

The Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was “badly made and inaccurate”. Even experts could not fire three shots from the rifle in six seconds. The gun could not be aimed properly and fired a bit to the right.

When serving in the Marines, Oswald had been a poor shot.

Before the autopsy, Kennedy’s wounds were tampered with. Photographs were faked which showed the back of the head (which had been blown out) intact.

The bullet which the Warren Commission decided was the first bullet—the so-called “magic bullet” - was found under a stretcher in the hospital to which Kennedy was taken. The pointed tip clearly showed it had not hit anything.

The Warren Commission Report was 889 pages long, and it did not have an index. This made it incredibly difficult for anybody to check its facts.

Most of the witnesses gave their testimony in closed courts.

Later, the Commission published 26 books of supporting evidence, which included the testimony of 552 witnesses and more than 3,100 exhibits.

Fifty eight witnesses said they heard shots coming from the grassy knoll. The Warren Commission said they were all mistaken: 80% of the witnesses said they heard only three shots.

Thirty two witnesses have committed suicide, been murdered or died violently.



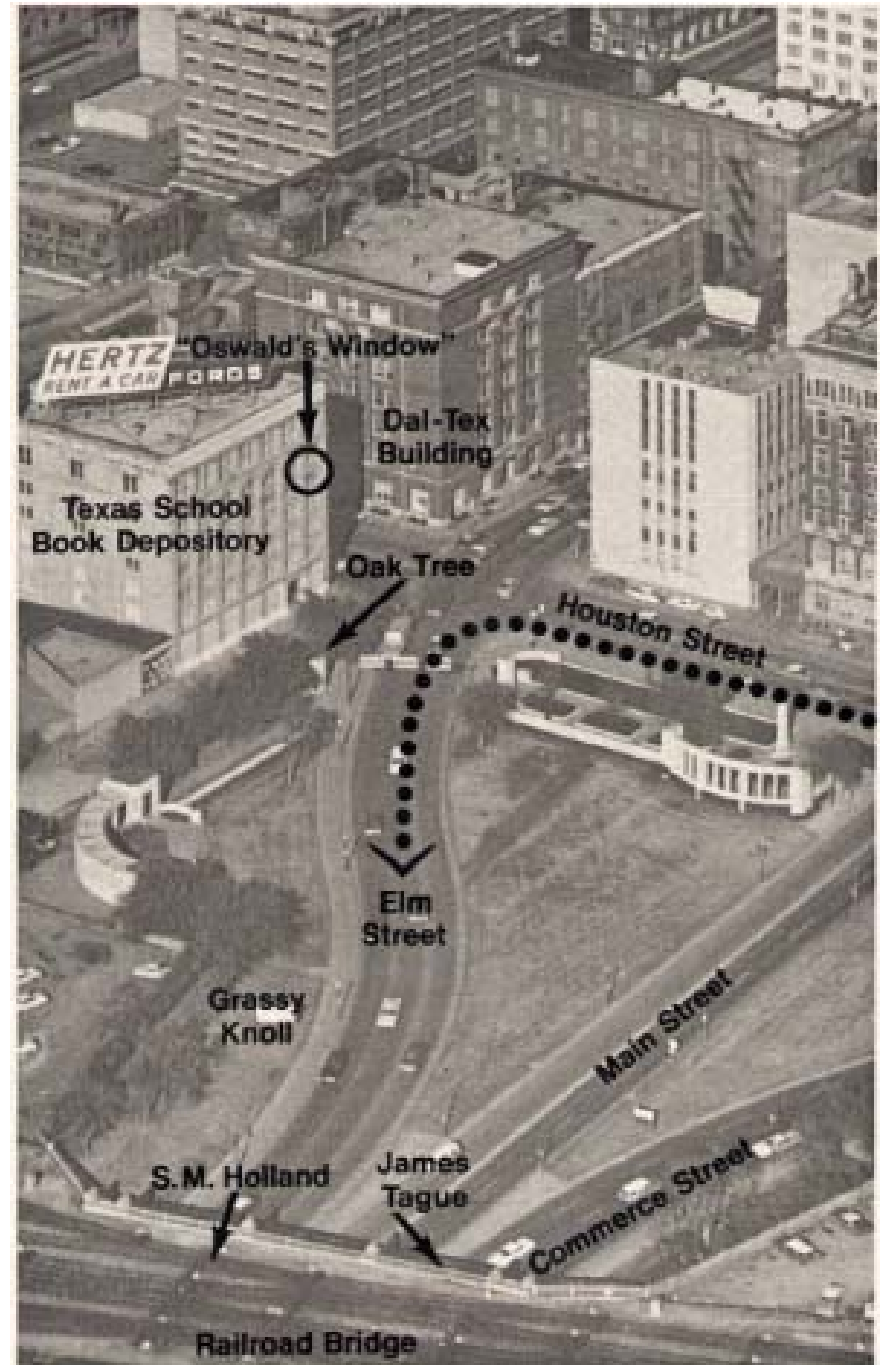
The view from the 6th floor window of the Texas Book Depository



