



WARREN COMMISSION





Warren Commission

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Opening speech: One speech per topic with a duration time of 90 seconds.

COMMITTEE DESCRIPTION

Under the doubt, the fear, and the multiple theories surrounding John Fitzgerald Kennedy's assassination in 1963, the United States fell upon the urgent need of finding answers to the mysterious occurrences that took place on the president's death. Therefore, on November 29 of 1963, President Lyndon B. Johnson would appoint the President's Commission Upon John F. Kennedy's assassination, also known as The Warren Commission. Such a commission would have the jurisdiction upon the investigation and evaluation of the causes and all matters related to the assassination of the president. Additionally, it would be confirmed by high class individuals in the need of public approval of the results, and CIA agents to collaborate with the investigative matters (Britannica, 2023).

Yet, during the first month of the council it was proven that a state of ineffectiveness because of the lack of jurisdiction on the call of witnesses: ergo, by December 13 of 1969 the Congress would pass the [Senate Joint Resolution 137 \(Public Law 88-202\)](#) which would state:

- a. *(b) The Commission, or any member of the Commission when so authorized by the Commission, shall have Power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation by the Commission (US Government, 1963).*

Therefore, through the independent investigation of the Commission, it is expected for a report to be written to preserve and define the causes behind John F. Kennedy's murder: an attempt to give an official finalization to the case.

ONLY TOPIC

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, born May 29, 1917, was the 35th President of the United States and youngest man to be elected for the role. It's relevant to understand his family's position in society: his grandfather being mayor of Boston, his father being a millionaire that acquired his fortune through banking, activation in the stock market, among others.

"I am not expecting too much, and I will not be disappointed if you don't turn out to be a real genius, but I think you can be a really worthwhile citizen with good judgment and understanding."

- Joseph Kennedy's letters to his son, John

By 1936, John would enroll in Harvard University, nonetheless his brother Joe had stated that he would be the first catholic president in US history: dividing both brother's path in politics (Joe) and the academy (John). Nonetheless, in 1938, Joseph Kennedy became the US Ambassador to Great Britain, giving JFK the possibility to join him and gain political experience for six months.

Such work gave him the necessary push to gain interest on foreign politics and history, building his knowledge regarding the international conflicts occurring in Europe (JFK Library, N.D). By the start of World War II, both John and his brother Joe were enlisted in the Navy: Joe being a flier and Jack a Lieutenant assigned to the South Pacific.

His main purpose in the patrol torpedo boat was to stop Japanese ships from delivering supplies to Japanese soldiers, making them sink. Yet, in 1943, a Japanese ship struck directly into the ship, breaking into two and killing two members of the troop. Nonetheless, JFK was able to save some members of the troop: giving him the status of war-hero by being awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

One year later, his brother Joe, who had political aspirations, died. This made Joseph Kennedy convince John to run for Congress in the state of Massachusetts.

POLITICAL CAREER

John F. Kennedy won the Congress elections in 1946. Because of his freshman status and avoidance of becoming a member of the



committees of jurisdiction, multiple of his bills did not pass. Yet, by the end of his affiliation to congress, he finally passed a major house bill, staking out of his position.

After his second reelection, Kennedy was able to enroll with political clubs, social movements such as veterans groups, among other associations which gave him wider name recognition.

By 1952, Kennedy ran for the Senate and won through the contacts of Kennedy collected during his period as a congressman. Additionally, his rival Henry Lodge, became Dwight D. Eisenhower's campaign manager: which made him shift his attention towards the presidential campaign: allowing Kennedy to win with 51.5 percent of the votes.

During his period in office, he was praised for addressing issues such as economic plans for New England, supporting the seaway, and improvements to national security. For the reelection campaign, Kennedy was not able to secure the nomination. This loss became a win as by the end of 1956, Kennedy decided to run for

the presidency of the United States (Shaw, 2013).

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

The election campaign was dominated by the Cold War Tensions between the United States and the USSR. Therefore, Kennedy made use of such a topic to promote his campaign by stating that the US would be able to resist the communist movement around the world, gaining popularity with such ideals.

Regarding the religious opposition, he confronted them because of being catholic by stating that he believed in the separation of church and state. Even though this did relax the tensions felt, the anti-catholic feeling remained throughout the whole campaign.

