

# WITNESS SAYS HE SAW OSWALD GET INTO CAR

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las, who brought with her some .35 millimeter slides she took in Dealey Plaza on the day of the assassination, Nov. 22, 1963.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Willis, also of Dallas, who were in Dealey Plaza and witnessed the assassination. Mrs. Willis testified she saw President Kennedy's head go "back and to the left" when he was hit.

Billy Joe Martin, who was in the Dallas police motorcycle escort, assigned to the left rear of the presidential limousine. At Parkland Memorial Hospital he said he examined his machine and found "red splotches" on the windshield and front fender.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carolyn Walther, also of Dallas, testified that the day of the assassination she saw two men in the window of the Texas School Book Depository; one, in a white shirt holding a gun, and the other, a man wearing a brown suit coat.

Craig was the next to last witness called.

Assistant district attorney James L. Alcock, Alvin V. Oser Jr. and William Alford handled the state case during the day, and defense attorneys F. Irvin Dymond and William Wegmann handled questioning and arguments for Shaw.

After Craig testified to having seen Oswald get into a station wagon after the assassination, he said that later that day he identified him in the office of Capt. Will Fritz of the Dallas police department. He said that after he identified Oswald, Oswald told Fritz: "I told you people I did," indicating he had reportedly told Fritz he left the scene in a station wagon.

On cross-examination, Dymond asked Craig if he told essentially the same story to an investigator for the Warren Commission. He said he did.

Dymond asked about how long it was between the last shot and the time he saw Oswald get into the station wagon. "Twelve to 15 minutes," he answered.

"As a police officer, why didn't you commandeer a car to go after him," asked Dymond.

Craig said he was on foot, trying to catch up with the car, and because of the heavy traf-

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**Station Wagon Figures  
in Shaw Trial**

A former Dallas County deputy sheriff who testified he saw Lee Harvey Oswald get into a station wagon after the assassination of President John Kennedy admitted under cross-examination Friday afternoon that he is now employed by Willard Robertson.

Robertson was one of the key figures in the organization of Truth and Consequences, a citizens' group formed to help finance the investigation of District Attorney Jim Garrison into the assassination.

Roger D. Craig, who said he left the sheriff's office in July, 1967, was one of a number of witnesses called as the state attempted to bolster its case in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw is charged with having participated with Oswald and David W. Ferrie in a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

One state witness, Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation who had a key role in the photographic re-enactment of the assassination, said it was his impression that the shot that killed Kennedy "came from the rear."

Thursday's session of the trial, which was adjourned shortly before 5 p. m., was also marked by frequent hot exchanges between attorneys for the state and for the defense.

At one point Judge Edward A. Haggerty had to admonish opposing counsels to "conduct yourselves like gentlemen."

## Exchanges Develops Over Showing of Movie

The heated exchanges developed over the state's insistence that it be permitted to show the Zapruder film of the assassination to certain witnesses for what it termed



FORMER GOV.  
JOHN B. CONNALLY  
Agrees to testify here.



—Photo by The Associated Press.  
BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER  
Oswald co-worker testifies.

corroborative purposes.

The defense, which objected to introduction of the film Thursday, is consistently maintaining that there is "no reasonable reason" for "unnecessarily repetitious" showing of the film. It was shown five times on Thursday and three more times Friday.

At one point Friday, defense attorney William Wegmann objected that the jury had already seen the film six times (two showings of the film occurred when the jury was not present) and Judge Haggerty said: "They (the state) may run it 100 times if they want."

Buell Wesley Frazier, a former co-worker of Oswald at the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, was the first witness called Friday. He was called for cross-examination.

Shaneyfelt, the FBI special agent, was the second witness.

Other witnesses called included:

Mrs. Wilma Irene Bond, Dal-

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fic he had to retreat.

"When did you come to New Orleans, Mr. Craig?"

"In December, 1968, no, I mean, December, 1967."

"And you've been working for Willard Robertson since then?"

"I work for Volkswagen International," he answered.

Robertson is the Volkswagen distributor for a number of Southeastern states.

"And you've been working all this time under an assumed name?" inquired Dymond.

"No, I'm not working under an assumed name," answered the witness.

"What name are you using?"

"Roger Craig," answered the witness.

