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Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 7/7/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On 7/6/64 SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt delivered to Mr. Howard P. Willens at the President's Commission the corrected copy of the transcript of testimony for Thursday, June 4, 1964. This contained the testimony of Inspector Leo J. Gauthier and SAs Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and Robert A. Frazier. Mr. Willens advised that he did not feel that it would be necessary for him to review the corrections with SA Shaneyfelt because he planned to furnish the transcript to Mr. Arlen Specter for review. He stated that if Mr. Specter had any questions regarding the corrections in the transcript, he could contact SA Shaneyfelt directly.

A Xerox copy of the corrected transcript is attached.

RECOMMENDATION: For your information.

105-82555

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

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Copy 6 of 10

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ON THE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Report of Proceedings

Held at

Washington, D.C.

Thursday, June 4, 1964

PAGES 6663 - 6808

(Stenotype Tape, Master Sheets, Carbon and Waste
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WARD & PAUL

OFFICIAL REPORTERS

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TESTIMONY OF:

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EXHIBITS

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>FOR IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>IN EVIDENCE</u>
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EXHIBITS

NUMBER

FOR IDENTIFICATION

IN EVIDENCE

Commission 888

6717

6787

Commission 889, 890,
891, 892, 893, 894,
895, 896, 897,
898, 899, 900, 901
902 and 903

6787

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Commission 904, 905, 906
and 907

6808

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Washington, D. C.

Thursday, June 4, 1964

The President's Commission met, pursuant to recess, at 2:10 p.m., in the Hearing Room, Fourth Floor, 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C., Chief Justice Earl Warren, presiding.

PRESENT:

Chief Justice Earl Warren, Chairman

Senator John Sherman Cooper, Member

Representative Gerald R. Ford, Member

Allen W. Dulles, Member

John J. McCloy, Member

- - -

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

Norman Redlich, Special Assistant to General Counsel

Arlen Specter, Staff Counsel

Charles Murray, Observer

Waggoner Carr, Observer

(Members present at this point: The Chairman, Representative Ford, Mr. Dulles, and Mr. McCloy.)

Mr. Specter. Mr. Chief Justice, we have witnesses today -- Thomas Kelley of the Secret Service; Leo Gauthier, Mr. Shaneyfelt, and Robert Frazier, of the F.B.I., who are going to testify concerning certain on-site tests made in Dallas at the scene of the assassination, and of preliminary studies which were made prior to the making of the on-site tests at Dallas.

May we have them sworn in as a group?

The Chairman. Yes.

Will you rise and raise your right hands, please?

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give before this Commission shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. Kelley. I do.

Mr. Gauthier. I do.

Mr. Shaneyfelt. I do.

Mr. Frazier. I do.

The Chairman. You may be seated, gentlemen.

Mr. Kelley, will you take the witness chair, please?

Mr. Specter will conduct the examination.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS J. KELLEY

Mr. Specter. Will you state your full name for the record, please?

Mr. Kelley. Thomas J. Kelley.

Mr. Specter. By whom are you employed?

Mr. Kelley. I am employed by the U.S. Secret Service.

Mr. Specter. In what capacity?

Mr. Kelley. I am an inspector.

Mr. Specter. In a general way, of what do your duties consist Mr. Kelley?

Mr. Kelley. As an inspector, I am part of the chief's headquarters staff. I conduct office inspections of our field and protective installations, and report on their actions to the chief.

Mr. Specter. How long have you been with the Secret Service?

Mr. Kelley. Twenty-two years.

Mr. Specter. Did you participate in the planning of the on-site tests at Dallas, Texas?

Mr. Kelley. I did.

Mr. Specter. And did you participate in the making of those tests themselves?

Mr. Kelley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Specter. On what date was the on-site testing made?

Mr. Kelley. It was a week ago Sunday.

Mr. Specter. That would be May 24, 1964?

Mr. Kelley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Specter. What car was used for testing purposes?

Mr. Kelley. The car that was used was a 1956 specially built Cadillac, open, a convertible, seven passenger Cadillac. It has

a termination of 679-X, the Secret Service calls it. It is a car that is used as a follow-up car to the President's car when he is in a motorcade.

Mr. Specter. Was that car actually in the motorcade on November 22, 1963 in Dallas?

Mr. Kelley. Yes, it was.

Mr. Specter. Was there any special reason why the car in which the President rode on November 22nd was not used?

Mr. Kelley. Yes. The car in which the President rode has been modified by a body builder in Cincinnati, the Hess and Eisenhardt Company of Cincinnati.

Mr. Specter. And do you have a diagram showing the dimensions of the Secret Service follow-up car which was used during the on-site tests?

Mr. Kelley. I have. It was felt that the best simulation of the test could be presented by having a car that was similar to the car in which the President was riding, which was also an open Lincoln convertible.

Mr. Specter. May it please the Commission, I would like to mark the diagram of the follow-up car as Commission Exhibit 871 and move its admission into evidence.

The Chairman. It may be admitted.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 871 for identification, and received in evidence.)

Mr. Specter. Do you have diagrams showing the dimensions

of the Presidential car?

Mr. Kelley. I have.

Mr. Specter. I would like to have that marked as Commission Exhibit 872 and move for its admission into evidence.

The Chairman. It may be admitted.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 872 for identification, and received in evidence.)

Mr. Specter. Without specifying all of the details, Inspector Kelley, are the follow-up car and the Presidential car generally similar in dimensions?

Mr. Kelley. Yes, they are. There are a very few, of course, seven passenger convertible cars in existence, and these are specially -- these cars are specially built for us by the Lincoln - The Ford Motor Company, and the follow-up car by the General Motors Company.

Mr. Specter. Would you describe what seating arrangements are present in each of those cars in between the permanent front seat and the permanent rear seat?

Mr. Kelley. There are two jump seats that can be opened up for riders in each of the cars. The Presidential follow-up car, these jump seats are usually occupied by Secret Service agents.

In the President's car, they are occupied by the President's guests.

On the day of the assassination, of course, the jump seats

were occupied by Mrs. Connally and Governor Connally.

