote in a 1999 piece for The Consortium News, "According to Horne's findings, the second brain—which showed an exit wound in the front—allegedly replaced Kennedy's real brain—which revealed much greater damage to the rear, consistent with an exit wound and thus evidence of a shot from the front.

### Conspiracy theories

There are conspiracy theories that the assassination was carried out by two people.
Roy Keelman, a U.S. Secret Service Agent, was in the front seat of the presidential limousine, seated next to the driver. Keelman testified, “Now, in the seconds that I talked just now, a flurry of shells came into the car.” Keelman said that he saw a 5-inch diameter (130 mm) hole in the back right-hand side of the President’s head.

Lee Harvey was operating a railroad interlocking tower, overlooking the parking lot just north of the grassy knoll and west of the Texas School Book Depository. He reported that he saw two men behind the picket fence at the top of the grassy knoll before the shooting. When interviewed by Mark Lane, Bowens noted that he saw something that attracted his attention, either a flash of light, or maybe smoke, from the knoll, leading him to believe “something out of the ordinary” had occurred there. Bowens told Lane he heard three shots, the last two in quick succession. Bowens was of the opinion that they could not have come from the same rifle.

Clint Hill, the Secret Service Agent who was sheltering the President with his body on the way to the hospital, described “The right rear portion of his head was missing. It was lying in the rear seat of the car.” Later, to a National Geographic documentary film crew, he described the large defect in the skull as “gaping hole above his right ear, about the size of my palm.”

McCallan testified that the back right part of the head was blown out with posterior emulsion, tissue and some of the cerebellar tissue missing. The size of the back head wound, according to his description, indicated it was an exit wound, and that a second shooter from the front delivered the fatal head shot, or the President had his head turned.

Rose Cherami (sometimes spelled “Charami”) was depicted in Oliver Stone’s 1991 movie JFK as a “witness.” Rose Cherami was a 41-year-old drug addict and prostitute who was picked up at Highway 190 near Eunice, Louisiana, on November 20, 1963—two days before the Kennedy assassination by L.J. Francis Frugé of the Louisiana State Police. Cherami told Frugé that John F. Kennedy would shortly be killed. Frugé did not believe her at first, but after some time of admiring speech by Cherami, he came around. During her confinement, and prior to the time JFK was shot in Dallas, Cherami supposedly spoke of the impending assassination. After Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald, Cherami reportedly claimed that she had worked for Ruby as a stripper, that she knew both Ruby and Oswald, and that the two men were “bad guys” who had been “shacking up for years.” According to L.J. Frugé, Cherami declined to repeat her story to the FBI. She was killed when struck by a car on September 6, 1965, apparently while hitchhiking, near Gladewater, Texas. Among conspiracy theorists, the story has been considered quite credible since 1979, when an account by investigator Patricia Orr was published by the House Select Committee reviewing the JFK assassination (HSCA). This account was based primarily on the HSCA depositions of Francis Frugé and Victor Weiss, a doctor at the Jackson hospital.

Suspects in Dealey Plaza other than Oswald
Numerous witnesses reported hearing gunfire coming from the Dealey Building, which is located across the street from the Texas School Book Depository and in alignment with Elm Street in Dealey Plaza. Several conspiracy theorists posit that at least one of the shooters was located in the Dealey Building or the adjoining Six Flags building. One theory posits that the police officers, who were located in the Dealey Building, were also shots fired at the Kennedy motorcade. The theory is based on the testimony of policemen who were on duty that day and who heard shots fired from the Six Flags building.

Nearly a dozen people were taken into custody in and around Dealey Plaza in the minutes following the assassination. The FBI later released details of the identities and backgrounds of these individuals. Some researchers have speculated that the individuals were involved in the assassination, while others have dismissed these claims as hoaxes.

Fifteen years after the Warren Commission issued its report, a congressional committee named the United States House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) reviewed the Warren Commission report and the FBI investigation of the assassination. The committee reviewed the performance of both the official investigation and the FBI to determine if there was evidence that Kennedy was killed by Oswald or another individual.