"That's all," said Dymond bringing to an end his cross-examination after less than two minutes.

Dressed in a sports jacket and black turtleneck shirt, Craig testified that he had been a sheriff's deputy in Dallas for four years when the assassination occurred Nov. 22, 1963.

He said he was standing in front of the sheriff's office at 505 Main st. when he saw the motorcade pass by and turn onto Houston st. "A few seconds later, maybe about a minute and a half, I heard a shot. I immediately ran down Houston st., running on the sidewalk, crossed Houston, and heard two other shots that had been discharged."

He testified that 15 seconds elapsed between his hearing the first and second shot. Craig pointed out that he recognized the sounds as gunshots.

He also testified that he was not on duty at the time and was not dressed in his deputy's uniform. When he got to Dealey Plaza, Craig said he saw a lot of people lying on the ground.

### Woman Was Arrested Near Fence on Knoll

He said he saw a Dallas policeman running toward a picket fence on a grassy knoll and proceeded to follow him. When Craig got to the fence, he saw a woman in a brown Chevrolet pulling out the parking lot. He climbed over the picket fence and stopped the woman. He later turned her over to Dallas authorities.

Under questioning by Alcock,

Craig told that people started to converge on the area around the picket fence. He said he asked the people there if they had seen anything and, if so, to report it to the police.

"I then crossed Elm street to look for markings on the south side," Craig testified, explaining that he was seeking any mark that a bullet may have made.

"I heard a shrill whistle and saw a man driving a light green

Rambler station wagon with a chrome luggage rack on the top at the back," he related.

Craig then told that he saw the station wagon slow down for a man running down the grassy knoll. He said the running man approached the station wagon and jumped in. The vehicle then sped away in a westerly direction toward the triple underpass, he testified.

Craig said the vehicle had out-of-state plates, but that he was unable to tell which state.

He described the running man as Caucasian, having sandy hair, weighing about 150 pounds and standing about five-feet, nine-inches tall. He described the driver of the station wagon as being "very dark complected" and "Latin looking" with black hair. He said the driver was also "very muscular with a bull neck and very strong face."

Craig said he saw the running man later that day at police headquarters. "He was Lee Harvey Oswald," he said.

"I made an identification of Oswald as the man I saw running away," Craig stated. Having been in the same room with Oswald for about 10 minutes, Craig quoted Oswald as saying, "That station wagon belongs to Mrs. Paine. Don't try to bring her into this." (This is in apparent reference to Mrs. Ruth Paine, the Dallas woman with whom Mrs. Marina Oswald was staying.)

Craig said he also saw Oswald lean back in his chair at police headquarters and say, "Everybody will know who I am now."

After this encounter, Craig said he never saw Oswald again.

Craig also related he went to the Texas School Book

Depository to take part in a search on the sixth floor. He was present when the rifle reportedly used in the assassination was found in a stack of boxes.

He said the rifle was located in the northwest corner of the sixth floor. It was placed in the middle of an empty space created by the stacking of five-foot high boxes.

Craig said he viewed the rifle for about two or three minutes before it was taken away. Alcock then showed a rifle to Craig and asked if it were similar to the one found in the depository. Craig said it was similar with one exception—the one found in the building had a strap.

### Cartridges Were Also Found in Depository

Asked what else was discovered on the sixth floor that day, Craig said three spent cartridges were found, in addition to a sack with chicken bones inside it, and about three pasteboard boxes stacked on top of each other.

He also testified that the corner window was raised.

Alcock closed his questioning with personal inquiries about Craig. He asked when Craig quit the Dallas sheriff's department. Craig replied he left July 4, 1967, leaving with the rank equivalent to a desk sergeant.

Alcock then asked if Craig ever received any awards, but the defense objected to this line of questioning and Judge Haggerty sustained the objection.

Following Mrs. Willis' testimony, a recess was called at 2:55 p.m. Proceedings resumed at 3:15 p.m. when the state called as its next witness, Billy Joe Martin, the motorcycle policeman who was riding behind Kennedy's limousine in Dallas that fateful day.

Martin testified that he has been with the Dallas Police Department for 15 years. Nov. 22, 1963, he said he was assigned to the traffic motorcycle division and was to escort the Presidential motorcade from Love Field airport to Market Hall, where Kennedy was to speak.