Mr. Specter. Mr. Kelley, have you brought with you two photographs depicting the interior of the President's car?

Mr. Kelley. I have. These are photographs of the interior of the President's car which is known to us as 100,

Mr. Specter. May it please the Commission, I would like to mark one of these photographs as Commission Exhibit No. 873, and move its admission into evidence.

The Chairman. It may be admitted.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 873 for identification, and received in evidence.)

Mr. Specter. I would like to mark the second photograph as Commission Exhibit 874 and move, also, its admission into evidence.

The Chairman. It may be admitted.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 874 for identification, and received in evidence.)

Mr. Specter. Would you describe briefly what 873 depicts, please?

Mr. Kelley. 873 is a photograph of the interior of the rear section of the 100-X, the President's car, showing the seating arrangement in the car and the jump seats are in an open position.

Mr. McCloy. As of what time were these photographs taken?

Mr. Kelley. I am sorry, Commissioner. I don't know just when those photographs were taken. They are taken some time

in the last 6 years.

Mr. Specter. 873 and 874 -- do they accurately depict the condition of the President's car as of November 22, 1963?

Mr. Kelley. They do, sir.

Mr. Specter. Would you describe briefly what 874 shows?

Mr. Kelley. 874 is another photograph of the car taken from the rear, and it shows the relative positions of the jump seats in an open position as they relate to the back seat of the car.

Mr. Specter. So that the record may be clear, which Commission number has been given to the diagram of the President's car?

Mr. Kelley. The President's car is Exhibit 872.

Mr. Specter. And the follow-up car diagram is --

Mr. Kelley. 871.

Mr. McCloy. Do you know whether these photographs were taken before or after the assassination?

Mr. Kelley. Before the assassination.

Mr. Dulles. Did the car that you used for this test -- did that car have the seat lifting capacity that I understand the President's car had?

Mr. Kelley. No, it did not, sir. I might say that there is in the Commission's records photographs of the President's car after the assassination, showing the condition of it after the assassination, at the garage.

Mr. Specter. On the President's car itself, what is the distance on the right edge of the right jump seat, that is to say, from the right edge of the right jump seat to the door on the right side?

Mr. Kelley. There is six inches of clearance between the jump seat and the door.

Mr. Specter. And what is the relative position of the jump seat to the rear seat on the Presidential automobile?

Mr. Kelley. There is 8-1/2 inches between the back of the jump seat and the front of the back seat of the President's car, the rear seat.

Mr. Specter. And what is the relative height of the jump seat and the rear seat?

Mr. Kelley. The jump seat is three inches lower than the back seat in its bottom position. That is, the back seat of the President's car had a mechanism which would raise it 10-1/2 inches. But at the time of the assassination, the seat was in its lowest position.

Mr. Specter. And what is the differential between the jump seats and the rear seat on the Secret Service follow-up car?

Mr. Kelley. The jump seat of the Secret Service car is a little closer to the right door.

However, the seating arrangement is not exactly the same in these cars, in that there is a portion of a padding that comes around on the rear seat.

But relatively, when two persons are seated in this car, one in the rear seat and one in the jump seat, they are in the same alignment as they were in the President's car.

Mr. Dulles. Could I ask one question in response to your statement that the back seat was in its lowest position at the time of the assassination? How do you know that?

Mr. Kelley. That is a result of questioning of the people who took the car, the driver who took the car from the hospital to the plane. This was one of the drivers of the Presidential car. There was nobody touched the car until it got back to the White House garage. It was in his custody all the time. And he did not move it.

When it was in the White House garage, it was at its lowest point.

Mr. Dulles. And there would be no opportunity to lower it from the time the President was shot?

Mr. Kelley. No, sir.

The President, of course, operates that thing himself. But when it was examined, at the time it was examined, and it was in the custody of this man all the time, it had not been touched.

Mr. Specter. What was the height of President Kennedy?

Mr. Kelley. He was 72-1/2 inches.

Mr. Specter. And were you present when a man was placed in the same position in the Secret Service follow-up car as that in which President Kennedy sat in the Presidential car when the

tests were simulated on May 24th of this year?

Mr. Kelley. I was.

Mr. Specter. Do you know the name of that individual?

Mr. Kelley. He was an F.B.I. agent by the name of James W. Anderton.

Mr. Specter. And what was the height of Mr. Anderton?

Mr. Kelley. He was 72-1/2 inches.

Mr. Specter. Do you know the height of Governor Connally?

Mr. Kelley. Governor Connally was 6 foot 4.

Mr. Specter. Was that the height of the Governor himself or the Governor's stand-in?

Mr. Kelley. It was my understanding that Governor Connally was -- 6 foot 2, I guess. The Governor's stand-in, Mr. Doyle Williams, was 6 foot 4.

Mr. Specter. Were you present when those two individuals were seated in the Secret Service follow-up car?

Mr. Kelley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Specter. And what adjustment was made, if any, so that the relative positions of those two men were the same as the positioning of President Kennedy and Governor Connally on November 22, 1963?

Mr. Kelley. The officials at Hess Eisenhardt, who have the original plans of the President's car, conducted a test to ascertain how high from the ground a person 72-1/2 inches would be seated in this car before its modification. And it was

ascertained that the person would be 52.7 inches from the ground -- that is, taking into consideration the flexion of the tires, the flexion of the cushions that were on the car at the time.

Mr. Specter. When you say 52.78 inches, which individual would that be?

Mr. Kelley. That would be the President.

Mr. Specter. And what part of his body?

Mr. Kelley. The top of the head would be 52.78 inches from the ground.

When Mr. Anderton was placed in the follow-up car, it was found that the top of his head was 62 inches from the ground. There was an adjustment made so that there would be -- the stand-in for Governor Connally would be in relatively the same position, taking into consideration the three inch difference in the jump seat and the two inch difference in his height.

Mr. Specter. Considering the three inch difference in the jump seat -- and I believe it would be an inch and a-half difference in height between President Kennedy and Governor Connally -- how much higher, then, approximately, was President Kennedy sitting than the Governor on November 22nd?

