

JFK SHOT

FROM REAR,

FBI EXPERT

TESTIFIES

The gunshot which killed President Kennedy was fired from behind him, a photographic expert testified today in the trial of Clay L. Shaw.

The state had put Lyndall L. Shaneyfelt, of Alexandria, Va., on the stand to help in its attack on the Warren Commission's version of events in Dealey Plaza in Dallas when the President was shot to death there Nov. 22, 1963.

BUT ON CROSS EXAMINATION, the witness was asked if he found any photographic evidence of the direction from which the fatal shot came. Shaneyfelt answered:

"My impression is the shots came from the rear."

Shaw, 55, is on trial in Criminal District Court for conspiracy in the assassination of Kennedy. District Attorney Jim Garrison charges he plotted with Lee Harvey Oswald

and others.

Other major developments in the case today included:

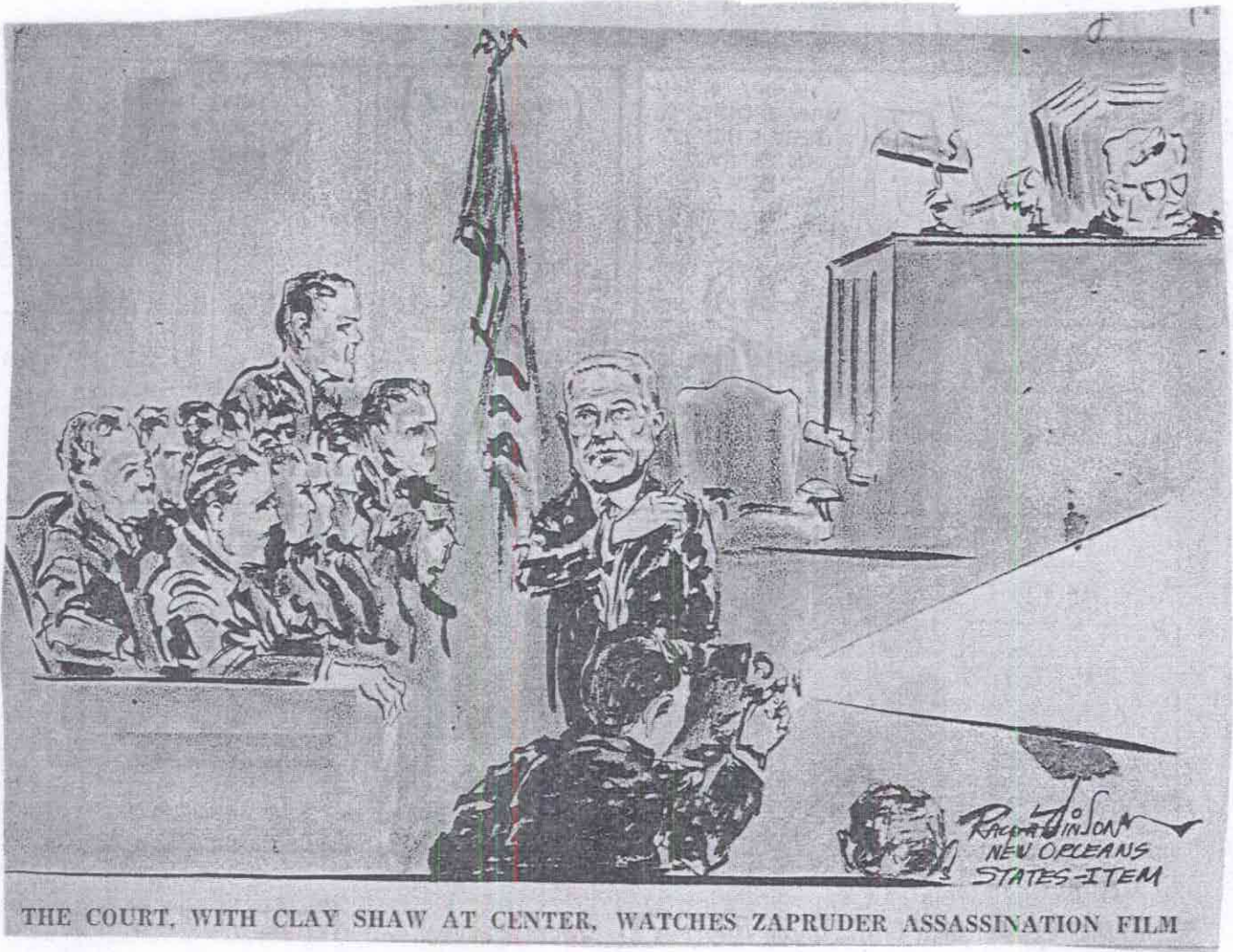
—Former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas and his wife will come to New Orleans Monday to testify in the trial, a Houston assistant district attorney confirmed.

