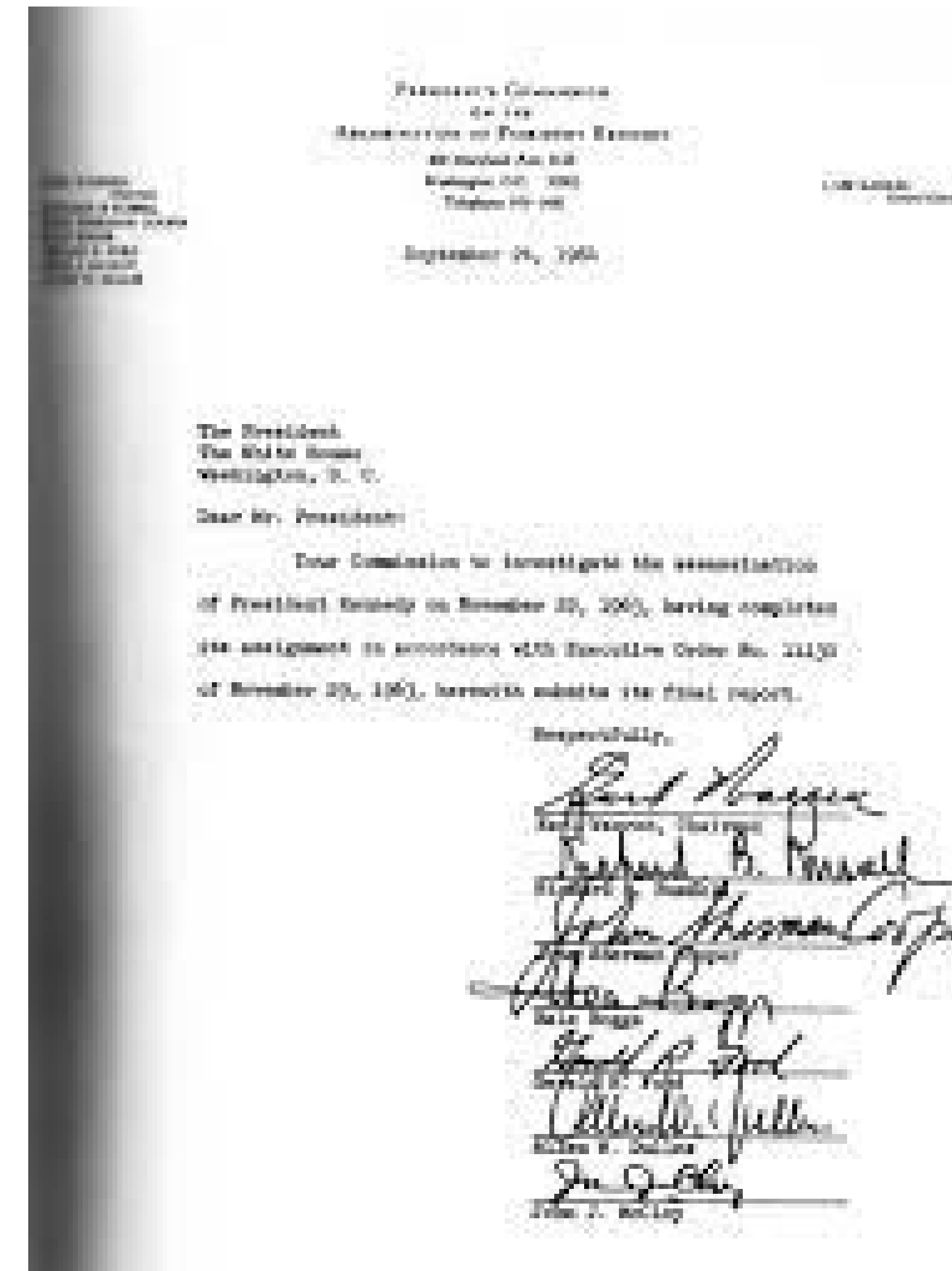


Introduction

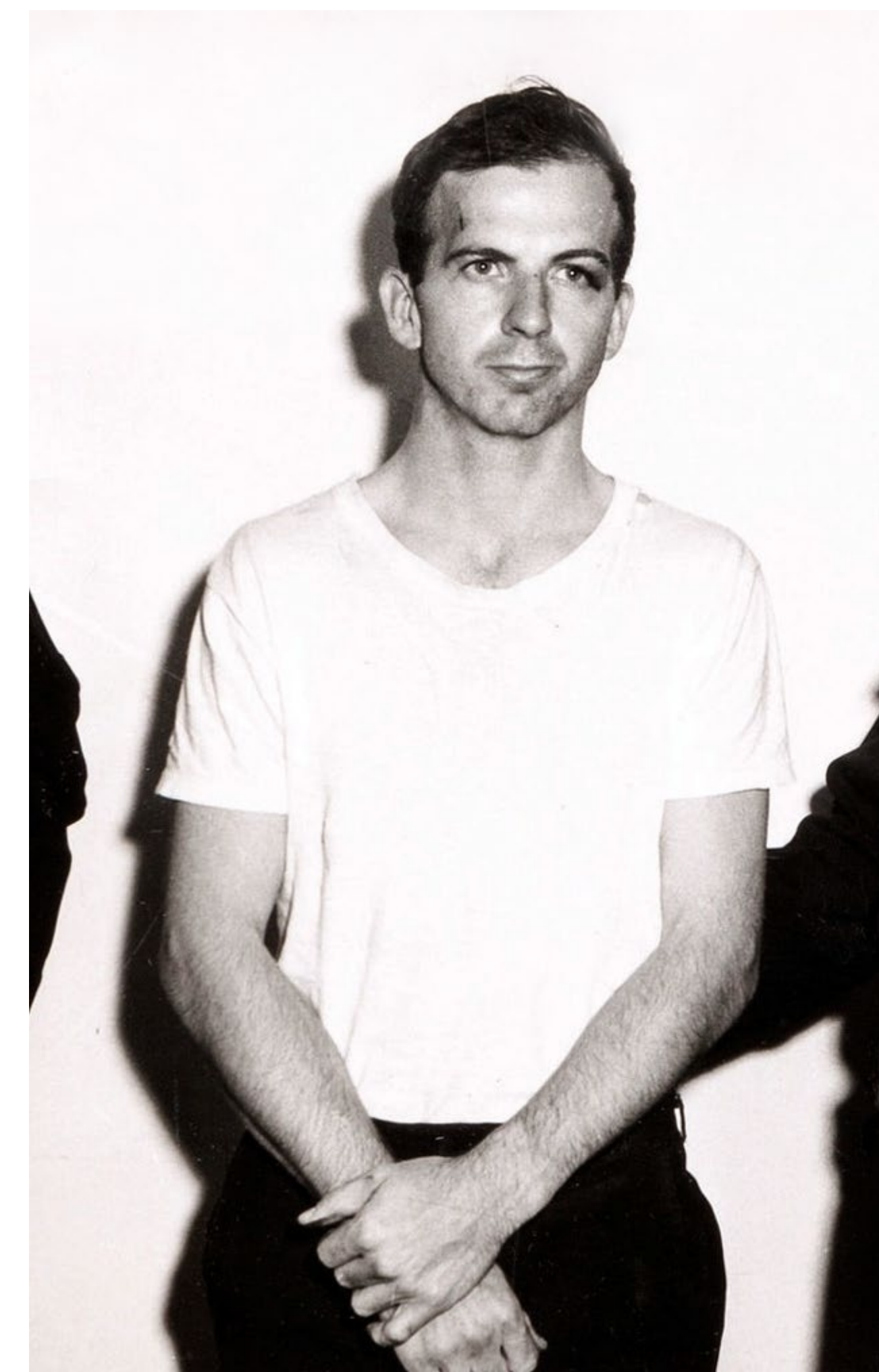
It started as an ordinary Friday for those around America, folks celebrating the end of the week which kickstarts the weekend. In Dallas Texas, people were excited to catch a glimpse of their beloved President. What started as an ordinary day would soon be thrown into a whirlwind of chaos and tragedy. Around noon President Kennedy was struck with a shot that right into his abdomen which was then followed by the fatal shot that hit his head. He folded into his wife's hands for the last time as Jackie Kennedy held her husband in complete shock at the events that had just unfolded where she was reported to have said she was holding his brain in her hands. John F. Kennedy was rushed to the Parkland Hospital where he was pronounced dead at one o'clock in the afternoon, just an hour after the first shot struck. There are moments in history that people can remember where they were when it happened and what they remember about the feelings of those around them. For generations, there have been a multitude of these moments but for those who lived in the nineteen sixties, the assassination of John F. Kennedy is one of those moments in history. It was a moment of pure tragedy as the public received the news from their local news stations quickly after the events. What occurred next was a triumph of conspiracy theories that began to form and be passed down from generation to generation. The question that must be answered is how and why the conspiracy theories about the assassination emerged. Are any of these conspiracies considered in the search for the truth in the assassination? These conspiracy theories emerge from the assassination for three major reasons. The first is