Mr. Kelley. I am not --

Mr. Specter. Would the President have been about an a inch and a-half higher than the Governor on the day of the assassination?

Mr. Kelley. The day of the assassination, yes.

Mr. Specter. And were --

The Chairman. Wouldn't the height of these men depend upon the length of their torso?

Mr. Kelley. Well, --

The Chairman. You have some people who are shortwaisted, some people who are longwaisted. I don't know which either of these men were who were of the same height. But I know there is a lot of difference in men. We sometimes see the -- a man who looks large sitting down, when he stands up he is small, because he has a long torso, and vice versa.

Mr. Kelley. Of course the relative positions are apparent from the films that were taken at the time of the assassination. It would be, of course, that judgment -- and it would have to be a judgment. But I think the films indicate there was just about that much difference in their height when both were seated.

Mr. Specter. Inspector Kelley, I hand you a photograph marked as Commission Exhibit 697, which has heretofore been admitted into evidence, and identified by Governor Connally as depicting the President and the Governor as they rode in the motorcade on the day of the assassination, and ask you if the stand-ins for the President and the Governor were seated in approximately the same relative positions on the reconstruction on May 24th.

Mr. Kelley. Yes, sir, in my judgment that is very close.

Mr. Specter. What marking, if any, was placed on the back of President Kennedy -- the stand-in for President Kennedy?

Mr. Kelley. There was a chalk mark placed on his coat, in this area here.

Mr. Specter. And what did that chalk mark represent?

Mr. Kelley. That represented the entry point of the shot which wounded the President.

Mr. Specter. And how was the location for that mark fixed or determined?

Mr. Kelley. That was fixed from the photographs of a medical drawing that was made by the physicians and the people at Parkland and an examination of the coat which the President was wearing at the time.

Mr. Specter. As to the drawing, was that not the drawing made by the autopsy surgeons from Bethesda Naval Hospital?

Mr. Kelley. Bethesda Naval.

Mr. McCloy. Not Parkland, as I understand it?

Mr. Specter. No, sir, not Parkland, because as the record will show, the President was not turned over at Parkland.

Mr. Kelley. I was shown a drawing of -- that was prepared by some medical technicians indicating the point of entry.

Mr. Specter. Permit me to show you Commission Exhibit 385, which has heretofore been marked and introduced into evidence, and I ask you if that is the drawing that you were shown as the basis for the marking of the wound on the back of the President's

neck.

Mr. Kelley. Yes.

Mr. Specter. And the record will show, may it please the Commission, that this was made by the autopsy surgeons at Bethesda.

And was there any marking placed on the back of Governor Connally?

Mr. Kelley. Yes, there was a marking placed on the back of his coat in the area where the medical testimony had indicated the bullet had entered Governor Connally.

Mr. Specter. And what coat was worn by the stand-in for Governor Connally?

Mr. Kelley. It was the coat that Governor Connally was wearing at the time he was injured.

Mr. Specter. And was the chalk circle emplaced around the hole which appeared on the back of that coat garment?

Mr. Kelley. It was.

Mr. Specter. Were certain tests made by the Secret Service shortly after the day of the assassination?

Mr. Kelley. Yes.

Mr. Specter. And were those tests reduced to photographs which were compiled in an album?

Mr. Kelley. -- Yes -- in Commission Exhibit No. 88, we took some photographs of the scene of the assassination on December 5, 1963, from the window of the Texas School Book

Depository, a from the street.

Mr. Specter. The number which you refer to bears Commission Exhibit No. 88, which is an index which was given for internal Commission document filing, but it has not been marked as a Commission exhibit.

I would now like to mark it Commission Exhibit 875 and move for its admission into evidence.

The Chairman. It may be admitted.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 875 for identification, and received in evidence.)

Mr. Specter. Does a photograph in that group show the condition of the foliage of the trees in the vicinity where the assassination occurred?

Mr. Kelley. Yes.

Mr. Specter. And is there --

Mr. Dulles. One question.

This photograph was taken, though, several weeks later, wasn't it?

Mr. Kelley. On December 5th.

Mr. Dulles. That was two weeks later.

Mr. Kelley. Two weeks later, yes, sir.

Mr. Dulles. So the foliage would presumably be somewhat less in that picture, would it not, than it was on November 22nd?

Mr. Kelley. No -- actually, the foliage hadn't changed very much even in the latest tests we are making.

The Chairman. It was an evergreen?

Mr. Kelley. It was an oak tree, Mr. Chief Justice, I have been told the foliage doesn't change much during the year. They call it pine oak. Some people call it a life oak. But the people down there I talked to said it was called a pine oak.

Mr. Specter. And did you observe the foliage on the tree on May 24th?

Mr. Kelley. I did, sir.

Mr. Specter. And would you state the relative condition of that foliage, as contrasted with the photographs you have before you taken on December 5th?

Mr. Kelley. It was very similar, practically the same.

Mr. Specter. And the description which you have just given applies to a large oak tree which intervened between a point on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building and any automobile which would have been driven down the center lane of Elm Street in a westerly direction?

Mr. Kelley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Specter. Mr. Chief Justice, the purpose of having Inspector Kelley testify was just to set the scene.

That completes our questions of him.

The Chairman. Very well.

Thank you, Inspector Kelley.

Mr. Specter. The next witness will be Inspector Gauthier.

TESTIMONY OF LEO J. GAUTHIER

Mr. Specter. Would you state your full name for the record, please?

Mr. Gauthier. Leo J. Gauthier.

Mr. Specter. And by whom are you employed, sir?

Mr. Gauthier. The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Specter. And what is your rank with the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mr. Gauthier. Inspector. I am in charge of the Bureau's exhibit section, where we prepare investigative aids, consisting of diagrams, charts, maps, three-dimensional exhibits, in connection with the presentation of cases in court.

Mr. Specter. How long have you been employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mr. Gauthier. Twenty-nine years.

Mr. Specter. Did you have occasion to reconstruct certain models to scale in connection with the investigation on the assassination of President Kennedy?

Mr. Gauthier. Yes, I did.

Mr. Specter. And what model reproduction, if any, did you make of the scene of the assassination itself?