JFK and his wife Jackie, in the car with Governor Connally, moments before he was shot.



Still from the Zapruder film taken just after the shot which apparently went through Kennedy's neck.



A diagram of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas.

No actions were taken by the agent in the right front seat of the Presidential limousine to cover the President with his body, although it would have been consistent with Secret Service procedure for him to have done so.

In 1995, former U.S. Army Intelligence officer John M. Newman published evidence that both the CIA and FBI deliberately tampered with their files on Lee Harvey Oswald both before and after the assassination.

Furthermore, he found that both agencies withheld information that might have alerted authorities in Dallas that Oswald posed a potential threat to the President.

Abraham Bolden—the first African American on the White House Secret Service detail—claimed to have overheard agents say that they would not protect Kennedy from would-be assassins:

[President Kennedy] upset Southerners and conservatives around the country, most of whom were already suspicious of him. Many of the agents with whom I worked were products of the South.... I heard some members of the White House detail say that if shots were fired at the president, they'd take no action to protect him. A few agents vowed that they would quit the Secret Service rather than give up their lives for Kennedy

The CIA, the FBI and the US Army all have files on the assassination, but they all refuse to release them.

The Dallas police had an audio tape of the assassination that they refused to release until 1978. Six shots can be heard on the recording.

A bullet, taken from Connally's leg and given to FBI agents, was never seen again.

A bullet taken from Kennedy's body was given to FBI agents and never seen again.

An FBI agent put into his pocket a bullet that was found on the pavement. It was never seen again.

Vince Palamara, a journalist who interviewed several Secret Service agents assigned to the Kennedy detail, disputes this.

Palamara reports that Secret Service driver Sam Kinney told him that requests such as removing the bubble top from the limousine in Dallas, not having agents positioned beside the limousine's rear bumper, and reducing the number of Dallas police motorcycle outriders near the limousine's rear bumper, were not made by Kennedy. These things all made it easier for his assassin to shoot him.

Amateur cameraman Orville Nix had taken a film which showed the grassy knoll. He gave the original to the FBI, and a copy to a friend. The original was lost by the FBI in 1978. The copy clearly shows a gunman firing from the knoll.

Two other privately-made films were given to the FBI. One was lost. The FBI ruined all the relevant frames in the other one.

Don Adams, a former FBI agent who was involved with the JFK case, thinks Oswald was a scapegoat an FBI or CIA operative who was set up to take the blame. Otherwise, he points out, the government never would have let Oswald return to the United States after defecting to the Soviet Union and renouncing his citizenship.

Similarly, he believes nightclub operator Ruby was set up to kill Oswald to keep him from spilling the truth.

In 1979, the House Select Committee on Assassinations re-examined the sound recordings of the gun shots in Dealey Plaza that day, eye-witness accounts, as well as Oswald's possible ties to the Mob. They reported that Kennedy's murder probably was the product of a conspiracy.

The committee also reported that no evidence that organized crime syndicates as a group had played a role, but they didn't rule out the possibility that individual mobsters could have played a role.

The House assassination committee's chief lawyer and staff director, G. Robert Blakey, told the New York Times in 1979 "I think the Mob did it."