how beloved John F. Kennedy was in the eyes of the public. He sparked the civil rights movement by inviting Martin Luther King to the Oval Office. It was said that MLK respected JFK and even publicly stated his affection for the president. John F. Kennedy was the youngest president ever elected and was an inspiration for families across the country as he was seen as a family man. He was very well-spoken and handsome so naturally, people drifted towards him. With that being said, when he was murdered people wanted to find answers and when they were told it was no conspiracy and that Oswald acted alone they refused to believe it. They created communities where conspiracies were tossed around, they simply did not want JFK to die for no purpose, his life to them had to have a purpose. The next three reasons are connected. The reports that came out after the initial investigation were the Warren Commission report and the House Select Committee of Assassinations. The Warren Commission report was the first to come out and was an executive order from Lyndon Johnson himself. This report dances around the idea of a conspiracy and uses words such as "suggestions" and "might" in their report. This opens the door for conspiracy communities to research more between the lines. The HSCA was a report that came out after the Martin Luther King Jr. assassination, this report called out the Warren report for not having correct usage of evidence and was wrong with their conclusion of only two bullets being fired. The HSCA concluded that three shots were fired which is great evidence of the conspiracy that there was more than one shooter on the scene. These reports' conclusions contradict each other which is why they are connected to the growth of conspiracy communities greatly.