Mr. Gauthier. The ~~reproduction~~ data, concerning the *scene of* the assassination, was developed by the Bureau's ~~EXHIBITS SECTION~~ *EXHIBITS SECTION*, including myself, at the site on December 2, 3, and 4 of 1963. From this data we ~~caused to have~~ built a three-dimensional exhibit

one-quarter of an inch to the foot. It contained the pertinent details of the site, including street lights, catch basin, ~~the~~ concrete structures in the area, ^{INCLUDING} ~~the~~ buildings, ~~the~~ grades, ~~along with~~ scale models of the cars that comprised the motorcade, ^{consisting of} ~~including~~ the police lead car, the Presidential car, the follow-up car, the Lincoln open car ~~that~~ the Vice President was ~~driving~~ ~~riding~~ in, and the ~~follow-up car behind~~ ~~the~~ Vice Presidential ^{follow-up} car.

Mr. Specter. On the model of the scene itself, Mr. Gauthier, did you reproduce a portion of the scene which is depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 876?

Mr. Gauthier. Yes, I did.

Mr. Specter. Handing you that Commission Exhibit number, I will ask you to describe what it represents in toto.

Mr. Gauthier. This is an aerial view of the site known as ~~DEALEY~~ ^{DEALEY} Plaza, in Dallas, Texas.

It indicates the large buildings that surround this area. They are numbered one through eleven. It indicates the main streets -- Commerce, Main, and Elm Street, and the roadways through the plaza, including the triple underpass.

Mr. Specter. I now hand you a document which has been marked as Commission Exhibit No. 877 and ask you if that document was obtained by you in connection with the survey for the model which you prepared.

Mr. Gauthier. Yes. This is a description of ^{DEALEY} ~~Dealey~~ Plaza

stating the historical background and the physical description.

Mr. Specter. I move at this time for the admission into evidence of Exhibits 876 and 877.

The Chairman. They may be admitted.

(The documents referred to were marked Commission Exhibits 876 and 877 for identification, and received in evidence.)

Mr. Specter. Inspector, I now hand you two photographs marked as Commission Exhibit Nos. 878 and 879 and ask you to state what those depict.

(The documents referred to were marked Commission Exhibits 878 and 879 for identification.)

Mr. Gauthier. Commission Exhibit No. 878 is a view of the scale model looking towards the northeast with the Texas School Book Depository ~~Building~~ in the background, together with the Daltex Building, and a portion of the Dallas County Court House. It includes the pergola to the left, and the pericycle structure on the right with the reflecting pool in the immediate background.

It also shows the roadway through the Plaza, which is an extension of Elm Street, upon which appears miniature scale models of the vehicles in the motorcade.

Mr. Dylles. What motorcade is this?

Mr. Gauthier. We are depicting the Presidential motorcade at the time of the assassination, the motorcade that passed that area.

Mr. Dulles. And this was done on what day?

Mr. Gauthier. Our data to build this was compiled on December 2, 3, and 4. It took about five weeks to prepare this ^{EXHIBIT} ~~scale~~ in Washington, ~~the scale model~~.

Mr. Specter. Would you now describe what is shown on the photograph?

Mr. Gauthier. Commission Exhibit No. 879 is a view of the scale model looking towards the southwest, ^{in the direction of} ~~towards~~ the triple underpass, from ^a ~~the relative~~ position on the sixth floor ^{out of} ~~in~~ the southeast corner window.

Mr. Specter. I now hand you two additional photographs marked as Commission Exhibit 880 and 881, and ask you to state what they represent.

(The documents referred to were marked Commission Exhibits 880 and 881 for identification.)

Mr. Gauthier. Commission Exhibit No. 880 is a scale dimension view of the sixth floor looking towards the southeast corner of the Texas School Book ^{Depository} ~~Building~~.

Mr. Specter. And in the corner of that photograph is the area depicted which has been described as the possible site of the rifleman?

Mr. Gauthier. That is correct.

Mr. Specter. Will you now describe what Exhibit 881 shows?

Mr. Gauthier. Commission Exhibit No. 881 is a three-dimensional view of the Dallas Police Department Garage, showing the jail

office and the ramps leading down from Main Street and
 Commerce Street. Positioned on the ramps are ~~small~~ ^{scale} models
 of an armored van and two police squad cars. There are also
 miniature mock-ups of individuals -- representing ~~the~~ ^{position of people}
 in this area of the basement garage.

Mr. Specter. And what event is depicted in that model,
 if any?

Mr. Gauthier. This represents the arrangement, physical
 arrangement in the basement at the time Lee Harvey Oswald
~~was let~~ ^{walked} out from the elevator through the jail office onto
 the basement ramp.

Mr. Specter. And where have these models been maintained
 since the time they were prepared by the Commission?

~~Mr. Gauthier. These models were delivered to the Commission --~~

Mr. Specter. Prepared by the F.B. I. -- pardon me.

Mr. Gauthier. The models were delivered to the ^{PRESIDENTIAL} Commissions
 AND INSTALLED IN THE
 building ~~here in their~~ exhibits room on the first floor, on
 January 20, 1964.

Mr. Specter. Mr. Chief Justice, I now move for the admission
 into evidence of the photographs 878, 879, 880, and 881.

The Chairman. They may be admitted.

(The documents heretofore marked for identification as
 Commission Exhibits 878, 879, 880 and 881, were received in
 evidence.)

Mr. Specter. Did you participate in the on-site tests made

in Dallas?

Mr. Gauthier. I did.

Mr. Specter. Was a survey made of the scene used to record some of the results of that on-site testing?

Mr. Gauthier. Yes.

Mr. Specter. And by whom was the survey made?

Mr. Gauthier. The survey was made on May 24, 1964, by Robert H. West, County Surveyor, a licensed State land surveyor, located at 160 County Court House, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Specter. Have you brought the tracing of that survey with you today?

Mr. Gauthier. I have, yes.

Mr. Specter. And have you brought a cardboard reproduction of that?

Mr. Gauthier. ✓ A copy ~~of that~~ made from the tracing, Yes.