—In Washington, D. C., a Justice Department spokesman rejected a suggestion by Federal Judge Charles E. Halleck Jr. that the Kennedy family open up to medical examination the autopsy records and photos of the president's body.

—The home movie of the assassination taken by Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder was screened five times again today over the objections of Shaw's attorneys.

The movie was shown to go with Shaneyfelt's testimony.

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THE COURT, WITH CLAY SHAW AT CENTER, WATCHES ZAPRUDER ASSASSINATION FILM

The FBI expert used the movie as an aid in the bureau's reenactment of the assassination.

IT WAS ON THE BASIS of his study of the film that Shaneyfelt concluded JFK was shot from the rear. He said he concluded this because of the direction in which the blood and brain matter flew when the fatal bullet ripped into Kennedy's head.

The Connallys were in the president's car when Kennedy was shot. Connally was seriously wounded. The ex-governor and his wife now live in Houston, where he is a partner in a law firm.

Assistant DA Neil McKay of Houston drew the subpoena order today with the approval of Leroy Jeffers, attorney for Connally.

McKay said:

"The governor and his wife did not resist the subpoena. They are perfectly willing to go to New Orleans and give any material testimony.

"Under this procedure, they are receiving the full protection of the Reciprocal Witness Act. This limits the time they can be detained."

Garrison contends the Connallys' testimony will show shots were fired from more than one direction.

Connally has said he does not know how he or his wife could enlighten the Shaw trial.

GARRISON HAS BEEN seeking the Kennedy autopsy records as evidence in the Shaw trial. Judge Halleck suggested today the litigation on the matter could be cut short if the Kennedy family would let a physician designated by Garrison examine the records.

Attorney Carl Eardley, speaking for the Justice Department, said such an arrangement would violate the family's agreement by which the records have been placed in the National Archives.

Judge Halleck took no immediate action on the matter after a hearing this morning.

GARRISON MADE ANOTHER of his brief appearances at the trial this morning staying only a few minutes. It was only the fourth time the DA has looked in on the trial, which began Jan. 21. Assistant DA James L. Alcock has been handling most of the state's case.

Yesterday, Buell Wesley Frazier of Irving, Tex., testified he gave Oswald a ride to work the morning Kennedy was assassinated. Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., over defense objections, opened the way for a spate of testimony about the events in Dealey Plaza by permitting Zapruder and Frazier to testify.

As this morning's session opened, Buell Frazier took the stand for cross-examination by the defense.

UNDER questioning by chief defense counsel F. Irvin Frazier said he saw Oswald every working day during the period they both were employed at the book depository. Dymond asked Frazier if he ever saw Oswald wear a beard.

"No sir, I didn't," said Frazier. He added he couldn't say whether Oswald was always clean shaven because his hair was so light.

Frazier said Oswald always dressed neatly. He said he never saw Oswald with a gun.

The witness said he learned of Kennedy's visit to Dallas only "a couple of days" before the event.

AS BEFORE, Frazier testified Oswald told him the

package he took to the depository the day of the assassination contained curtain rods.

The state then called Shaneyfelt, to the stand. He was questioned by assistant DA Alvin V. Oser.

Shaneyfelt testified he assisted in the FBI's investigation of the assassination and Oser asked him if he had occasion to examine "photographic matter taken from Dealey Plaza."

The witness said he had and Dymond objected to re-showing the Zapruder film before the jury on grounds it created "unnecessary prejudice."

THE JUDGE overruled Dymond and ordered the film be shown with the jury out, then again when it returned.

Shaneyfelt, after seeing the film, said it was the same film he worked with but he couldn't tell if any frames were missing.