Possible motive:

JFK's brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, had really upset the Mafia by launching a high-profile investigation of organized crime. With JFK out of the picture, his brother wouldn't have as much influence.

Possible motive:

The Mafia had helped JFK get elected so when he let his brother launch the organised crime probe, they were very upset.

Possible motive:

Several mob leaders were upset that Kennedy had failed to overthrow Cuban leader **Fidel Castro**, who had closed down their casinos in Havana after he took power in 1959.

Many people think the Mafia had something to do with JFK's death.

The Mafia, a criminal gang who ran all kinds of illegal activities in America, are also known as the Mob, or "organised crime".

Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who killed Lee Harvey Oswald two days after his arrest, had known mafia connections,



JFK at dinner with Frank Sinatra, a famous singer. Sinatra had known ties with the Mafia and JFK used to spend weekends at his house.

Lee Harvey Oswald had spent three years living in Communist Russia and was married to a Russian woman. His mum had been a member of a communist group when she was younger. He was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a communist organisation.

When Oswald was arrested for the murder, he wanted John Abt, the lawyer for the Communist Party USA, to act as his lawyer.

Just seven weeks before the assassination, Oswald took a trip to Mexico City to visit the Soviet Embassy there. He also went to the Cuban Embassy in an attempt to gain access to Cuba "to fight in the mountains with Fidel," according to a witness. Oswald allegedly left the Cuban Consulate yelling, "I'm going to kill Kennedy."

The assassination happened during the Cold War, which was a long conflict between America and the USSR (Soviet Russia).

The two sides were in conflict with each other because they had very different views on how the country and the world should be run.

Cuba had been a centre for American business until 1959, when the communists took over. JFK had tried to get rid of the communists with an invasion called the Bay of Pigs, but this failed.

Cuba is only 90 miles away from America, so when the Russians sent the Cubans some nuclear weapons to protect them from more American invasions, JFK was furious and threatened nuclear war. The Russian president, Khrushchev, was forced to recall his ships. This event is known as the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Communists in both Cuba and Russia hated JFK even more after this incident.

CONSULADO DE CUBA, MEXICO, D.F.

Solicitud de visa No.: 779

Fecha: 27 de septiembre de 1963.

Nombre: Lee Harvey Oswald

Ciudadanía: norteamericana

Fecha y lugar de nacimiento: Octubre 18, 1939 en New Orleans, U.S.A.

Pasaporte No. D-002526

Dirección permanente: 1907 Magazine St. New Orleans, La., U.S.A.

Ocupación (expresando empresa para la que trabaja): Empleado Comercial

Estancias anteriores en Cuba: ---

Motivos de las estancias anteriores: ---

Familiares o personas conocidas residentes en Cuba: ---

10 OCT 1963

¿Ha sido investigado desde Cuba? (Si) (No): ---

Con que objeto? ---

Cual es el motivo del viaje propuesto: viaje a México para la Unión Soviética

¿Mismo? si mismo si es posible mas tiempo.

Fecha propuesta de llegada a Cuba: septiembre 30 de 1963

Dirección en Cuba: ---

(Firma del interesado) Lee H. Oswald

PARA USO DE LA MISION

OBSERVACIONES: El solicitante fue miembro del P.O. Norteamericano y Secretario en New Orleans del Fair Play for Cuba Committee, que viajó a la Unión Soviética desde Octubre de 1959 al 19 de Junio de 1962; que allí se casó con una ciudadana soviética, ~~después de haberse casado como miembro de las dos organizaciones mencionadas y acta de matrimonio. Se presentó en la Embajada de la URSS en esta ciudad pidiendo que su visa sea enviada a dicha Embajada en Cuba. Nosotros llamamos al Consulado de la URSS y nos contestaron que ellos tenían que esperar la autorización de Moscú para dar la visa y que tardaría alrededor de 4 meses.~~

A copy of the visa application Oswald filed at the Cuban Embassy in 1963. He really admired the Communist Cuban leader, Castro.

There is some evidence that the CIA kept trying to assassinate Fidel Castro, the communist leader of Cuba.