Then, Kennedy was able to identify himself throughout the liberal reforms, promising innovation to pull together urban communities and organized labor. This then peaked when weeks before the election, Martin Luther King Jr was arrested which led to the Kennedy's to release a personal statement on the endorsement of Martin



Luther King Sr. and his influence on civil rights.

After his constant work, JFK was elected president on November 8, 1960, winning in one of the closest elections in US history (JFK, N.D).

KENNEDY'S PRESIDENCY

John Kennedy was sworn as the US president on the 20th of January 1961. Yet, his presidency was ruled by multiple worries such as the possibility of the Cold War resulting in a nuclear war between the two powers. Ergo, it can be stated that Kennedy entered the presidency with the following commitments:

1. Reduce the possibility of a nuclear war, outlasting it with the American Nation to avoid any nuclear risk.
2. Civil rights, as he committed to the racial integration of the American nation.
3. The maintenance of an economy that remains on technical issues, avoiding the conjunction between economy and ideology.

Therefore, to rule the war he prioritized economic growth by cutting taxes and

promoting federal spending, trying to fight the recession. He also raised the minimum wage and used over \$4 billion for housing construction. It could be said that it was successful, as the President was able to stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment, but it also increased inflation and opened the doors for conflicts between corporations and civilians.

Regarding the civil rights issue, Kennedy adopted a cautious approach because of the southern democrats in Congress, who constantly threatened the civil rights agenda (Khan Academy, N.D) . This tense relationship rose from multiple factors, such as the president's age and the way in which he carried his personal life.

In the first place, most seniors might have felt irritated by the fact that such a young individual was elected president instead of a colleague. Not only did this put them above Kennedy in experience, but at the same time set the stage for the excuse of excluding him from social life. Moreover, Kennedy never mixed his social life with the members of congress, which brought him multiple difficulties such as confrontations with the larger public, and larger



disapproval of failures such as the Bay of Pigs invasion, among others.

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

At 11:40 am of November 22, 1963 Kennedy arrived at Dallas, Texas. The trip had been planned with 5 months of anteriorly by the presidential cabinet with the purpose of evoking demonstrations to raise the President's popularity. To achieve such a purpose, the White Purpose established a route to allow the greatest number of people to see Kennedy. Ergo, on November 18th the White House publicized the motorcade route, which would leave Main Street, pass the intersection of Elm & Houston Streets, to then arrive at the Trade Mart (Warren, 1964).

The motorcade left Love Field as planned by 11:50a.m, followed up by a car with eight Secret Service agents. At the west end of Main Street, the motorcade turned right on Houston, to then take the left turn on Elm Street. As the car approached the intersection, at a speed of 11 miles per hour (17.7 kilometers per hour), the motorcade descended towards Stemmons Freeway,

allowing the front of the Texas School Book Depository to be at JFK's right.

Seconds later, shots start resounding: Kennedy moving his hand to his neck while lurching forward in his seat. The discussion regarding the bullet location is constantly put in doubt, nonetheless it is mentioned in the following sections of the guide. Once again, a bullet strikes the president: making him fall to the left into Mrs. Kennedy's lap.

The blockade would quickly direct itself towards the Parkland Memorial Hospital, where the president was immediately treated. After arduous work from the physician team, the President is declared as dead at 1pm.

CONTROVERSIES

It can be said that John F. Kennedy was and is one of the most famous presidents that have seed through the white house, due to his popularity and controversy.

Vietnam

The Vietnam conflict divided America into the ethical debate regarding the US's involvement in the warlike conflict. It first started because of the *Domino Theory*



(found in glossary).

Therefore, in 1955, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent 700 military troops towards South Vietnam with the purpose of preventing Communism in the region.

Nonetheless, such a decision became enforced as by 1963, President Kennedy would declare "They are the ones who have to win it or lose it. We can help them, we can give them equipment, we can send our men out there as advisers, but they have to win it, the people of Vietnam, against the Communists... But I don't agree with those who say we should withdraw. That would be a great mistake...(Kennedy, 1963)".

This not only resulted in South Vietnam's president's assassination in 1963 because of the president's promotion of a coup, which was a massive failure for Kennedy's foreign politics, but also in the wider division between American's: a nation that saw no purpose behind the intervention (Stener, 2015).

