

# Garrison Shows Film Of JFK Assassination

By Preston McGraw  
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NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13—District Attorney Jim Garrison, turning the Clay L. Shaw trial to the actual assassination of President John F. Kennedy, today showed for the first time publicly a one-minute film of the killing while jurors and spectators moaned and gasped.

"Oh, my God," said one of the audience as the film by Dallas dress manufacturer Abraham Zapruder showed Mr. Kennedy fall forward, appear to pitch, and then his head explode as the fatal shot struck.

Zapruder sold the film to Life magazine after the assassination and Garrison subpoenaed it for Shaw's trial on charges of conspiring to kill Mr. Kennedy.

Garrison made another of his rare courtroom appearances—his second of the Shaw trial—to personally call the turn as the prosecution finished its testimony about an alleged plot involving Shaw in New Orleans and switched to the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination in Dallas.

The defense objected strenuously.

Prosecutors also put Dallas County Surveyor Robert H. West on the stand. He testified he heard four explosions—not three—when Mr. Kennedy was shot.

West said he thought the first two were motorcycle backfires, recognized the third as a gunshot and located the fourth as coming from the "northwest quadrant" of Dealey Plaza.

Both the Texas School Book Depository Building, where the Warren Commission says three shots came from, and the famous "grassy knoll" which some police originally thought was the source of the firing, are in the northwest quadrant.

Shaw is accused of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie in 1963 to

kill Mr. Kennedy, and is not charged with involvement in the actual assassination.

But Garrison had indicated earlier he might use the trial to present the "real facts," which he says Federal officials have concealed and the Warren Commission missed.

See SHAW, A3, Col. 5

# Jury Sees Assassination Film

SHAW, From A1

The Commission concluded that Oswald alone killed Mr. Kennedy, firing three shots from the Depository Building. Garrison contends there was a conspiracy involved, more than one person did the shooting and Oswald did not fire the fatal shot.

## "Motorcycle Backfire"

West said that when he heard the first and second reports, "My response was motorcycle backfire."

"What was your response to the third?" Assistant District Attorney William Alford asked him.

"Rifle," West said.

"During the fourth event, were you able to say where it came from?"

"The sound came from the northwest quadrant of Dealey Plaza," West said. "There were several men behind the wooden stockade fence at the north end of the grassy knoll."

Under cross-examination, West conceded he could be "mistaken" about whether there were exactly four explosions.

Zapruder said the film shown in court came from the District Attorney's office.

"In other words, this film has not been in your possession?" defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond asked him.

"No, sir," Zapruder replied.

## Two Showings

Haggerty ruled the film would have to be shown first with the jury out of the room so Zapruder could determine if it was all there, and again to the jury and spectators.

He said afterward he couldn't tell whether the film was complete. Eighteen frames had been defective, he said, and might have been removed without his knowing it.

Describing the film as it was being shown, he said:

"On the first shot, he leaned forward. On the second shot he leaned about the same way

forward, toward Jacqueline. I saw his head open up and many more things — his brains — come out of his head."

The testimony on the actual assassination marked a new juncture in the prosecution case.

So far, all prosecution witnesses had testified in support of Garrison's contention that Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie conspired in the summer and fall of 1963 to kill Mr. Kennedy.

Shaw is not charged with any involvement in the actual assassination and the state does not have to prove anything about it. But Garrison had said he might "overprove" his case by going into the events in Dallas.

## Sooner Than Planned

The prosecution got into the assassination phase of its case sooner than it had planned because Haggerty ruled that all expert medical testimony from both sides on hypnosis sessions undergone by star prosecution witness Perry Raymond Russo was irrelevant and would not be allowed.

Dr. Esmond Fatter, a New Orleans physician who said he used hypnotism as a "psychological tool," put Russo under a trance to sharpen his memory.

Russo has testified that he saw Ferrie, Shaw and Oswald discussing in September, 1963, the best way to kill the President, the "triangulation of cross-fire" that would be needed, the necessity for some of the conspirators to establish alibis and the fact that one would have to be a "patsy."

## Testimony Barred

On a defense motion, Haggerty barred Fatter's testimony, as well as that from an expert the defense had brought in to dispute it.

"Russo has to stand or fall on the impression he made upon the jury," he said.

Haggerty then gave Assistant District Attorney James Alcock 10 minutes to find

Louis Hopkins, a travel agent who testified he secured railroad tickets to the Pacific Coast for Shaw in November, 1963. Then the judge declared the recess.

Shaw already has said he was in San Francisco at the time of the assassination, but the prosecution contends it

was to establish an alibi and was an "overt act" in furthering the plot.

James Hardiman, a postman who said he delivered mail to "Clem Bertrand" at the same address Shaw once used as a temporary forwarding location; testified under cross-examination today that the letters to Bertrand stopped when Shaw canceled the forwarding address.