A key component of the committee’s investigation was the examination of a recently discovered Dictabelt recording of Dallas Police dispatch radio transmissions that purported to be from a police motorcycle in the Kennedy motorcade. The acoustical analysis of the recording identified that the police motorcycle was located near the Dallas Trade Mart, which is located across the street from the Texas School Book Depository. The researchers concluded that the recordings were fabricated and that the police motorcycle was not present at the scene of the assassination.

On August 20, 1978, members of the Dallas Police Department testified before the HSCA. The Dallas Police Department marked last iron sights and had no difficulty hitting the targets.

New Orleans conspiracy
Former U.S. Marine sniper Craig Roberts and Gunnery Sergeant Carlos Hathcock, who was the senior instructor for the U.S. Marine Corps Sniper Instructor School at Marine Corps Base Quantico in Quantico, Virginia, both said that they could not be described as the FBI investigators. "We reconstructed the whole thing: the angle, the range, the moving target, the time limit, the obstacles. I don’t know how many times we tried it, but we couldn’t duplicate what the Warren Commission said Oswald did. Now if I can’t do it, how in the world could a guy who was a non-qual on the rifle range and later only qualified ‘marksman’ do it?" Kennedy’s death certificate located the bullet at the third thoracic vertebra—which some claim is too low to have exited his throat. Moreover, the bullet was traveling downward, since the shooter was by a sixth floor window. The autopsy cover sheet had a diagram of a body showing this same low placement at the third thoracic vertebra. The hole in back of Kennedy’s shirt and jacket are also claimed to support a wound too low to be consistent with the Single Bullet Theory.

Federal Reserve conspiracy
Jim Marrs, in his book Crossfire, wrote that he was acquainted with Oswald, and the research community has widely concluded that her claims are a hoax.

Baker further claimed that she and Oswald began an affair, and that they had planned to run away to Mexico together after the assassination. In the years since Baker first made her allegations public, she has failed to produce any evidence that she was with Oswald or that they planned to run away together.

In 1966, New Orleans D.A. Jim Garrison began an investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison’s investigation led him to conclude that Kennedy had been assassinated as the result of a conspiracy involving Oswald, David Ferrie, and Clay Bertrand. Garrison said that Ferrie had also attended Civil Air Patrol meetings in New Orleans in the 1950s that were also attended by Clay Bertrand.

According to witnesses, in 1963 Ferrie and Banister were working for lawyer Jim Garrison, who was investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison later repeated these claims in testimony to the Warren Commission.

On November 25, 1963 (the day after Oswald’s murder by Jack Ruby in Dallas), the Secret Service, in its report on the assassination, stated that it was unable to locate any witnesses who had seen Oswald leaving the Dallas Trade Mart building.

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Charles Hamilton, the father of actress, said of the Dallas shooting that the assassin acted "with a purposeful, focused energy...and he was well practiced in the crime." He also claimed that the assassin was a single, male, white, and at least 25 years old. The President was hit by a single shot and was pronounced dead. The Warren Commission concluded that the assassination was carried out by Lee Harvey Oswald, a former Marine, who had worked as a security guard at the Texas School Book Depository. The Commission also investigated the possibility of a conspiracy and found no evidence to support this theory.

In 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson established the Warren Commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding the assassination. The Commission consisted of nine members, including Chief Justice Earl Warren, who served as its chairman. The Commission traveled to Dallas, where it heard testimony from over 100 witnesses, including many who had been in the area at the time of the shooting. After several months of investigation, the Commission issued its report on November 22, 1964. The report concluded that the assassination was carried out by Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone. It also noted that there was no evidence of a conspiracy.