Mr. Specter. Would you produce the cardboard copy made from the tracing for the inspection of the Commission at this time, please?

Would you produce the tracing at this time, please?

Mr. Gauthier. Yes.

The tracing is wrapped ~~in here~~, and ~~it is~~ sealed *in this container*

Mr. Specter. Without breaking the seal, I will ask you if the cardboard which has been set up here -- may the record show it is a large cardboard. I will ask you for the dimensions in just a minute.

Does the pointing on the cardboard represent an exact duplication of the tracing which you have in your hand?

Mr. Gauthier. Yes.

Mr. Specter. May it please the Commission, we will mark the tracing 882, and not take it out, since the cardboard represents it, and place Commission Exhibit No. 883 on the cardboard drawing itself, and I would like to move for the admission into evidence of both of Exhibits 882 and 883.

The Chairman. They may be admitted.

(The documents referred to were marked Commission Exhibits 882 and 883 for identification, and received in evidence.)

Mr. Specter. Will you now describe what Exhibit 883 is, Inspector Gauthier, indicating, first of all, the approximate size of the cardboard?

Mr. Gauthier. This is a copy of the tracing measuring 40 inches in width, 72 inches in length. It is made ^{to} ~~on~~ a scale of one inch equals 10 feet. ~~in other words, 10 feet in every inch.~~

From the data compiled on that day by the surveyor, this tracing was prepared.

The area is bounded on the north by the Texas School Book ^{Depository} ~~Building~~, and on further here by railroad property.

Mr. Specter. Indicating a general westerly direction from the School Book Depository ~~Building~~?

Mr. Gauthier. Yes, I am ^{POINTING} ~~leading~~ towards the west.

On the east it is bounded by Houston Street.

On the south by Main, which is a roadway going through
DEALEY
Daley Plaza.

And on the west by the triple underpass.

Located on this plat map are ~~the~~ street lights accurately located, a catch basin, certain trees, location of the ^{SE} trees, the delineation of the concrete pergola, which you see here on the photograph, the outer boundaries of the pericycle, and the reflecting pool -- locating exactly the window in the Texas School Book ^{Depository} ~~Building~~, in the southeast corner, and also a tabulation of the measurements and angles that the surveyor has compiled from certain positions identified for him on the street by an ~~observer~~ ^{OBSERVATION} from this window, an ~~observer~~ ^{OBSERVATION} from the position of Mr. Zapruder --

Mr. Specter. When you say this window, which window did you mean?

Mr. Gauthier. The window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book ^{Depository} ~~Building~~, the one in the southeast corner, the furthest window.

Mr. Specter. And when you identify the Zapruder position, what did you mean by that?

Mr. Gauthier. This is a concrete abutment of the pergola, located in the area upon which Zapruder was standing at the time the movies were made.

(At this point, Senator Cooper entered the hearing room.)

(At this point, Representative Ford withdrew from the hearing room.)

Mr. Specter. Are there any other positions noted on the diagram that you have been describing showing where other movies were made?

Mr. Gauthier. Yes.

(At this point, Chief Justice Warren withdrew from the hearing room.)

Mr. Gauthier. We also locate the position of Mr. Nix, who also made movies of the motorcade at certain points on the roadway.

Mr. Specter. On what street was Mr. Nix standing?

Mr. Gauthier. I am pointing now to the south side of Main Street, approximately in front of the concrete pylon of the south pericycle structure. That is a short distance from the intersection of Main and Houston.

Mr. Specter. A short distance west of the intersection?

Mr. Gauthier. West.

Mr. Specter. And what other position is shown of the situs of a movie tear?

Mr. Gauthier. We have another position here by Mrs. Mary Muchmore, who made movies of the motorcade movement along the Elm Street roadway on November 22, 1963.

Mr. Specter. I now hand you a schedule which I have marked as Commission Exhibit No. 884 and ask you what figures are contained

thereon.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 884 for identification.)

Mr. Gauthier. This is a copy of a tabulation which appears on the plat map. It contains certain positions marked as frame numbers. It indicates elevations and a column dealing with ~~the~~ angle ^{of} sight ~~angle~~ from ~~these~~ ^{the frame} positions to the window and to a horizontal line.

It also contains angles of sight, ~~the~~ ^{the} degree of sight and distances from these positions to a point on the top of the bridge, handrail height.

Mr. Specter. May it please the Commission, that concludes the description of the general setting.

I would like to move now at this time for the admission into evidence of Exhibit 884, which constitutes all of the exhibits used heretofore.

Mr. McCloy. It may be admitted.

(The document heretofore marked for identification as Commission Exhibit 884, was received in evidence.)

Mr. Specter. May it please the Commission, that completes the testimony of Inspector Gauthier.

I would like to call Mr. Shaneyfelt.

Mr. McCloy. Mr. Shaneyfelt?

TESTIMONY OF LYNDAL L. SHANEYFELT

Mr. Specter. Would you state your full name for the record; please?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt.

Mr. Specter. By whom are you employed?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. I am employed as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Specter. And how long have you been so employed?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. ^{Fourteen} ~~Twenty-four~~ years.

Mr. Specter. What are your duties, in a general way?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. I am assigned to the F.B.I. Laboratory, as a document examiner, and photographic expert.

Mr. Specter. During the course of those duties, have you had occasion to make a traffic analysis of certain movies which purport to have been taken of the assassination?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes, I have.

Mr. Specter. What movies have you examined?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. I have examined a roll of 8 millimeter motion pictures made by Mr. Abraham Zapruder of Dallas, Texas, that he took on November 22nd, of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Specter. Can you outline in a general way how the movies taken by Mr. Zapruder came into your possession?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. Mr. Zapruder, on realizing what he had in his photographs, took them immediately to a local Dallas

processing plant, had them processed, and had three copies made. He turned two copies of those movies over to representatives of the Secret Service.

The original and other copy he sold to Life Magazine.

The F.B.I. was given one of the copies by the Secret Service. The Secret Service loaned a copy to us long enough for us to make a copy for our use, which we did, and this copy is the one that I have been examining.