The Cold War & The Cuban Missile Crisis

Kennedy's administration was identified by the determination to win the Cold War

through bold actions. This can be evidenced through the analysis of the individuals that conformed the Presidential cabinet: McGeorge Bundy, the president's special assistant for national security affair, was a captain during WWII and was part of the Marshall Plan; Dean Rust, Secretary of State, has also been Assistant Secretary of State during Truman's administration. Walter Lippman stated that the cabinet seemed "like old soldiers trying to relive the battles in which they won their fame and glory. . . . Their preoccupation with their own past history is preventing them from dealing with the new phase of the Cold War (Lippman, N.D)". Hence, it can be theorized that this seek of glory stopped the presidential cabinet from taking pertinent and effective decisions upon the Cold War matters (Patteson, 1978).

This could be evidenced even before the massive failure that the Bay of Pigs represented for the United States. In the first place, Kennedy did not like the Cuban Nationalism as it involved a deep hate towards the US. This took him to increase the aid towards the CIA in Miami; the tightening of the economic blockade which later resulted in the disagreement to operations with Havana; measurement



towards Latin American Countries to stop any diplomatic relationships with Cuba, among others (Thorson,1982).

Nonetheless, the effort to isolate Cuba internationally had not been effective, as Fidel Castro took the measure of becoming even closer to the USSR. However, there was clear discontent in Cuba with the government: a fact taken by JFK as the opportunity to lead an anti-Castro Opposition to eradicate the regime.

The plan to trigger a coup massively failed because of not weighing the competing alternatives, and taking into consideration the possible military preparation Castro had in Cuba. With the support of the CIA, who supplied Kennedy with reports that were unreliable as they avoided pessimistic reports while, at the same time, forgot to consider reinforcement from the Cuban forces (Vandenbroucke, 1984). Therefore, the cabinet planned to launch an invasion to the south coast of Cuba to overthrow the dictator.

The invasion occurred on April 15, 1961. The CIA used WWII bombers, disguised as Cuban air force planes, yet the bombers

missed many of the planned targets, therefore the attack was practically useless. By April 17, the invasion force (also called Brigade 2506) landed on the Bay of Pigs. Though, it was immediately attacked by Cuban planes that sank ships, destroyed the US planes and in over a day, 20,000 Cuban troops had advanced to the Bay of Pigs. Even though Kennedy sent six American planes to defend the brigade, the planes were quickly shot down, and the invasion was a massive failure (Thorson,1982).

The brigade prisoners remained captive for 20 months until the US could achieve an effective deal with Castro. Nearly two years later, the prisoners finally arrived in the US, representing the disaster that the invasion at the Bay of Pigs had been (JFK History, N.D).

Romantic Affairs.

In the first place, it is relevant to know that even though the Kennedy's were one of the most famous and richest families in the country: John did not have a massive amount of independent economic resources. This led the public to speculate that his marriage to Kennedy was for



economic purposes, as she was the stepchild of an oil tycoon.

Additionally, his marriage seemed perfect to the public: an “All-American Family”, to say the least. Yet, in reality, he was involved in multiple affairs which resulted in scandals. Such peaked in 1956, when John left Jackie in the middle of her pregnancy to go party in Europe. The action as a whole was problematic, yet what made everything worse was the fact Jackie gave birth to a stillborn girl, why Kenney was yachting in another continent (Anderson, 2018).

Additionally, his most scandalous affair involved Marilyn Monroe, whose death has been theorized to have occurred because of the information she had prior to Kennedy’s reelection.

POSSIBLE THEORIES & APPROACHES

The Original Warren Report Theory

The Original Warren Report Theory relies completely on the idea that **Lee Harvey Oswald** shot Kennedy three times, with no third-party help. The report also stated that a witness, **Howard L. Brennan** had seen a

slender young man fire a rifle in the direction of the President’s car. This took officer Marrion L. Baker to the Depository Building, a place in which Brennan saw the individual fire the gun.

When the officer reached the second-floor, he encountered a man who had been working in the Texas School Depository for some weeks, such as Lee Harvey Oswald.

Then, Oswald left the building and boarded a bus towards his rooming house. He arrives at 1pm, encounters his landlady, and a few minutes later rushes out of the house.