Captured below is John F. Kennedy in route to Parkland Dallas, Texas on November 22nd, 1963. This picture is interesting as you can see everyone with a smile on their faces. When noon comes around many of those smiles will turn to panic as shots will be fired from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. Two shots would land on the president one to the shoulder and the fatal blast to the back of the neck. The total amount of shots as well as who pulled the trigger is a major conspiracy that is still searched for today.



Pictured above is the opening page to the Warren Commission Report. The Warren Commission report has a total of twenty-six volumes of evidence and eyewitness testimony. The first fifteen Volumes all include testimonies from witnesses of the event. The rest of the volumes are exhibits that include; letters, notes, envelopes, notes, books, and many other physical documents that help with their conclusions. All in All, the Warren Commission report consists of an initial chapter summarizing the Commission's basic findings and conclusions, followed by a detailed analysis of the facts and the issues raised by the events of November 22, 1963, and the two days following. The Commission's most difficult assignment was to uncover all the facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and to determine if it was in any way directed or encouraged by unknown persons at home or abroad. In finding answers to this question, the Warren Commission functioned as neither a court presiding over an "adversary proceeding nor as a prosecutor determined to prove a case but as a fact-finding agency committed to the ascertainment of the truth". According to the report, the Commission wants to know the truth just as much as the public does and is striving to give answers to those who have speculations about the assassination.



The picture to the left is an image of Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald was convicted as the guy behind the trigger of the shots that killed John F. Kennedy. Oswald had multiple evidence that caused this conclusions; His fingerprints were all over the gun found at the scene, the gun was sold to him in a mailbox under his name, he signed off on the package with his signature that was confirmed by handwriting analysis, the police man found Oswald at the scene holding a coke bottle, and Oswald was arrested prior with aggravated assault which shows his willingness to take a person's life. Lee Harvey Oswald was the perfect fall guy for the assassination as everything seemed to be perfect in his conviction. Maybe a little too perfect...

References

- Cover letter of the Warren commission. Scanned from 1964 printing of the Warren Commission report. [John F. Kennedy motorcade, Dallas, Texas, Nov. 22, 1963] https://www.loc.gov/item/200467_6894/
- Lee Harvey Oswald, Wikimedia commons https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/0e/Lee_Harvey_Oswald_1963.jpg