The film was shown four times with the jury out. When it returned, Dymond objected to what he called repetitious showing of the film. He said it is irrelevant in view of the fact that during jury selection questions about events in Dealey Plaza were not permitted.

JUDGE HAGGERTY overruled Dymond and reserved a bill of exception for a possible appeal, applying to all showings of the movie.

Shaneyfelt testified he and FBI ballistics expert Robert A. Frazier worked together on the film.

The witness said the frames of the film were numbered for the purpose of analysis and the important ones were numbered in the late 300's and early 400's.

HE SAID HE and Robert Frazier reenacted the assassination in Dealey Plaza on May 24, 1964, in order to establish the direction and sequence of the shots.

Shaneyfelt said he estimated the speed of the presidential limousine on Elm. st. based on the determination of the speed of the Zapruder camera, the speed with which the sequence of films took place and on measurements made during the reenactment.

He said he used frames 161 through 313 to determine the average speed of the limousine, which he found to be 11.2 miles an hour. The speed of the camera, he said, was 11.3 frames per second.

THE WITNESS said frame 163 was used to line up the limousine with other objects in the plaza and start the reconstruction.

At frames 207 and 208, the limousine, from Robert Frazier's viewpoint in the sixth floor window of the depository, began to emerge from behind a tree. At that point, Frazier had a clear shot at the stand-in for the president used in the reconstruction.

After frame 222, he said, the car began to emerge from behind a signboard which temporarily cut off Zapruder's view.

FRAME 313, Shaneyfelt said, is definitely the point at which the president was shot in the head. "We can see the red halo," he said.

In frame 205, before the car disappears behind the sign from Zapruder's viewpoint, the president is waving at the crowd. At frame 225, when he is in view again, and on through 228 he begins to move his arms up toward his throat, the witness said.

Shaneyfelt said one and one-ninth seconds elapsed be-

SHANEYFELT SAID GOV. CONNALLY is seen in 225 turned to the right, then his body turns more straight and slightly to the left. Then the governor falls over into his wife's lap.

He said the governor was shot between frame 206 and 230, a period of about 1.4 seconds. "I feel it was about the same time the president was."

Oser asked the witness to calculate the vertical angle from the sixth floor of the depository to the vehicle, and the judge called a recess.

AFTER THE RECESS, Shaneyfelt testified the book depository window was to the right rear of the motorcade.

He said the distance from the sixth-floor window to the spot where Kennedy was shot was 265.3 feet. The president was 260.6 feet from the triple overpass, he said.

Shaneyfelt said the Warren Commission saw the Zapruder film "many times."

ON CROSS EXAMINATION Dymond asked Shaneyfelt as a photographic expert if he had seen any evidence that Kennedy was shot from any direction except the rear.

"I did not," said Shaneyfelt.

"Did you find any photographic evidence of what direction the shots that hit President Kennedy in the head came from?" Dymond asked.

Shaneyfelt said in frame 313 "you see fragments of his head streaking through the air, flying forward . . . my impression is the shots came from the rear."

THE NEXT WITNESS called by the state was Wilma Irene Bond of Dallas, who was questioned by Assistant DA William Alford.

She testified she was in Dealey Plaza at the time of the assassination, at the intersection of Houston and Main.

Mrs. Bond then produced two slides of pictures she said the motorcade passed and then moved toward Houston st. to take more. Then she heard the shots.

THE WITNESS SAID she couldn't tell from what direction the shots came, but "I took some picture and could see some people falling down. Others were running.

Mrs. Bond then produced two slides of pictures she said she took at that time, but before they could be shown, Judge Haggerty recessed for lunch.

THE HIGH POINT of yesterday's session was the repeated showing of the Zapruder film as the state attempted to use it to back up Garrison's contention the fatal shot came from the front.

Garrison, in his opening statement to the jury, said of the film, "You will be able to see him fall backwards as the fatal shot strikes him from the front—not the back."

THE WARREN Report said all the shots came from the book depository at the president's rear. If shots came from more than one direction, the commission's conclusion that Oswald did all the shooting falls apart.

The movie clearly shows Kennedy slumping forward and clutching his throat after he was hit for the first time.

Seconds later, his head appears to snap backward as the bullet's impact causes it to virtually explode in a spray of blood and tissue.

IT WAS THE first time the movie, which Zapruder sold to Life Magazine for \$25,000, has been publicly shown. A copy of it was viewed by the Warren Commission and its investigators.