Mr. Specter. At any time in the course of the examination of the Zapruder film, was the original of that movie obtained?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes, it was. On February 25, Mr. Herbert Orth, who is the assistant chief of the Life Magazine Photographic Laboratory, provided the original of the Zapruder film for review by the Commission representatives and representatives of the F.B.I. and Secret Service here in the Commission building.

Mr. Specter. And what was the reason for his making that original available?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Life Magazine was reluctant to release the original because of the value. So he brought it down personally and projected it for us and allowed us to run through it several times, studying the original.

Mr. Specter. Was that because the copies were indistinct on certain important particulars?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct. The original had considerably more detail and more there to study than any of the copies, since

in the photogram process each time you cut you lose some detail.

Mr. Specter. And subsequently, were slides made from the original of the Zapruder film?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. Since it was not practical to stop the projector when using the original of the Zapruder film, because of the possibility of damage to the film, Mr. Orth volunteered to prepare ~~from the original~~, 35 millimeter color slides directly from the original movie of all of the pertinent frames of the assassination which ~~was~~ ^{were} determined to be frames 171 through frame 434.

Mr. Specter. Would you outline what you mean by frames, please?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. In motion picture films, the actual motion picture film consists of consecutive pictures that are made in rapid succession, each one being a separate exposure. And as the camera runs, it films these, and ^{when} they are projected fast enough on the screen ~~that~~ you do not have the sense ^{ation} of them being individual pictures, but you have the sense ^{ation} of seeing the movement -- even though they are individual little pictures on the film. So each one of these little pictures on the film is called a frame.

Mr. Specter. And how did you number the frames?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. ~~I~~ We numbered the frames on the Zapruder film beginning with number 1 at the assassination portion of his film.

He did have on his film some photographs of a personal nature that we disregarded, and started at the first frame of his motion picture that was made there on Elm Street of the assassination.

Mr. Specter. And what was happening at the time of Frame 1?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. At the time of Frame 1, the police motorcycle lead portion of the parade is in view, and that goes for several frames.)

And then he stopped his camera, feeling that it might be some time before the Presidential car came into view,

Then when the Presidential car rounded the corner and came into view, he started his camera again, and kept it running throughout the route down Elm Street until the car went out of sight on his right.

Mr. Specter. What other movies have been examined by you in the course of this analysis?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. An amateur 8 millimeter motion picture film made by a Mr. Orville Nix of Dallas, Texas, has been examined. Mr. Nix was standing on the corner of Houston ~~and~~ ~~Streets, photographing the motorcade as it came down Main Street and turned right into Houston Street.~~ and Main Street, photographing the motorcade as it came down Main Street and turned right into Houston Street.

Mr. Specter. Would you explain briefly how you ascertained the location of Mr. Nix when he took those movies?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. At the time Mr. Nix took his movies

of the motorcade coming down Main Street, I was standing on the corner, and photographed them turning the corner and going down *Houston Street*.

Mr. Specter. You are now indicating the southwest corner of Houston and Main?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes, ^{the} southwest corner. After he heard the shots, he hurried down along the curb of Main Street, but did not remember exactly where he was standing. On the basis of his motion pictures, we were able to analyze the pictures using his camera, and on the 23rd of May of this year, during the survey preparatory to the reenactment, we re-established this point by viewing pictures taken from his motion pictures at varying angles across here in order to re-establish the point where he was standing, based on the relationship of this street light to other items in the background of the photograph.

Mr. Specter. When you say this point, you mean the point of the Nix position?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes.

Mr. Specter. And when you say this street light, you are referring to a street lamp on the opposite side of Main Street?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct.

Mr. Specter. Would you outline in a general way how you obtained the copy of the Nix film?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes.

The Nix film was obtained as a result of a notice that the

F.B.I. gave to processing plants in the Dallas area, that the F.B.I. would be interested in obtaining or knowing about any film ~~that~~ they processed that had anything on it relating to the assassination.

And, as a result of this, we learned of the Nix film and arranged to obtain a copy of it.

Mr. Specter. Did you analyze any other film in connection with this inquiry?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. ^I analyzed a film that was eight millimeter motion picture film taken by Mrs. Mary Muchmore of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Specter. How did you obtain a copy of that film?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Our first ~~notice~~ ^I knowledge of this came as a result of a review of the book "Four Days" which covers the assassination period, in which representatives of the F.B.I. noted a ~~picture taken~~ a colored picture taken from a motion picture film that did not match either the Nix film or the Zapruder film.

Once we established that, then we investigated and learned that it was made by Mrs. Mary Muchmore, and was at that time in the possession of United Press International in New York, and made arrangements for them to furnish us with a copy of the Muchmore film. That is the copy that ^I ~~we~~ used for examination.

Mr. Specter. Where was Mrs. Muchmore standing at the time she took those movies?

Mr. Shane. At Mrs. Mashmore was standing along Houston Street, close to the corner of Main, on the ^{west} ~~east~~ side of Houston Street, ~~fairly close to Main.~~

Mr. Specter. Northeast corner of Main and Houston?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. And photographed the motorcade as it came --

Mr. Specter. That is the northwest corner?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. And photographed the --

Mr. Specter. You are indicating a corner which is the northwest corner?

~~Mr. Shaneyfelt. Standing on the northwest corner,~~

omit
and ~~photographed~~ ^{proceeded} the motorcade as it came down Main, turned into Houston, and ^{proceeded} down Houston.

She says that when she heard the shots, she panicked, and did not take any further pictures.

But a review of her film shows pictures of the assassination route, the motorcade, going down Elm Street, beginning just before the shot that hit the President in the head, and continuing a short period after that.

Since she did not remember taking the pictures, we then, in the same manner we established Mr. Nix's position, by checking the photograph in relation to objects in the background, established her position along this structure that is marked on the map and found that she had come from the curb over to this point --

Mr. Specter. Indicating a position on Exhibit 883

marked "Buchmore Position."

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct.

And this we ~~my~~ established as her position when she photographed ^a ~~that~~ portion of the assassination, motorcade.