Martin said he was specifical-

ly assigned to ride to the left and to the rear of the President's car. He said a fellow policeman, Bobby Hargis, was also in the motorcycle escort and was riding the closest to the Kennedy car.

At the time of the assassination, Martin said he was only about 10 feet away from the limousine. "I heard what I thought was a shot. I looked back to my right and heard two more shots," the policeman testified.

Asked by Alford if he knew the direction of the shots, Martin replied that he did not. He also said he did not see the effects of the third shot because "I was looking to my left and right to see where the shots were coming from."

After the third shot, Martin said the Presidential limousine slowed to almost a complete stop. "An FBI man came from my right and attempted to get on the limousine from the back, but he lost his balance as the

car appeared to brake and then accelerate."

### Patrolman Followed Vehicle to Hospital

Martin said his instructions were "to stay with the limousine no matter what happened" and, as such, said he followed the car as it speeded up and raced toward Parkland Hospital. Martin said he followed the vehicle all the way to the hospital and after entering the emergency ramp of the hospital began to cut off other traffic to the hospital.

While at the hospital, Martin stated that he examined his motorcycle and saw "red splotches" on the windshield and front fender. He looked at his uniform and saw "red splotches" on the left side of his helmet and noticed red spots and "gray matter" on his clothes.

When the state asked Martin if the "red splotches" represented blood, defense attorney Dymony objected on grounds that Martin is not an expert in that field. But Alford rephrased his question for the state and asked Martin if he had seen similar "red splotches" before during his career as a policeman. Martin replied that he had and found them to be human blood.

The state then asked for the

Zapruder film to be shown again for the purpose of showing Martin's location on the motorcycle at the time of the assassination. The defense once again objected to the showing, but was over-ruled by Judge Haggerty.

The film was shown again; but it was interrupted by a shouting match between opposing attorneys, Edward Wegmann and Assistant District Attorney Oser. Wegmann accused Oser, who was projecting the film, of deliberately stopping the film "for prejudicial purposes" on a frame in which no motorcycle was visible. Oser, losing his temper, shouted back at Wegmann, causing Judge Haggerty to excuse the jury while he admonished the attorneys.

With the jury gone, Judge Haggerty told Oser and Wegmann to "act like attorneys," pointing out that "the person that screams the loudest is not necessarily right."

The jury was called back in, and the state then told the court its purpose in showing the film again was to show that the "matter" on Martin's motorcycle came from President Kennedy's skull after he was shot.

The film was run again, and Oser stopped it at a spot where Martin was able to pinpoint his location.

In a brief one-minute cross-examination by Dymond, Martin testified that he learned about the President's arrival in Dallas and the parade route the day of the assassination, Nov. 22.

The last witness called was Mrs. Walther. After her testimony, the jury was allowed to examine all exhibits that have been introduced into evidence thus far. When they were finished Judge Haggerty said he was adjourning the trial early because bad weather had delayed arrival of a plane carrying the state's next witness. The trial will resume at 9 a. m. Saturday.

Mrs. Walther, who has resided in Dallas for 17 years, said that Nov. 22, 1963, she was employed in the Dal-Tex Mart Bldg. and that about noon she and a friend left the building to go into Dealey Plaza to watch the arrival of President Kennedy's motorcade.

### Witness Noticed Windows Were Open

She said she and her friend were standing on Houston, off the corner of Elm st., and they were there about 10 to 15 minutes before the arrival of the motorcade.

"While you were standing

there, Mrs. Walther, did you notice anyone unusual?" asked Oser.

The witness said that she noticed that some windows of the Texas School Book Depository were open "and this was the first time I'd ever seen that building open."

As she looked at the open windows, she said, on the first occasion she saw a man wearing a maroon shirt standing alone. A little later, she said, she saw two men, one holding a gun. She said the man with the gun wore a white shirt, and the second man was wearing a brown suit coat.

"Just about this time the crowd started cheering, and I turned to look at the motorcade."

She was then asked if, while the motorcade passed, she heard any unusual sounds. She said she did, and there were "four" of these unusual sounds.

She said she heard the first after the presidential limousine passed her and was making its way down Elm st. "The last car in the motorcade was passing us when I heard it," she said. She described the sound as a "loud popping sound, like a firecracker."