The report's conclusions were widely disputed, and many conspiracy theories have been proposed over the years. Some believe that the assassination was the result of a larger plot involving powerful figures in the United States government or the international community. Others suggest that the assassination was linked to a variety of other events, such as the Cold War or the Bay of Pigs Invasion. Despite these theories, the Warren Commission's conclusion has remained the official explanation for the President's death.
woman was asked if she ever carried messages between JFK and Giancana because she knew them both. The woman confirmed that and said no to the question by saying, "Sam would never write anything down." [citation needed]

David Kaiser has also suggested mob involvement in his book, The Road to Dallas[104]

Famed investigative reporter Jack Anderson, who knew Kennedy well and had many sources within Organized Crime, concluded that Cuba and Fidel Castro worked with Organized Crime figures to arrange the assassination. In his book Peace War and Politics, Anderson said Johnny Roselli gave him extensive details on the plot. Anderson said he was never able to independently confirm Roselli's entire story, but he wrote that many of Roselli's details checked out and he never found one detail that he could refute. Anderson said that whatever role Oswald played in the assassination, he considered that there was more than one gunman.

The History Channel program, The Men Who Killed Kennedy presents additional information for organized crime involvement[105] Christian David was a Corsican mafia member interviewed in prison. He was offered the assassination contract on the president and did not accept it but knew the men who did accept the contract. According to David, there were three shooters. He provided the name of one—Lucien Sarti—but the other two shooters were still living and that would lead him to break their code of conduct. When asked what they were wearing, David noted their modus operandi was to dress in costumes such as official uniforms. The majority of Christian David's testimony was confirmed by a former Corsican member named Michele Nico who was part of the DEA witness protection program.

Lyndon Johnson conspiracy

In 2003, researcher Rearan Matters published the book, Blood, Money & Power: How L.B.J. Killed F.K.K. [106] McClanahan claims that Lyndon Johnson, motivated by the fear of being dropped from the Kennedy ticket in 1964 and the need to cover up various scandals, masterminded Kennedy's assassination with the help of his friend attorney Edward Clark. The book suggests that a smudged partial fingerprint from the sniper's nest likely belonged to Johnson's associate Malcolm "Mac" Wallace, and that Mac Wallace was therefore the assassin. The book further claims that the killing of Kennedy was paid for by magnates including Clint Murchison and H.L. Hunt. McClanahan's book subsequently became the subject of an episode of Nigel Turner's ongoing documentary television series, The Men Who Killed Kennedy. The episode, entitled "The Guilty Men", drew widespread condemnation from both the Johnson family and President Johnson's former aides following its airing on The History Channel, which subsequently agreed not to air the episode in the future.[107]

Madeleine Brown, who was an alleged mistress of Johnson, has also implicated him in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy. In 1997, Brown alleged that Johnson, along with H.L. Hunt, had begun planning Kennedy's demise as early as 1960. Brown claimed that in the mid-1960s, before Johnson's campaign for president in 1960, Hunt and others were trying to have Castro assassinated, and that they kept a close watch on his activities until he suddenly came into money and went to Mexico City and then Dallas. Finally, Fernandez told Luce, "There is a Cuban Communist assassination team at large and Oswald was their hired gun."[108]

Luce told the caller to give his information to the FBI. Subsequently, she would reveal the details of the incident to both the Church Committee and the HSCA. Both committees attempted to investigate the incident, but were unsuccessful in uncovering any evidence to corroborate the allegations in question.[109]

President Lyndon Johnson informed several journalistic sources of his personal belief that the assassination had been organized by Fidel Castro from Cuba. Johnson had received in 1967 information from both the FBI and CIA that in the early 1960s, the CIA had tried to assassinate Castro. Johnson had employed members of the Mafia in this effort, and that Attorney General Robert Kennedy had known about both the plots and the Mafia's involvement[110].

It was Johnson's belief that JFK's assassination had been organized by Castro as a retaliation for the CIA's efforts to kill Castro. In October, 1968, Johnson told veteran newswoman Howard K. Smith, that "Kennedy was trying to get to Castro, but Castro got to him first." In September, 1969, in an interview with Walter Cronkite of CBS's network. Johnson said that in regard to the assassination he could not, "honestly say that I've ever been completely relieved of the fact that there might have been international connections. Finally, in 1971, Johnson told Leo Janos of Time Magazine that he, "never believed that Oswald acted alone."