Mr. Specter. Would you elaborate just a bit more on how you ascertained that position from fixed points in the background of the movie?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. We take a frame of the motion picture that is close to the beginning and a picture that is close to the end, and made a still photograph of those. We then established ~~a position along the suspected area~~, and try to line up the ~~relationships of~~ objects close to where ^{we} ~~you~~ are standing ~~to~~ with objects in the background, so that they are in relation to each other as they are in the picture:

^{Then we} You take the other picture from farther ^{along} ~~down~~ the motion picture film, and do the same thing, and where those two lines intersect is where she had to be standing.

Mr. Specter. You draw two straight lines through two objects that you line up on each of those pictures, and at the intersection point of those two lines is the calculated position of the ^{camera} ~~film gear~~?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct.

Mr. Specter. And was that same system used to ascertain the position of Mr. Nix?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct.

Mr. Specter. And how did you ascertain the position of Mr. Zapruder?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Mr. Zapruder's position was known, as he was on the top of the abutment along Elm Street -- he stated that he was ^{standing} on this abutment, ~~standing on the abutment~~. And there is relatively no room to move around there, other than to stand there. It is about two feet wide by three to four feet deep.

(At this point, Representative Ford entered the hearing room.)

Mr. Shaneyfelt. And aside from that, we checked that position against his photographs and determined that that was in fact correct.

Mr. Specter. Was the position of Mr. Zapruder confirmed through the use of any other film?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. In Mr. Nix's motion picture films you can see Mr. Zapruder standing on the abutment.

Senator Cooper. May I ask a question there?

After you had made those calculations to establish the position of Mrs. Muchmore and Mr. Nix and Mr. Zapruder, did you then identify those positions to the three and ask them whether or not it corresponded -- your findings corresponded with their recollection as to where they were standing?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. We did not do that, no. Mr. Nix, I might say, did state that ^{he} ~~you~~ went down along this side -- the south

side of Main Street, along the curb, and it generally conforms to where he stated he went, but he could not place the exact position.

We did, by this study.

Senator Cooper. Mr. Kapruder's position was established by another photograph?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct.

Mr. Dulles. Do I understand you correctly that Mrs. Muchmore didn't realize she had taken the later pictures that appear?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. According to her statement, she said after hearing the shots, she panicked, and didn't take any more pictures.

Mr. Dulles. You think she did?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. On the film there are pictures.

Mr. Specter. Was the position of Mrs. Muchmore and Mr. Nix ascertained through a geometric calculation, lining up as you have just described?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Well, it is actually a geometric calculation, although no strings were drawn or no lines were drawn. It is a matter of standing in a position out there with Mr. Nix's camera, and viewing the two different photographs we had selected, until we arrived at a point that matched.

Mr. Specter. Was there reasonable mathematical certainty in that alignment, within the limits of your observations of their pictures?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes.

Mr. Specter. Did Mr. Zapruder himself point out his location on the abutment as depicted on 883?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct.

Mr. Specter. Now, how many occasions were you a participant in an analysis of these various films which you have just described?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Seven.

Mr. Specter. And when was the first time that you were a participant in such an analysis?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. On January 27, 1964.

Mr. Specter. And who else has been with you at the time you analyzed those films -- just stating in a general way without identifying each person present on each of the occasions?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. ~~Yes~~. On most occasions, Mr. Gauthier of the F.B.I. was present, I was present, Mr. ^{Malley} ~~Malley~~ of the F.B.I. was present. ~~Mr. Kelley from Secret Service~~ -- Inspector Kelley from Secret Service, and Mr. John Howlett from Secret Service.)

Representatives of the Commission were always present -- normally Mr. Redlich, Mr. Specter, ^{Mr.} Mr. Eisenberg were ~~normally~~ ~~always~~ present.)

On several occasions Mr. Ball and Mr. Belin were present. Mr. Rankin was present on some occasions.

I believe Mr. McCloy was present on one occasion.

Various representatives of the Commission were present.

Mr. Specter. And how long did those analysis sessions ordinarily last?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. They would normally last most of the day, about all day.

Mr. Specter. And what would be done during the course of those analytical sessions?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. In each case we would take the film and run it through regular speed, slow motion, we would stop it on individual frames and study it frame by frame, trying to see in the photographs anything that would give any indication of a shot hitting its mark, a reaction of the President, a reaction of Mr. Connally or Mrs. Connally, reaction of the Secret Service agents, reaction of people in the crowd, relating it to all the facts that we felt were important.

When we obtained the slides from Life Magazine, we went through those very thoroughly, because they gave so much more detail and ^{were} so much clearer and analyzed again all these things about the reaction of the President and Mr. Connally, trying to ascertain where he was reacting ~~to~~ -- where either one was reacting to being hit.

Of course the only shot that is readily apparent in any of the films, and it appears in the Zapruder, the Nix and the Muchmore films, is the shot that hit the President in the head.

Mr. Specter. Why do you say that is readily apparent?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Because on the film there is practically an explosion of his head ~~with red particles flying~~, and this is obviously the shot that hit the President in the head. It is very apparent from the photograph.

Mr. Specter. Now, were any others present at any time, such as witnesses who appeared before the Commission, during the analysis sessions on these films and slides?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes.

On April 14th representatives of the Commission, F.B.I., and doctors -- Dr. Hume of the Navy, who is at Bethesda, Commander Boswell from the U.S. Navy Medical School at Bethesda, Colonel Fink, Chief of the Wound Ballistics Pathology of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology,

Mr. Specter. Are those the autopsy surgeons?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. That is my understanding. Dr. Olivier, from Edgewood Arsenal. Dr. Light, from Edgewood Arsenal, were present also with Dr. Hume and the others, on April 14th.

Mr. Specter. Did any individuals who were present at the motorcade itself ever have an opportunity to view the films, and slides?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. On April 21 films were again viewed by representatives of the Commission and the F.B.I., and at that time Drs. Gregroy and Shaw from Parkland Hospital in Dallas were available, Dr. Light and Olivier, and a Dr. Dolce, and Governor and Mrs. Connally were present.