After the last car passed she and her friend began crossing Houston st. to return to the Dal-Tex Mart Bldg., she said; and as she was stepping off the curb she heard a second report. Mrs. Walther said she heard the third and fourth reports as she neared the middle of the street.

"After hearing the fourth, I stopped and said, 'Oh, those were gunshots.'" She said people on Elm st. were screaming and running.

### Mrs. Walther Gave Statement to FBI

Under brief cross-examination,

Dymond asked the witness if she testified before the Warren Commission. She said she did not, but she voluntarily gave a statement to the FBI.

"You ordinarily wear glasses, don't you, Mrs. Walther?" asked Dymond.

"No I don't," she answered.

Dymond said he had no more questions, and the witness was excused.

The early afternoon testimony centered on Mr. and Mrs. Philip Willis, who were in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Tex., Nov. 22, 1963, as the Presidential motorcade came by on Elm st.

Mrs. Willis, a housewife in her middle 40s, testified that she was able to see President John F. Kennedy with an unobstructed view as the third shot ripped into him. She explained that she had her attention riveted on him "because I knew the others in the motorcade, Vice-President (Lyndon B.) Johnson, Gov. (John B.) Connally, and so forth. I only had eyes for President Kennedy."

"What happened on the third shot?" asked Alford.

"President Kennedy's head went back and to his left," she responded. "The head exploded like a red halo."

"What else did you see?" probed Alford.

"There seemed to be matter leaving his head," Mrs. Willis replied.

"In what direction?" asked Alford.

"Back to his left," said Mrs. Willis.

"Did you see the Presidential limousine with the third shot?" asked Alford.

"Yes," she said.

"Did the limousine appear to continue at a constant speed?" inquired Alford.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Willis firmly.

"Did it ever appear to accelerate?" continued Alford.

"No," Mrs. Willis replied.

Mrs. Willis said the limousine appeared to speed up only after it went under the triple underpass near Dealey Plaza.

"What else did you see?" she was asked.

### 'Many People Raced Up to Grassy Knoll'

"Many people raced to the grassy knoll," she said. "Policemen did also."

"Did you see anyone run toward the wooden stockade?" began Alford. Dymond objected, but Mrs. Willis had already answered, "Yes."

After Alford had been requested to rephrase his question, Mrs. Willis said, "There were many people on the ground. Policemen got off their motorcycles and rushed up to the grassy knoll."

Later in response to a question, she said, "I saw a policeman running toward the wall, fence."

"Were you ever called to testify before the Warren Commission?" asked Alford.

"No, I was not," said Mrs. Willis.

With that, Alford and the state tendered Mrs. Willis to cross-examination, but Dymond made it brief.

"Mrs. Willis, I believe you testified that you did not know the directions of the three shots you said you heard," he began.

"I am not sure where they came from," she said. "I think they were in front of me."

"Mrs. Willis, is it your testimony that all at once you were able to see the President's head hit, move back to the left, matter from it go to the rear and the car didn't accelerate?" Dymond asked.

"I certainly did," she rejoined. "I don't believe the car accelerated at that moment and I saw his head blow up."

Dymond asked, "Mrs. Willis, do you know for what purpose those people were running toward the grassy knoll, was it to get away from the sounds?"

Alford objected that she couldn't answer the question. Judge Haggerty, interceding, leaned over and asked Mrs. Willis if she could say why they were doing so.

Mrs. Willis replied crisply, "They didn't advise me." A soft roll of laughter filled the courtroom, and Dymond immediately released Mrs. Willis from

questioning.

Mrs. Wilma Irene Bond resumed the stand after the afternoon session began. Mrs. Bond identified two slides as those she said she took in Dealey Plaza during excitement after the assassination.

Despite the defense's objections, Judge Haggerty allowed the State to enter two blowup pictures taken from the slides into the record. Mrs. Bond said that the pictures represented what she took in the slides.

### Pictures Show People Running Toward Knoll

The slides were shown to the jury. They appeared to show people running toward the so-called grassy knoll area.

Dymond took over for the cross-examination of Mrs. Bond.

"Mrs. Bond, you testified you heard three distinct sounds, much like firecrackers, is that right?" he began.