At 1:14pm, Patrolman J.D Tippit was shot by a slender white male, about 5 '10 in and 165 pounds. This occurred as Tippit stopped a man that met the description of the President’s assassination material actor. As soon as Tippit left his car, the man fired several shots and killed the officer instantly.

Mrs. BarbaraJeannette Davis and Mrs. Virginia Davis, owners of the house by the corner, rushed out the door as soon as they heard the gunshots. They saw a man turn the corner, passing by a taxi driven by William W. Scoggins, who heard him mutter words that sounded like “*poor dumb cop.*”

The result of the report has been widely criticized, therefore it is recommended for the delegates to avoid following such a plot line. Nonetheless, if necessary, the proper procedure to follow would be to try to defend the Warren Report from the numerous attacks that have been made by academics, and the public.

Regarding Oswald's life, he was known for his loneliness, which was a result from the constant drastic changes in his life. From moving constantly, to his father divorce, he needed psychiatric studies that resulted in the conclusion of *"personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive aggressive tendencies."*

At school he has also been known for his multiple behavior problems. and by the 10th grade he would be dropping out of school to try to join the Marine Corps. He was rejected because of his age, nonetheless was accepted into an office messenger job. When he turned 17th, he joined the Marine Corps, where he was known for resenting authorities.

In 1959, he would travel to the Soviet Union, where he would apply for Soviet

citizenship. Nonetheless, 5 days later he would be ordered to leave, which would lead him to take an attempt against his life. Oswald is immediately hospitalized, and as soon as he leaves the medic facility he states that he wishes to renounce his US citizenship as he "is a Marxist".

THE CUBAN THEORY

"They made promises to Oswald, from what we were told, and again this has never been adjudicated, but I can tell you what they told us. Two sources in Mexico City who were with Cuban intelligence said that, 'We promised Oswald we'd rescue him if he was successful. And we would fly him to Havana.'"

Two brothers secretly working for the FBI had been informing the Communist party for 1 year. Morris Childs had risen to high military positions, hence they were highly regarded in the party and therefore often interacted with the leaders of Communist Nations. This informed that the Cuban spies in Mexico knew about the multiple murder attempts towards astro, therefore it is speculated that they encouraged Oswald to carry out the plan of murdering JFK (The Mob Museum, 2021).

THE LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THEORY

“He murdered Diem, and then he got it himself,” (Johnson, N.D)

Barr McLennan, a former lawyer of the president, described the president (Lyndon Johnson) as a psychopath who was blinded by ambition: leading him to sidestep any rule to achieve its objective. Therefore, according to the lawyer, he would be the brain of Kennedy’s assassination. This has been sustained as the president had taken previous actions to destroy certain individuals he did not agree with.

By November 22nd, Johnson was in a tight position as the rising investigations of official corruption would start soon. This occurred as one of the President’s brothers, Bobby, was involved in quickening the process as a result of the loath he felt towards the vice-president. The way for Johnson to save himself? By removing Kennedy from office.

Nonetheless, the actions he took during the hours after the assassination raise doubts regarding his guiltiness. In the first place,

when they arrived at the airport, he ordered the Air Force to remove the seats to make room for the President’s casket. Yet, by Texas law, it was legally incorrect as the medical team should have been able to conduct an autopsy: which the Secret Service agents prevented from occurring. The only person who could have ordered such a decision was Johnson (Hornberger, 2023).

THE SECOND GUNMAN THEORY

Taking into account that the amount of shots President Kennedy is constantly put in doubt, it is impossible to confirm the amount of shooters too. This has been sustained under the argument of graphic evidence taken by Norman Symilles, who took a picture of the Book Depository in which two bodies were seen in the window.

Additionally, the Warren Commission had stated that the bullet that hit Kennedy’s back was the same bullet that hit the governor that was in front. It has been proven that such a theory is scientifically impossible.

The CIA Theory

It has been theorized that John F. Kennedy was murdered by the Central Intelligence Agency for the following reasons:

1. Kennedy failed to manage the US military at the Bay of Pigs, even when the CIA had worked extremely hard. Hence, the president's blackening of the aid towards the renegades of Cuba made it practically impossible for America to win.
2. The fear of a repetition of the failure in Cuba but in Vietnam. This relies on the heavy anti-communist ideology that ruled the agency, therefore they saw another failure as the possibility of Vietnam falling into Communism.
3. Kennedy had ordered a major amount of firings, Alan Dulles (CIA Director) being the first in line (GVSU, N.D).