Israeli conspiracy

This theory alleges that the Israeli government was displeased with Kennedy's pressure against their pursuit of a high nuclear-tension state at the Nuclear Research Center (commonly called "Dimona") and/or the Israelis were angry over Kennedy's sympathies with Arabs.[111] Gangster Meyer Lansky[112] and Lyndon B. Johnson often play pivotal roles in this conspiracy theory as organizing and preparing the hit, thus bleeding into and possibly catalyzing many of the other conspiracies as well.[113]

In July 2004 Israel's nuclear whistleblower, Mordechai Vanunu, claimed in the London-based Sunday Times that the state of Israel was complicit in the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Vanunu, a former technician at the Dimona plant who was jailed for 18 years for revealing its inner workings to Britain's Sunday Times in 1986, made the statement after his 2004 release. He claimed there were 'in-certain-indications' Kennedy was assassinated in response to 'pressure he exerted on Israel's then head of government, David Ben-Gurion, to shed light on Dimona's nuclear reactor."

Decoy hearse and wound alteration

David S. Lifton and others have theorized that the coffin removed from Air Force One and placed in a waiting ambulance at Andrews Air Force Base on the evening of November 22, 1963 was empty. The president's body was taken off the jet out of the television camera's view. This portion of Lifton's theory comes from a House Select Committee on Assassinations report of an interview of Lt. Richard A. Lipsey on January 18, 1978 by committee staff members Donald Andrew Purdy Jr. and T. Mark Flanagan Jr. In which Lipsey said that in his capacity as aide to General Wohls, he had met President Kennedy's body at Andrews Air Force Base. The report stated that Lifton "placed [the casket] in a hearse to be transported to Bethesda Naval Hospital. Lifton mentioned that he and White then flew by helicopter to Bethesda and took the President's body back to the back of Bethesda. A decoy hearse had been driven to the front. A decoy hearse carrying an empty casket[114]."

Laboratory Technologist Paul Kelly O'Connor[115] was one of the major witnesses supporting David Lifton's theory that somewhere between Parkland and Bethesda the President's body was made to appear as if it had been shot only from the rear. O'Connor says that President Kennedy's body arrived at Bethesda in a body bag, which differed from the sheet it was wrapped in at Parkland Hospital. He stated the brain had already been removed by the time it got to Bethesda, and that there was only "half of a handful" of brain matter left inside the skull.

Nigel Tulip's 1988 documentary, The Men Who Killed Kennedy[116] (televised in the USA for the first time in 1991) includes a video interview with O'Connor in which he says, "There were mystifying men in civilian clothes at the autopsy. They seemed to command a lot of respect and look over my shoulder or over Dr. J. Thornton Boswell's shoulder, then they'd go back and have a conference in the corner. Then one of them would say, 'Stop what you're doing and go on to another procedure. We jumped back forth and forth and forth. There was no smooth flow of procedure at all.'"
An American Affair

Robert F. Kennedy (1976) by Mark Lane. ISBN 0-525-93661-0

The Zapruder Film

The Zapruder Film (1967 / August 31, 1994). Tapeworm Video Distributors.

Two Men in Dallas

Two Men in Dallas by Athan G. Theoharis, Professor, Department of History, Marquette University (1992).

JFK: The CIA, Vietnam, and the Plot to Assassinate John F. Kennedy by Fletcher Prouty, Carol Communications, 1992

A Shot From the Front?

A Shot From the Front by Michael L. Kurtz (November 2006).

The Final Report of the Assassination Records Review Board

The Final Report of the Assassination Records Review Board, Chapter 1: The Problem of Secrecy and the Solution of the JFK Act

Oswald's Tale: An American Mystery

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World War II by Athan G. Theoharis, Professor, Department of History, Marquette University (1992).
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2 Conspiracy by Anthony Summers, McGraw-Hill, 1989


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investigations, hearings, documents, records, books and interviews have failed to satisfy conspiracy theorists with a definitive answer to The Question: Did Lee Harvey Oswald act alone when he shot the Presid

conspiracy theorists. Perry can't debunk a CIA conspiracy theory; many CIA JFK documents still classified. During the half century since President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, you may have heard about a few conspiracy theories. Decades of

numerous conspiracy theories, which include accusations of involvement of the CIA, the Mafia, sitting Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, the KGB, or even some combination thereof. Some conspiracy theories further

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