And at all of the viewings, they were again reviewed frame by frame, studied by the doctors to tie it in with their findings, studied by the Parkland doctors, and studied by the Connally's, to try to tie in where the shots occurred along the film.

Mr. Specter. I now hand you an album which has been marked as Commission Exhibit No. 885.

(The document referred to was marked Commission Exhibit 885 for identification.)

Mr. Specter. I ask you to state what that album depicts.

Mr. Shaneyfelt. ~~Yes.~~ This is an album that I prepared of black and white photographs made of ~~all of the frames in the Zapruder film~~ I retract that -- not all of the frames, but the majority of the frames in the Zapruder film --

Mr. Specter. Starting with what frame number?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Starting with Frame 171, going through Frame 334.

Mr. Specter. And why did you start with Frame 171?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. This is the first ~~frame~~ frame that the slides start from. This was an arbitrary frame number that was decided on as being far enough back to include the area that we wanted to study.

Mr. Specter. Is that a frame where President Kennedy comes into full view after the motorcade turns left off of Houston onto Elm Street?

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes, ~~yes~~ X

Mr. Specter. And how was the ending point of that frame sequence, being number 334, fixed?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. It was fixed as several frames past the shot that hit the President in the head. Frame 313 is the frame showing the shot ~~to~~ the President's head, and ~~it ends~~ ^{so the ending point is} ~~334~~ 334.

Mr. Specter. Are there any other photographs in that album in addition to the Zapruder frames?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes, there are. There are six photographs selected at random from the Nix film, including Frame 24, which is a frame depicting the shot to the head of the President, and there are three photographs picked at random from the Muchmore film, including Frame 42, which is the frame depicting the head shot. These are the pictures that were used in establishing the location of the Nix and Muchmore cameras on location in Dallas. Frame 10, which is the first one of the Nix series, ^{in the book} is the one showing Mr. Zapruder standing on the projection.

Mr. Specter. And where was the viewing of the films and slides undertaken?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. They have been ^{viewed} ~~made~~ here at the Commission-- all those in addition to the ones I have made ^{personally} ~~made~~ in the F.B.I. Laboratory.

Mr. Specter. And was that down on the first floor of the VFW Building here?

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct.

Mr. Specter. And was there any model available or adjacent to the area where the films were shown for use in recreating or reconstructing the assassination events?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes, the model was available and used.

Mr. Specter. Is that the model which has been described earlier this afternoon by Inspector Gauthier?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct.

Mr. Specter. Were you present on May 24 in Dallas, Texas?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes.

Mr. Specter. And what, if anything, was done at the site of the assassination on that date?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. On May 24, 1964, representatives of the Commission, Secret Service, and F.B.I. re-enacted the assassination, relocated specific locations of the car on the street based on the motion pictures, and in general staged a re-enactment.

Mr. Specter. Who was present at that time representing the Commission?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. The Commission was represented by Mr. Rankin, Mr. Specter, and Mr. Redlich.

Mr. Specter. And who was present at that time from the F.B.I.?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. I was present, Inspector Gauthier was present, Inspector J. R. Malley was present, Special Agent R. A. Frazier was present, with some aides, assistants.

Mr. Specter. Other aides from the F.B.I. were also present?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes. In addition, there were several agents from the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who assisted.

Mr. Specter. And were there representatives of the Secret Service participating in that on-site testing?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes, there were. Inspector Kelley was present, Agent John Howlett was present, the driver of the car, ^a ~~the~~ Secret Service agent whose name I do not recall, --

Mr. Specter. George Hickey?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct.

Mr. Specter. And at what time did the on-site test start?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. They started at 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

Mr. Specter. Why was that time selected?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. The time was selected because of the traffic in the area. The Dallas Police Department recommended that that would be the most logical time to do it, ~~because~~ ^{the} least problem with traffic.

Mr. Specter. At what time did the on-site tests conclude?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. They concluded about 1 o'clock, 12:45 to 1 o'clock.

Mr. Specter. Was there any subsequent testing done in Dallas on that day?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. Yes, there was.

Mr. Specter. And where was that testing undertaken?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. There was some testing done in a railway

express agency garage nearby the assassination site.

Mr. Specter. At what time did that start?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That started at 3 p.m., and lasted until 5:30 p.m.

Mr. Specter. Where were the various individuals positioned who participated in these on-site tests at the outset, at, say, 6 a.m., on the 24th of May?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. At the very beginning, at 6 a.m., Mr. Rankin and Mr. Specter were in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building, which is the southeast corner of the building, sixth floor window, which was referred to as our control point, and where we had the master radio control for the other units.

Mr. Redlich was on the street with the car. At the car on the street were the occupants of the car, the Secret Service driver, Mr. Hickey, an agent from the F.B.I, who handled radio contact with control, Agents Anderson and Williams in the President's and Connally's seats, Mr. Gauthier and his aides, a surveyor, and I, were all on the ground in the vicinity of the car.

Agent Frazier was in the window of the book building at the control point with the rifle that was found at the window following the assassination.

Mr. Specter. Now, was that rifle found at the window or in another location on the sixth floor?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. In another location on the sixth floor.

Mr. Specter. And that is the Mannlicher Carcano Rifle which was heretofore identified as Commission Exhibit No. 139?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct.

Mr. Specter. And where were you positioned on most of the occasions at the time of the on-site tests?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. For the first portion of them, I was at the car in the street, and at the position of Mr. Zapruder, the position from which he took his pictures.

Mr. Specter. What communications were available, if any, among the participants at the various locations heretofore described?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. We had radio contact between all points.

Mr. Specter. What was the starting position of the car at the most easterly position on Elm Street, immediately after turning off Houston Street?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. The first position we established that morning was Frame 161.

Mr. Specter. Was there not a position established prior in sequence to Frame 161, specifically that designated as position A?

Mr. Shaneyfelt. That was actually ^{established} ~~a position~~ later.

~~There is an earlier position.~~ But the first one to be actually located was 161. And we went back later and positioned Point A.

Mr. Specter. Well, let's start with the position which is in the most easterly point on Elm Street, which I believe would