Similarly, it is impossible that the CIA was unfamiliar with the alleged assassin, Oswald, who had been in the Agency's radar way before the murder. It's relevant to recall that in 1959, Oswald had defected to the Soviet Union, and attempted to renounce

his American citizenship, which was also known by the CIA; additionally, six weeks before JFK's murder, Oswald went under CIA surveillance as he visited Soviet facilities in Mexico to attempt a return to the Soviet Union (Wilkens, 2015).

On November 19, a man claiming to have been linked to the CIA said that he bought and customized four rifles that were used by the CIA and the Mafia to kill the president (Unclassified, 1961). The fact that this was not properly investigated evidences that the CIA had withheld pertinent information from the Warren Commission (Britannica, N.D).

HIDELL

The Warren report states that no one assisted Oswald in JFK's assassination, despite the constant mention of "Hidell " on various papers connected to the material. The Commission stated that Hidell was created by Oswald, yet in the hearings exhibits that Oswald didn't act alone, but with another person whose existence can only be reflected from the documents that were withheld by the government (WR 612-613, 619-620).



The Commission completely ignored the fact that Oswald was not used to assigning false names habitually, only doing it once during his whole life. Yet, the report once again had a discrepancy by stating that when Oswald was arrested, they found a selective service card with a picture of Oswald that said “Alek J. Hidell”.

Nonetheless, the report falls on the generality of not commenting further on the date or place of the fabrication of the card. Consequently, Alwyn Cole, FBI expert, testified that the creation of the Hidell card had required a very accurate camera, which can be connected to Oswald’s job in Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall arts company, as it is the only known access he had to such equipment (Meagher, 1967).

Taking the timeline into consideration, if Oswald had fabricated such a card, it must have been before April 1963. Therefore, he should have had it in his possessions during his stay in New Orleans, from the end of April to the end of September. Yet, when Oswald was arrested in August 1963, he had no Hidell card, therefore the theory that he did it for himself makes no sense at all (Cook, 958).

Additionally, Oswald did carry a Fair Play for a Cuban committee membership with his own name, and another New Orleans The Fair Play for Cuba Committee card with his own name and signed by A.J Hidell, Chapter President.

Multiple experts analyzed and hence concluded that the Hidell signature was not Oswald’s, hence it was concluded that it might be Marina Oswald’s: his wife.

On the other hand, it was also discovered the existence of John Rene Heindel, a colleague of Odell in the US Marine Corps who was often referred to as Hidell.

The Commission stated that Oswald had acquired the guns under the name of Hidell, nonetheless out of logic why would the criminal make sure to avoid being tracked while at the same time carrying an identification with the name of Hidell that had his own photograph?

Therefore, if Oswald had the intention to commit the crime and later on confess, such a way of action would make sense. Oswald did not confess while at the same time, there is no written or spoken evidence that Oswald had psychosis or any type of mental

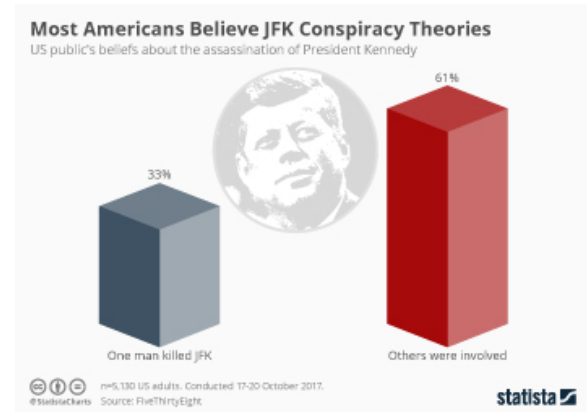
disposition for him to have a lack of adequate contact with reality.

Once again, this traces back to the generalities made by the Commission that did state that Oswald had an anti-social and criminal inclinations. Nevertheless, there is no trace of such behavior, leading to the conclusion that if the Commission had studied the individual's history before accusing him, there would be no evidence that would justify the reasoning.

