

## **Executive Summary**

Delivering a definitive and multifaceted analysis of the contentious assassination of President John F. Kennedy, this report presents substantial evidence supporting the CIA's manipulation of Lee Harvey Oswald and its orchestration of the murder. Reflecting decades of global conspiracy, it aims to provide comprehensive insight into the events and the speculation they sparked, underpinned by testimonies, visual records, and declassified government documents. Through extensive exploration of the context, the report will evaluate Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt as a manipulated scapegoat, assessing the plausibility of his involvement within a broader CIA-driven operation. Furthermore, it will scrutinise the conclusions drawn by the Warren Commission and identify critical gaps and limitations within the investigation. Challenging conventional narratives and official judgments, the report provides vital clarity on the intricacies of the JFK assassination, redefining public understanding of one of the most pivotal events of the 20th century.

## **The Assassination**

On November 22, 1963, as anticipation swept through the streets of Dallas, a day filled with promise quickly turned to horror when President John F. Kennedy was brutally assassinated during his presidential motorcade. As part of his effort to build support for his upcoming campaign, the president, First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy, Texas Governor John Connally, his wife Nellie, and two Secret Service agents rode through the city in an open-top limousine, waving to enthusiastic crowds. Conceptualising the assassination scene, Source A serves as a powerful visual depicting Dealey Plaza and key shot locations. At exactly 12:30 pm, as the vehicle made a left turn onto Elm Street directly in front of the Texas School Book Depository, the sharp crack of a rifle shattered the air. After the first bullet missed entirely, Lee Harvey Oswald, located on the Depository's sixth floor, re-cocked his rifle and fired again. This second bullet, dubbed the "magic bullet," allegedly entered Kennedy's upper back, exited his throat, and "magically" continued through Connally's back, chest, wrist, and thigh. The third and final bullet fatally struck Kennedy in the head. Captured in Source B, frame 313 of the Zapruder Film offers the clearest visual record of the assassination. While the Warren Commission concluded Oswald was liable for all three shots, this frame depicts Kennedy's violent jolt backwards, sparking significant suspicion of a second shooter. Among other inconsistencies, this thought-provoking moment stimulates dissent about Oswald's guilt and whether he truly did work alone.

## **Lee Harvey Oswald's Guilt**

Identified as the sole assassin of President John F. Kennedy, Oswald's guilt has remained a global source of conspiracy and debate. Closely aligned with Marxist values and exhibiting these sympathies through his defection to the Soviet Union, Oswald openly embraced ideologies fundamentally opposed to American democracy. Although his political views suggested a motive against the president, his active stance was not the only factor linking him to the crime. Source C, portraying Oswald eight months prior, proudly posing with a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, forms a vital point of comparison to the weapon later recovered at the scene. When contrasted to Source D, Exhibit 139 of the Warren Commission, forensic experts successfully identified the recovered rifle as an identical match, confirming its use in the

assassination. Additionally, his history as a U.S. Marine implied proficiency with the firearm, backing the case against him and weakening his alibi. Placing him at the precise location from which the shots were fired, Source E displays Oswald's fingerprints lifted from both the weapon and the cardboard boxes stacked in the "sniper's nest", therefore strengthening the extent of his involvement. Alongside aiding testimonial accounts and ballistic evidence, the case against Oswald appears convincingly supported from an official viewpoint.

Regardless, the polemical incongruities in further evidence outweigh the theory of Oswald's solitary guilt. Source F, a representative chart compiled from the HSCA Vol. XII Appendix, challenges his solitude, illustrating conflicting accounts on the origin of the shots. With over 130 eyewitnesses testifying, the summary outlines a multitude of directions from which people believed they heard gunfire. While approximately 52% of witnesses pointed to the Depository, 36% claimed the shots came from the grassy knoll area. These disparities indicate the presence of a second shooter and the illegitimacy of Oswald's charges. Supporting this notion, on November 24, 1963, Oswald's public statement broadcast on NBC News footage included his famous words, "I'm just a patsy." As quoted in Source G, this self-proclaimed statement of being a patsy, an easily manipulated individual, directly insinuates his potential framing or exploitation as a scapegoat by a third party through a wider CIA-driven scheme. When simultaneously analysed, the discrepancies in auditory testimonies and Oswald's own denial contest the simplicity of the lone-gunman narrative and fuel long-standing theories of an overtly complex scheme.