"That's right," Mrs. Bond agreed.

"And you were standing in the vicinity of the uppermost of two alcoves when you heard the shots?" asked Dymond.

"No, between the alcove and Main st.," she corrected.

"That noise you heard came from the right, is that correct?" asked Dymond.

"Yes, sir," she answered.

"And the Texas Book Depository was on your right?" continued Dymond.

"Yes," she answered. "I do not know where the sounds came from. The noises were to my right."

"Were the people scattering in many directions?" he asked.

"Yes, the pictures show

that," agreed Mrs. Bond.

"Do you know if they were going from or to the shots?" asked Dymond.

"I don't know any of the people," she replied.

There was a delay of approximately 10 minutes as the jury examined closely blowups of Mrs. Bond's slides. Then, Philip L. Willis was called as a state witness.

Willis, Dallas, Tex., resident, said he and his wife and two daughters were in Dealey Plaza Nov. 22, 1963, to see the President. He said he had his chil-

dren out of school to take pictures, using a 35MM camera.

Oser showed Willis four slides and asked him if he had ever seen them before. He said he had, and they appeared to be the same as ones he took Nov. 22, 1963.

Willis said the first noise and its echo he heard were so loud that he became alarmed. "The reflex from the shot caused me to take one of the pictures," said Willis.

Willis was asked to continue his description of the events.

"My two girls were running along the hill in front of me, and I first yelled to them," said Willis. "I heard two more shots and I went to look for them. They came back crying, 'Daddy, they are shooting.' People were falling on the ground and rushing up to the knoll."

Willis said he heard three shots in all, and he felt certain they came from his right.

"Did you see the shots hit the President?" asked Oser.

"Honestly, no sir, I didn't," rejoined Willis. "I was using my lens finder and I was more interested in getting the whole car and not any one person in focus."

Dymond questioned Willis very briefly.

"You say you heard three shots?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said Willis.

### **Witness Puts Self in Position on Map**

Dymond asked Willis to go to the topographical map exhibit of the state and place his position on it.

"Was the Texas Book Depository to your right?" questioned Dymond.

"Yes," said Willis.

"That's all," said Dymond.

Oser was given permission by Judge Haggerty to enter into evidence four 35 MM slides and blowups of the slides. Oser was also given permission to show the slides to the jury and spectators. They showed people around the Presidential limousine looking and running to their right—the grassy knoll area—and toward the triple underpass.

The morning session began at 9:10 a.m. and Frazier underwent only about 15 minutes of cross-examination by Dy-

mond.

He told Dymond that he went to work at the Texas School Book Depository during the first half of September, 1963, and that Oswald started work there about the middle of October.

He said he worked with Oswald daily from the day he started until the assassination, "and I saw him on every work day."

"Did you ever see him wear a beard?" asked Dymond.

"No, sir, I didn't."

"Was he clean-shaven?"

Frazier then said that Oswald was light-haired and "a light-haired person's beard doesn't show up like a dark-haired person's."

"Do you ever remember seeing whiskers on Leon, I mean Lee Oswald?"

"No, not that I can remember," answered Frazier.

Dymond moved on to questions about Oswald's clothing. His questions about whiskers or a beard relate to Perry Raymond Russo's testimony earlier that Ferrie's roommate — Leon Oswald — whom Russo identified as Lee Harvey Oswald had a three- or four-day growth of whiskers and was sloppy looking in appearance.

"Did you ever see him come to work in dirty clothes?" asked Dymond.

"No, sir," answered Frazier.

### **Statement of Messy Hair Is Clarified**

Dymond asked the witness about his statement Thursday that Oswald's hair was sometimes messy, and Frazier said he meant that if, in moving boxes, he messed his hair he wouldn't comb it immediately.

"Did you ever see him when his appearance was anything but neat?"

"No, not that I can remember," the witness answered.

Frazier also said that Oswald was not the beatnik type, which is the phrase Russo once used to identify Ferrie's roommate.

Dymond asked Frazier a few more questions about his knowledge of Marina Oswald and Mrs. Ruth Paine, both of whom he said he did not know personally.

He also repeated that Os-

wald told him the package he carried from Frazier's car to the Texas School Book Depository contained curtain rods.