CRITIQUE TO THE REAL WARREN REPORT & ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

"I told the truth for two years. This country doesn't want to hear the truth. I know the Warren Report is a lie" (Hills, N.D)

The original report was published in September of 1964. It was harshly criticized because of its similarity to the FBI's December 1963 assassination while at the same time, including material that was extremely irrelevant.



Most Americans Believe JFK Conspiracy Theories
<https://www.statista.com/chart/11622/most-americans-believe-jfk-conspiracy-theories/>

The general perspective of the public regarding the report can be summarized in the work of the following three authors:

Mark Lane

In his documentary *Rush to Judgement (1967)* in which the author states that the commission did not completely publish information about the murder such as the pictures from the window in which the bullets were shot. He also states that without the federal budget, he was able to discover people who knew about Jack Ruby (nightclub owner that murdered Lee Harvey Oswald) and Tippit (an officer who was shot while questioning Oswald).

Additionally, he also discovered different witnesses that the Warren Commission had

stated that did not exist such as *Acquilla Clemons*, the witness of Tippit's murder. Lane concluded that the commission did not include her testimony as it would point out that there were more people involved in the murder. Acquilla stated that there were two men, the one with the pistol was short, heavy and had bushy hair: a description that does not fit Oswald, a medium height, thin and with a receding hairline.

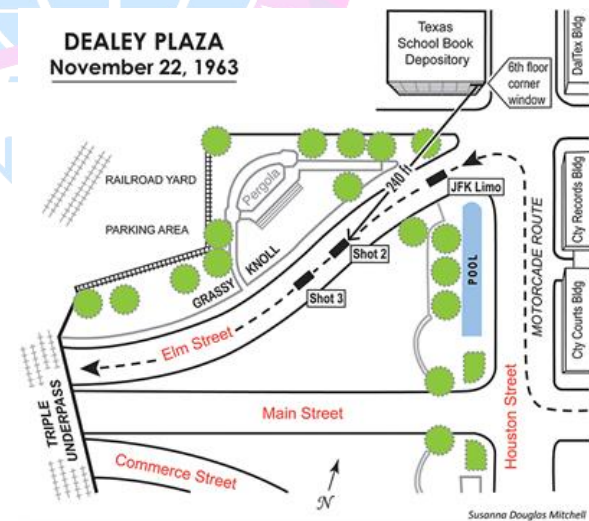
They also discovered one witness of the actual assassination: Mrs. Jean Hill, who's friend, Mary Moorman, was present when the murder occurred. Mary was taking a picture, that evidences the precise time the president was shot, while at the same time, evidencing the Book Depository Building. Apparently, the FBI had taken the photo and never returned it. Not only had Hill testified, but his whole testimony was contrary to the Commission's conclusion.

On the other hand, they also proved that the commission made conclusions on aspects that had no evidence such as Oswald's murder attempt previous to JFK's assassination: the attempt on General Walker. Nonetheless, the commission said

that Oswald shot at Walker with no evidence at all.

"I have no evidence to show that Oswald shot at me." (General Walker, 1963)

Finally, they also deduced that the location the commission had stated was the origin of the bullets (The **Book Depository Building**) was not right. This came from the witness Lee Bowers, who died in 1966 after publishing twenty-six volumes that stated that the shots came from a railway tower behind a wooden fence (Lane, 1967).



Map where the murder took place
<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.763432/full>

Sylvia Meagher

In her book, *Accessories after the Fact: The Warren Commission, the Authorities, and the Report (1967)*, the author points out multiple discrepancies between the evidence given by the press and witnesses, and what was said by the Warren Report.

In Chapter 5, Meagher identifies discrepancies between the medical findings in the Warren Report and the testimony.