### **Challenging the Official Narrative**

Established on November 29, 1963, by newly appointed president Lyndon B. Johnson in an attempt to calm national unrest, the Warren Commission was a ten-month-long investigation tasked with determining the circumstances of the Kennedy assassination. Chaired by Chief Justice Earl Warren, its findings concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone without conspiracy involvement, and that Jack Ruby's killing of Oswald was self-determined rather than a silencing act. Despite supporting these claims through extensive evidential analysis, the Warren Commission has endured decades of criticism for its gaps and investigative limitations. Constrained by time and deliberately narrow in scope, the Commission failed to consider the possibility of conspiracy links, thereby undermining its credibility. Raising pressing questions of its objective standpoint, it moreover refused to thoroughly examine alternative narratives, relying selectively on evidence that reinforced a single-assassin theory. Later revelations, such as those uncovered by the Church Committee, disclosed that the CIA and FBI withheld essential information, casting further doubt on the Commission's credibility. Exemplified in Source H, an excerpt from the 1976 Church Committee Report, "the Commission was not informed of the CIA plots to assassinate foreign leaders" or of "contacts between Oswald and individuals of interest to the Agency." The omission of such relevant files suggests that the investigation was either misled, influenced, or willingly blind. Consequently, though complete in their documentation of Oswald's movements, the Warren Commission fails to acknowledge the political and intelligence-driven motives central to dissecting the truth about the assassination.

A progression of evidence in recent years has confirmed that CIA involvement in the orchestration or concealment of President Kennedy's murder is conclusive. Presented in both the Church Committee Report and the 1973 internal Family Jewels Report, declassified in 2007, the CIA not only plotted foreign assassinations, but also actively abused their power and operated with minimal oversight during the 1960s. Documenting the "surveillance of journalists, mail openings, and assassination plots targeting foreign leaders", Source I is insightful proof pointing towards agency corruption and the readily available access to elaborate murder schemes. This is fortified by the CIA's particularly concerning animosity toward Kennedy following his dismantlement threats after the failed 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion. Further supporting this, Source J states that the 1979 HSCA re-examination of the Dallas Police Department's dictabelt audio "establishes a high probability that two gunmen fired at President John F. Kennedy," with a 95% chance that a shot came from the grassy knoll. Although subsequent reviews of the analysis remain debated, its implications, combined with the Church Committee's exposure of CIA secrecy, and additional absence of conveniently critical evidence, back the theory that Oswald was not the sole perpetrator. Instead, the evidence suggests that the assassination was a coordinated act involving intelligence interests, repressed through institutional manipulation and omission.

### **Conclusion**

Having thoroughly examined the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, this report has evaluated the official statement, physical evidence, and diverse testimonies. While the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone, this investigation has shown that such a claim is undermined by overlooked evidence, contradictory accounts, and withheld files. Emphasising the importance of government accountability, it further suggests that future investigations should prioritise declassified documentation, complete testimonies, and forensic reanalysis to dissect the full extent of intelligence involvement. The report first analysed the assassination timeline and evaluated the evidence used to charge Oswald. It then confirmed third-party manipulation, establishing Oswald's denial and the inconsistencies in the accounted origin of the bullets. A final assessment of the Warren Commission challenged its credibility, instead concluding that the CIA had both motive and opportunity to perform or conceal the true circumstances of the assassination. Based on this review, it is appropriate to conclude that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act on his own premises, and was instead a small aspect of a much wider conspiracy plot.