Shaneyfelt was the next witness called, and after giving background, he was accepted as an expert witness in the field of photography.

His questioning was of a technical nature relating to his examination of the Zapruder film and its use in relationship to a reenactment of the assassination conducted in Dallas May 24, 1964.

Prior to the start of his questioning, the state indicated that it wanted to show the Zapruder film for the purpose of having Shaneyfelt identify it as being the film he worked with. Dymond objected and said he would like to give his reasons out of the presence of the jury.

Dymond strenuously asserted, "The film has been shown three times already, and there is no reasonable reason for reshowing this state evidence. The state can ask the witness if he has seen it; this is unnecessarily repetitious."

Oser countered that the state "has a right to show this film." He maintained that Shaneyfelt had to see it to identify it.

Judge Haggerty asked Dymond how the witness would know it was the Zapruder film if he did not look at it, then said he would permit the showing of it.

### **Courtroom Again Darkened for Film**

Again, as Thursday, the courtroom was darkened, and spectators and newsmen moved to the left side of the room to watch the 30-second strip of film.

Shaneyfelt said the film appeared to be of the same sequence of events as the Zapruder film.

The jury returned, and the film was shown again.

In the presence of the jury Dymond objecter, giving three reasons; that the film is irrelevant to the case and the charge against Shaw, that the incident at Dallas has no connection with the charge, and that Judge Haggerty did not

permit the defense to ask prospective jurors if they believed Kennedy's assassination resulted from a conspiracy.

Shaneyfelt then explained that he and an FBI ballistics expert, Robert A. Frazier, worked together on the re-enactment at the instruction of the Warren Commission.

Oser then asked Shaneyfelt to explain what "frames" are in relation to movie film.

The FBI special agent said the movie picture, in fact, is a series of still pictures, and that each still picture is a frame. When the frames are shown in rapid sequence, he continued, the viewer gets a sensation of a moving picture.

He also testified that he made reprints of the Zapruder film and prints of a number of selected frames.

Oser asked if he had occasion to number the frames, and he said he had.

Shaneyfelt said the first part of Zapruder's film contained some personal movies, and his numbering of frames began with the first frame when the presidential motorcade came into view and ended where the motorcade went out of sight.

He said this included about 400 frames.

Shaneyfelt said he and Frazier went to Dealey Plaza May 24, 1964, to re-enact the assassination, using a car and individuals of the approximate size of President Kennedy and Gov. Connally. The purpose, he said, was to reposition the limousine in order to establish the direction of the shots, the sequence of the shots, and the time and location of the limousine when the shots were fired, and "anything to help the Warren Commission reach a conclusion in its investigation."

He said the average speed of Zapruder's movie camera was 18.3 frames per second, indicating that, on the average, that many frames or still pictures would be taken in one second of time.

He said this was determined by putting a roll of film in Zapruder's camera and taking pictures of a clock with a sweep second hand. He said this was done with successive rolls of film; and by reviewing frames photographed in one minute, the per-second average

was calculated.

Shaneyfelt was then directed to examine an exhibit introduced by the state Thursday, a survey plat of Dealey Plaza.

On the survey plat were numbers and dots. The dots represented the position of Kennedy in relation to the frames on the Zapruder film. The number on the plat corresponded to the particular frame.

Shaneyfelt said Frazier was positioned in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository with Oswald's

rifle, and he viewed the re-enactment through the rifle sight.

### Position of Limousine At Scene Established

As the limousine reached a point where it was going out of sight to Frazier, he stopped the re-enactment; and through comparisons and other means, the position of the limousine was established in relation to location and corresponding frames of the Zapruder film.

Shaneyfelt said as part of the re-enactment he stood with Zapruder's camera on the four-foot abutment Zapruder used and viewed the motorcade in a further effort to get the locations as exact as possible.

He said a 10-inch adjustment had to be made because Kennedy's limousine was not used, but rather the follow-up car; and the man simulating Kennedy was sitting 10 inches higher than was the President.

Oser then questioned Shaneyfelt about specific frames.

Shaneyfelt said frames 207 and 208 specifies the point where the Presidential limousine emerged from under a tree, and Frazier indicated he could first get a clear shot since it went under the tree.