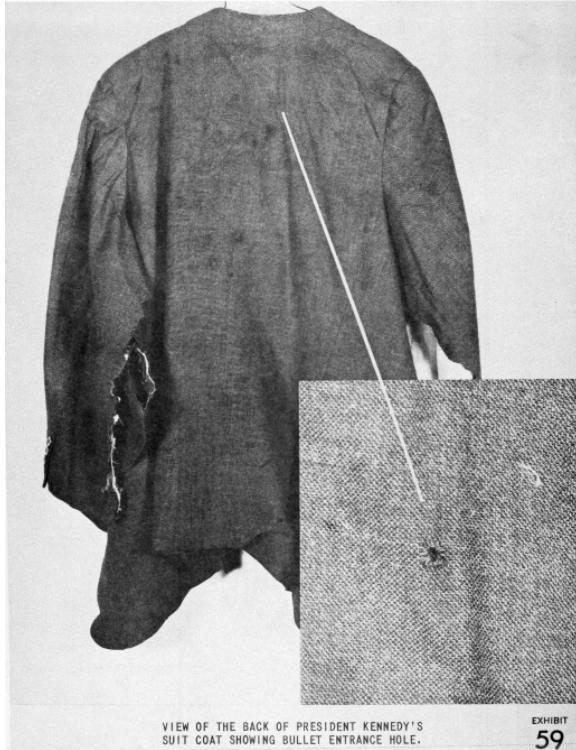
According to the doctors at Parkland Hospital, JFK suffered an entrance wound at the Adam's apple and the head. The report's theory stated that such wounds had occurred while the presidential car approached the Book Depository Building while the president turned back to wave at the audience. Nonetheless, this was quickly disproven when recording evidence that Kennedy was facing forward.

During the following two months, the press would repeat that the first bullet entered below the collar-line and the head. Yet, the official autopsy was never published. By 1964, the Warren Report would publish that the first bullet hit on the back of his neck,

and that the second bullet entered through the right portion of his head.

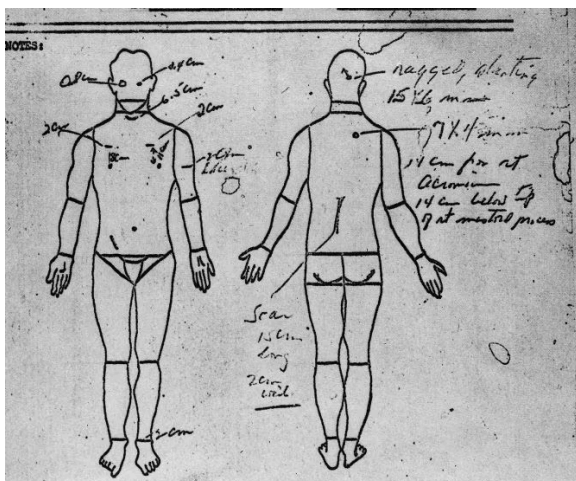
The report also stated that Dr. Humes, the doctor that had done the autopsy, had to burn the preliminary report, which raised suspicions about the document.

Additionally, the internal evidence includes an opening paragraph about the number of shots fired and the location from which these appeared: information that has no place in an autopsy. At the same time, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* pointed out how the autopsy fails to mention findings with respect to essential organs such as the liver, spleen, kidneys, among others.



View of the Back of president Kennedy's suit coat,
showing bullet entrance hole (1967)

<https://www.dallasnews.com/news/2013/11/10/visual-reminders-of-assassination-scattered-across-u-s/>



This autopsy sketch is part of the report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Additionally, the discrepancies found between the description of the wound location by Dr. Humes and the location indicated by the clothing holes only evidence clear mistakes made by the commission. On the same path, these images of the shirt and coat were revealed through E.J Epstein's book *Inquest*, not in the commission's report (Meagher.

"... we speculated as to whether he had been shot once or twice, because we saw the wound of entry in the throat and noted the large occipital wound, and it is a known fact that high velocity missiles often have a small wound of entrance and a large wound of exit. . . .

—Dr. Paul C. Peters

Even though multiple doctors testified throughout the Commission's investigation, the report completely eradicated the FBI descriptions of the lower back wound, and did not recognize the discrepancies between the FBI reports and the autopsy report.



Ergo, the multiple mistakes found in the report only raised uncertainty in the American nation.

ORIENTATION & OBJECTIVE OF THE COMMITTEE

"Our job here is essentially one for the evaluation of evidence as distinguished from the gathering of evidence, and I believe that at the outset at least we can start with the premise that we can rely upon the reports of the various federal agencies." (Warren, 1963)

The objective of the committee is to discuss the theories regarding the murder of John Fitzgerald Kennedy under the framework of the evidence being given previous and during the committee. Therefore, the delegate must appropriate the character's position to defend their credibility, allowing the commission to write a report that goes along their personal and wider interests.