Frazier testified he was standing on the book depository steps when the assassination occurred and the shots appeared to him to come from the direction of the grassy knoll to the right front of the

president's motorcade. If the Warren Commission is correct, all the shots came from a sixth floor window directly behind Frazier.

The focus of the trial abruptly shifted from New Orleans to Dallas yesterday when Judge Haggerty ruled "the state has the right to overprove its case, if it desires."

THE DEFENSE had objected to introduction of any testimony dealing with events in Dealey Plaza in Dallas on grounds of irrelevancy to the conspiracy issue.

Shaw became a spectator at his own trial, watching intently along with the jurors and newsmen as the movie was screened. He got up from the defense table to stand with his lawyers beside the jury box to face the portable screen.

Spectators and deputies alike crowded from one side of the darkened courtroom, lining the walls. The only sound was the subdued clatter of the projector. The intent audience gasped as the fatal shot destroyed the president's head.

Oser then took the witness, asking, "According to Frame 313, did you measure the distance from the back of the car and President Kennedy's shoulders to the book depository window?"

"No," replied Shaneyfelt.

Q—Did you measure the distance from the back of President Kennedy and the back of the seat at Frame 314

to the window at any time?

A—I DID NOT.

Oser then tendered the witness back to Dymond.

Q—You have said you did not measure the distance from where President Kennedy sat to the window. Did you take these distances into account?

A—Yes. All of the studies I made of the Zapruder film took into account everything I could possibly find to examine. Those instances where photograph shows a jiggle or a bump where it could not be determined as being due to a sudden movement of the car had to be ruled out because I could not in my own mind use it unless I knew the reason for it.

Q—WAS THE ZAPRUDER film you worked on complete? Did it have any frames missing?

A—It was a complete film.

Q—Did you find any photographic evidence of what direction the shots that hit President Kennedy came from?

A—Yes. Obviously, the main search of the reenactment was for the shots that hit President Kennedy in the back and caused Gov. Connally's wounds.

In Frame 313, the still photo of that particular frame is of an explosion of his head in that photograph you see fragments of his head streaking through the air, flying forward.

To me, as a layman with no knowledge of ballistics, this has to mean . . .

OSER INTERRUPTED

note that Shaneyfelt had been entered as a ballistics expert and could not speak as one.

Judge Haggerty instructed Shaneyfelt to speak from his view as a photographic expert.

"As a photographic expert, my impression is that the shots came from the rear," said Shaneyfelt.

Dymond continued his cross-examination.

Q—Mr. Shaneyfelt, in arriving at this conclusion, did you take into account the movements of President Kennedy's body in frame 313?

A—NO, IN FRAME 313 there is no movement.

Q—What about the frames before and after frame 313?

A—No, I did not take account of movements of the body, but used the explosion of President Kennedy's head.

Q—In these frames, would you identify material streaking through the air?

A—No. I could not identify them. There was something pink streaking directly forward and something perpendicular, but also forward.

AT THIS POINT Shaneyfelt was excused.

The next witness was Wilma Irene Bond, who was questioned by William Alford, an assistant DA.

Q—Where do you live?

A—In Dallas.

Q—How long?

A—Twenty years.

Q—WERE YOU in Dealey Plaza in Nov. 22, 1963?

A—Yes.

Q—When did you arrive at Dealey Plaza?

A—Shortly after the president's plane landed.

Q—Where did you position yourself?

A—At Main and Houston sts.

She pointed to her position in Dealey Plaza on a plat of the plaza.

Q—In what position were you then facing toward the presidential limousine?

A—I was then facing Main st.

DYMOND then had a short

flareup with Alford, arguing that Mrs. Bond specifically should mark the map to indicate where she was standing. Judge Haggerty upheld Dymond.

Q—In what direction and on what street was the limousine?

A—It was turning the corner on Main and Houston.

Q—Where was it proceeding?

A—Toward Elm.

Q—At what time did you lose sight of the limousine?

A—When it turned the corner. I watched the car move toward Elm and took some pictures of the depository and proceeded toward Houston st. to take more pictures.

Q—DID YOU HEAR any unusual noises at this point?

A—I heard what I thought were firecrackers.

Q—What did you do after that?