Frames 185 and 186, Shaneyfelt said, indicated the position of the limousine as it passed under an opening in the trees where Frazier indicated he could have got a shot.

Frame 222, he said, was the first frame in which Gov. Connally's face comes into view after the view of the limousine on the film was blocked by a sign.

Shaneyfelt then said that the limousine is not seen on the

Zapruder film because of the sign from frame 205-206 to frame 222.

Other frame numbers on the plat he said were established at the request of the Warren Commission.

Frame 33, he said, is the frame in which President Kennedy is hit in the head.

Oser established that frames 205 and 206 are the last times the film shows Kennedy fully until the limousine emerges from behind the sign; and he asked Shaneyfelt what Kennedy was doing in frame 205-206. "As he disappears he turns slightly to the right and his arm is up and he is waving and laughing."

Oser then asked what Kennedy was doing in frames 225 through 227. He answered, "It's rather indefinite. You get the impression of a reaction; he is no longer smiling; his face appears to be more tense and he appears to be reacting to something." He said his two arms seem to be moving toward his coat lapels.

Oser then asked Shaneyfelt how much time elapsed between frame 205 and frame 225. He answered "slightly more than a second."

### Gov. Connally Shown, Falls Into Wife's Lap

Oser asked the witness what Gov. Connally was doing in frames 225 through 227. "When you first see his face emerging from behind the sign in frame 22 he is turned slightly to the right, and successive frames show his body turns more straight and slightly to the left, and then he falls over into his wife's lap.

"What frame?" asked Oser; and Shaneyfelt said he could not answer without seeing the exhibits.

Oser asked Shaneyfelt when Kennedy was hit the first time. He said he was not certain; but on the basis of the reaction in frames 225 to 227, he assumed Kennedy was shot between frames 205 to 210 and up to 222.

Regarding Gov. Connally, he said there is no particular frame when a particular reaction is obvious.

He said he believes "he was hit about the same time as

President Kennedy was hit."

Shaneyfelt was asked if in relation to Gov. Connally, he measured the area of his shoulder's downward movement. "We found nothing to indicate this," he answered.

Oser then asked how much time elapsed between frame 205 and frame 232 (Shaneyfelt said Connally may have been hit at frames 231 or 232), and he said 1.4 seconds.

He was then asked questions about vertical angles from the sixth floor window to the person representing the president in the reenactment, and he said the average measured between frames 207-208 and frames 223 to 225 was 17 degrees. Regarding frame 313, the angle was 12 degrees.

Shaneyfelt then explained that, in setting up the re-enactment, the man depicting Gov. Connally wore the jacket Gov. Connally had on when he was wounded; and the President's stand-in had a mark placed on his back indicating the point of the wound on Kennedy's back.

He said all measurements

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and calculations about locations of the motorcade were based on this mark.

Oser then asked Shaneyfelt why, since Gov. Connally's coat was used containing the bullet hole, they had not used President Kennedy's coat on the stand-in for him.

Dymond objected, maintaining that the state was impeaching its own witness.

On cross-examination, Shaneyfelt was asked for more detail of the reenactment and repeated what the frame numbers indicated and explained some other frame numbers.

### Re-enactment Accurate, Witness Testifies

Dymond asked if there were any known areas of error which were not taken into account in the re-enactment. Shaneyfelt said that in some areas "we had to rely on estimates," but he added that the entire activity was as accurate as possible. He said that, in relocating the po-

sition of the limousine, there might be three reference points used in finding the spot where it was.

At frame 313—when President Kennedy is hit—he said the straight line measurement to the sixth floor window was 265 feet.

Under more questioning, Shaneyfelt said the measurements took into consideration positions other than the sixth floor window. He said some measurements are in regard to a point on the triple underpass. Frame 313, he said, was 260.6 feet away from the hand railing of the underpass on a straight line.

He said some 20 to 25 persons were involved in the re-enactment and that it began at 6 a.m. and continued until 1:30 p.m. Additionally, he said, there was advance planning and additional studies after the re-enactment.

He said several films of the re-enactment were made and these were shown to the Warren Commission. Shaneyfelt said he testified before the commission, adding he saw the Zapruder film many times, including the original film.

Dymond asked him if he had seen any photographic efforts indicating that the shots came from anywhere but the right rear of the motorcade.