However, even though the date of the committee is after the original report, the committee will start as there was no information on the topic: hence even though the delegates are knowledgeable of

such evidence, they must write **directives** to get access to witnesses and further evidence to the case.

It is crucial for the delegates to sustain all the arguments being given as the use of conspiracy theories that are not approved by the guide will be immediately stopped to prevent the committee from spiraling into unnecessary topics.

Therefore, with the purpose of maintaining a flowing debate, it is important for the delegates to fully understand the expected dynamic and desired outcome of the committee. Even though the name of the committee is directly correlated to the real Commission of Warren, it is relevant for the delegates to understand that there will be other delegations that historically did not conform the committee with the purpose of creating polarization in the debate.

Delegates can find the profiles in the following pdf.

Additionally, it is expected for delegates to discuss the theories mentioned in the guide, avoiding the confusion regarding specific details that the analysis of conspiracy theories might arise. Any type of



argument or evidence that is not directly related to the theories mentioned in the academic guide **will be shut down by the table** through a point of relevance, hence it is recommended for the delegates to analyze thoroughly the information given to avoid any misunderstanding.

On final clarifications, the delegates are allowed to speak in first person, while at the same time being able to use language such as:

- Assassination/Murder and other synonyms.
- Weapons.
- Mafia/Terrorist groups

Yet, with the purpose of maintaining a serious debate, words like murderer and killer won't be accepted. It is recommended for the delegates to differentiate between the intellectual and material actor of the crime: giving the necessary depth to the analysis being required.

Regarding the final report that is expected, it shall follow the purpose of giving a final conclusion: therefore establishing the "official" version of what happened that tragic day of 1963. It is known that some

delegations are not officially part of the Warren Commission, therefore it is enhanced for them to type a press release, or a document a like, stating their version of the facts and the reasons why the committee's Warren's Report is not accurate: hence, giving a conclusion to the doubt that as invaded the United States.

ORIENTATION QUESTIONS

1. In which ways the generalities committed by the Warren Commission affected the reality stated in the report?
 - a. Which actions can be taken to prevent such generalities during the committee?
2. Which arguments may sustain each specific theory to maintain it as the main idea of the report?
3. In which way the commission could prevent the original criticism the Warren Comission received?
4. In which ways do witnesses affect the conclusions made in the Warren Report?
 - a. Which witnesses are necessary to sustain certain theories? Is it possible and

- realistic** for the commission to call upon them?
5. In which ways does certain theories affect the delegation's public image/interests?
- What specific aspects of such theory are responsible for it?
 - What arguments/evidence sustain such theory?
 - In which way can the delegation contradict such evidence to avoid that theory appearing in the Warren Report?
6. In which way the Warren Commission's conclusions about President Kennedy's assassination shaped a broader national and international discourse?
- Could specific conclusions affect the way in which the United States manages its internal and external affairs?
- **Book Depository Building** building in front of Elm Street from which supposedly the bullets were fired. The Original Warren Report states that Oswald was found in the second floor of such a building two minutes after the assassination.
 - **J.D Tippit** was the officer that was murdered the same day as JFK. It is suspected that his murderer was the same individual that murdered the president, yet it cannot be known as multiple witnesses have discrepancies in their declarations.
 - **Lee Harvey Oswald** was the suspected murderer of JFK. He was quickly murdered after his imprisonment stopped the possibility of interrogating him to know the full truth.

GLOSSARY

- **Domino Theory**, such that affirmed that when one country fell to communism, the geographically surrounding states would fall too.

SUPPORT LINKS

For a better understanding of what is expected from the delegates, it is recommended to read the original Warren Commission Report, in specific:



[Chapter 1: Summary and Conclusions](#) and [Chapter 2:](#)

[The Assassination](#) as it evidences the way in which the delegates must describe the events that occurred for the assassination to take place.

The following article ([The Assassination of John F. Kennedy: A Historical Perspective](#)), which describes the way in which the investigation was managed, nonetheless it must be noticed that it goes in depth with the original report, which must not be followed by the delegates. Additionally, it also emphasizes on the different problems and impartiality allegations the commission had during 1963.

[The JFK Assassination Records](#), which was made public after the passing of a law mandating its release. It comprises over five million resources that can be useful for the development of the committee.

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