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New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has won a key court test in his fight to make available for the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial the rifle used in the assassination of John F. Kennedy and X rays and photographs taken at the autopsy.

Judge Charles W. Halleck in the Court of General Sessions ruled yesterday he will direct the National Archives to take the rifle, a bullet and bullet fragments, and X rays of former Texas Gov. John Connally wounds to the New Orleans trial court.

Halleck made the order conditional to assurances from the trial judge that the items will remain safe and in the Archives' custody.

At the same Halleck gave permission to a potential witness at the Shaw trial to examine the Kennedy autopsy x-rays and photographs. The judge said the archivist must get the Kennedy's family's permission for Dr. Cyril M. Wecht to examine the material by 4 p.m. Monday or he will direct the autopsy materials be taken to New Orleans too.

The government indicated it would appeal Halleck's final order, when and if it is forthcoming.

Archivist James B. Rhoads, in keeping with his agreement with the Kennedy family, has been fighting Garrison's attempts to obtain the material for use in the trial.

Wecht, a medical-legal expert and critic of the Warren report, was granted permission to examine 45 photographs and 24 x-rays taken at the slain President's autopsy. Wecht, testified here yesterday about alleged discrepancies in the Warren Commission findings of a single assassin.

Halleck had been asked by the New Orleans district attorney to order the photographs and X rays of the autopsy released for the trial. The judge said that if Wecht, whom he described as "an expert" and "serious of purpose," is not given access to the papers he will order the archives to take them to the trial also.

Government attorneys said that Rhoads must contact Burke Marshall, the Kennedy family's representative in the matter, before allowing Wecht access to the photos. They said an appeal might be filed after Halleck issues his order.

Halleck did not go along with Garrison's request for President Kennedy's coat, shirt and tie,

the camera used by amateur photographer Abraham Zapruder in taking movies of the assassination or blown-up still pictures of the Zapruder film, which has been shown in the original version at the trial already.

The judge also permitted the government to offer Garrison certified copies of the autopsy reports, death certificates, and pictures of the coat, shirt and tie, rather than the originals.

Wecht, who is a professor of law at Duquesne University, testified yesterday that he finds it difficult to explain President Kennedy's sharp backward movement after he was shot unless one shot came from the front.

Garrison hopes to prove that a shot came from the front of the Kennedy car and that therefore there was a conspiracy, which was denied by the Warren Commission. Wecht also took issue with the commission's "single-bullet theory" that one bullet went through the President's neck and then struck Connally.

(At the trial in New Orleans yesterday, Federal Bureau of Investigation photography expert Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of Alexandria, Va., testified that the study of the Zapruder film confirmed that though the President's head perked backward, the spray of blood and tissue from the bullets's impact went "forward and up.")

One reason Wecht said he hopes to examine the x-rays is to learn more about an unidentified "gray, brown rectangular structure" said to be lodged in Kennedy's brain.

Also testifying was Robert Forman, chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Wisconsin State University. Forman attempted to show that the angles of the bullet wounds were inconsistent with a single assassin. However, Halleck indicated at the hearing that he considered Forman's testimony less compelling than Wecht's.

Shaw Trial to Get Assassination Gun, Autopsy Pictures