"I have not."

On redirect, Oser asked Shaneyfelt if in frame 313 and those immediately after he had made any measurements of the distance between Kennedy's back and the back seat of the car. He said he did not.

On recross examination, he said that, though he did not make the measurement Oser asked about, he did observe the picture closely in relation to this.

He then said that frame 313—where Kennedy is hit in the head—fragmentary streaks are "going in a forward motion" and the "burst of pink is in the forward area."

"My impression," he said, "is that the shot came from the rear." He said he was taking into consideration only "the explosion or position of matter or whatever it is flying through the air."

Miss Bond was the next witness called. She said she was in Dealey Plaza the day of the

assassination, standing at the corner of Main and Houston.

### Firecracker Sounds Were Heard by Witness

She said she saw the motorcade turn from Main onto Houston and was able to watch it until it "turned the corner to go down Elm." She said she attempted to take a photograph, but her camera is one which will not work unless the film is advanced after each picture. She said she was attempting to take a picture of the motorcade. When the motorcade disappeared, she said she heard what she thought was a firecracker; and later, she heard two more sounds, which, to her, still sounded like firecrackers.

She said she was walking toward the triple underpass, and the sound seemed to come from her right. "Any specific location to your right in relation to in front or back?" asked Alford, and the witness said no.

She said she observed the crowd reacting; and she took a few pictures, and she saw some people "running toward the grassy knoll."

Dymond objected to the witness' testimony, asking if she was testifying to what she saw or what she took pictures of.

After an exchange between attorneys, Alcock asked Miss Bond if she had copies of her pictures. She said she did because they were 35 mm slides, and she said she had them with her. Judge Haggerty said he was going to recess the trial for lunch and that the state

could attempt to introduce the slides after the trial resumed after lunch.

### Garrison May Get JFK Murder Rifle

By MARTHA COLE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Judge Charles W. Halleck said Friday New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison can obtain, under certain conditions, the rifle used in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

But Halleck said he will not order sent to New Orleans all items Garrison seeks to use in the trial of Clay Shaw,

charged with conspiring to murder Kennedy.

Garrison requested X-rays and photographs made at the Kennedy autopsy, saying there is evidence they may show Kennedy was shot from more than one direction.

Halleck said that, if the government gives Dr. Cyril H. Wecht, a pathologist, permission by 4 p.m. EST Monday to look at autopsy documents, they need not be sent to Louisiana.

Otherwise, Halleck said, he will enter an order directing they be taken to New Orleans.

Autopsy documents and other items relating to the assassination now are in the National Archives.

#### APPEAL PROMISED

The federal government, opposing Garrison's move, indicated it will appeal if and when Halleck issues an order to send the disputed material to New Orleans where the trial is under way.

Halleck, a judge in the Court of General Sessions, said he must have assurance by 4 p.m. Monday from the New Orleans court that items sent there for the Shaw trial will remain protected and in the custody of the national archivist or his authorized representative.

If assurance is given, Halleck said, he will issue orders directing that the following items be sent to New Orleans: The rifle; a spent pellet and some bullet fragments; and

X-rays of wounds or then Texas Gov. John Connally, who was shot when Kennedy was killed.

Halleck said he will not order that the coat, shirt and tie that Kennedy was wearing be sent to New Orleans.

Halleck asked what possible necessity there is to have the Kennedy clothing and said sensational aspects of showing it undoubtedly will upset members of the Kennedy family.

#### ACCORD ON RIFLE

The government agreed to send the rifle to New Orleans, but opposed sending other items, particularly autopsy documents.

Carl Eardley, a deputy assistant attorney general in the civil division of the Justice Department, said such items are the property of the United States.

He said also that Congress turned the autopsy documents over to the archives and they are not to be used until 1971 without authorization by the archives, with the consent of the Kennedy family.

In this case, said another government attorney, Joseph Hanon, "The Kennedy family has not approved—quite to the contrary."

Wecht, a Pittsburgh pathologist, testified earlier Friday in support of Garrison's attempt to get the autopsy documents. He said he believes they would indicate whether Kennedy was shot from a direction other than the rear.

Halleck said that Wecht is a qualified expert with serious purpose and meets, it seems to him, the requirement for an opportunity to study the autopsy papers.