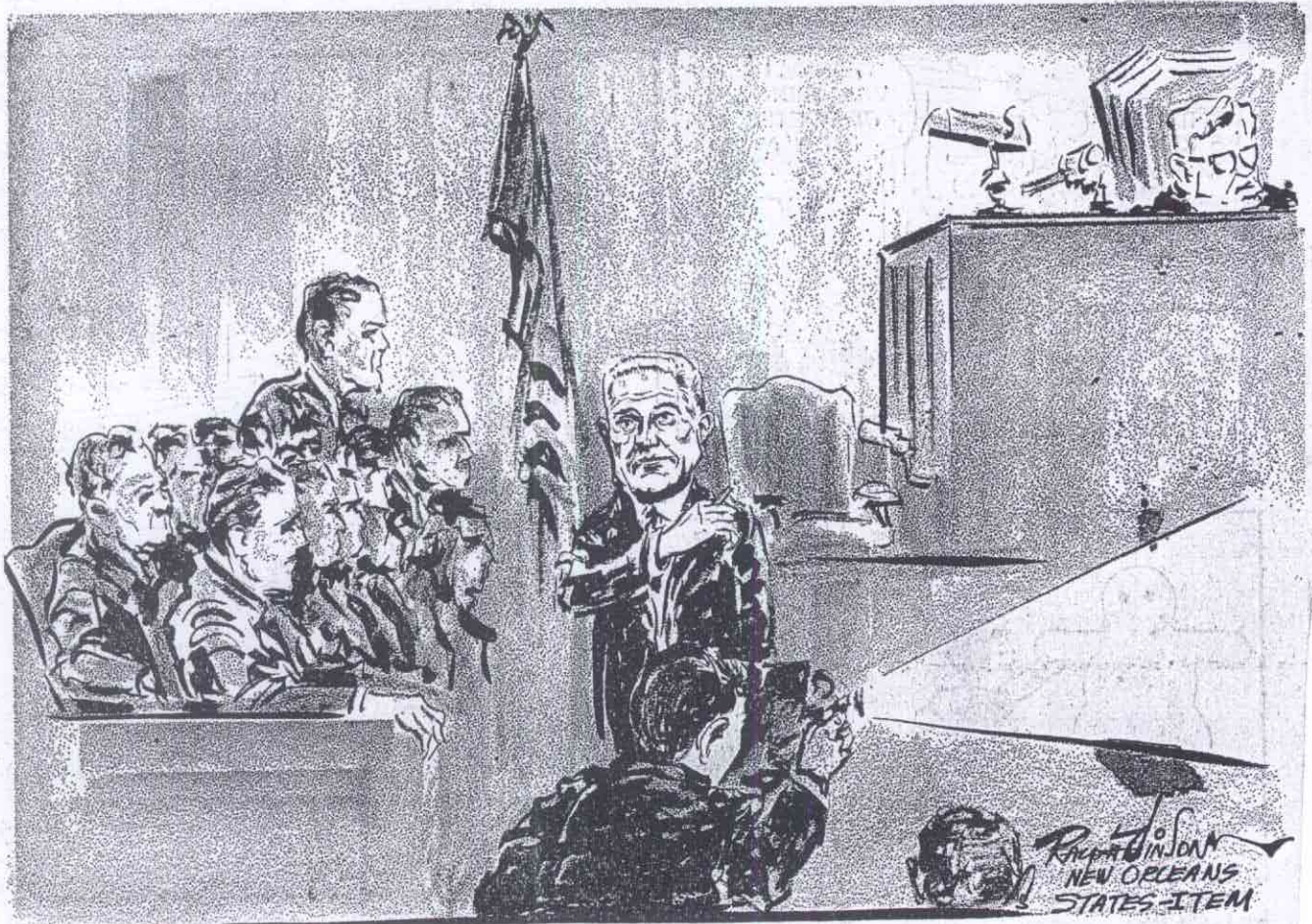


S-V
2/14/69

**JFK SHOT FROM
FBI EXPERT**

**REAR,
TESTIFIES**



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

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.

(Turn to Page 6, Column 1)

Continued from Front Page

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 168 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 between frames 205 and 225.

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.

Continued on Page 9

22ND DAY

Proceedings In Clay Shaw Trial

3-1 11/14/69
Court proceedings in the 22nd day of the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw follow:

The morning session opened with a court attache passing out pictures to members of the jury. Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., in a light vein, told the court, "That's not an exhibit he is passing out, those are pictures of themselves (the jurors)."

The first witness was Buell Frazier, a co-worker with Lee Harvey Oswald at the Dallas School Book Depository building. Defense Counsel Dymond questioned Frazier on cross-examination.

Q—You testified that you went to work for the Texas School Book Depository in the middle of September.

A—As I remember, I went to work somewhere around the first of the month, between the first and the 15th.

DYMOND THEN ASKED

Frazier if there is one or more than one book depository in the city of Dallas. Frazier said there were two.

Q—Where is the other book depository located?

A—Two blocks away (from the building where Frazier and Oswald had worked).

Q—When you went to work there did you have a choice of which one you would have been assigned to?

A—No, sir, I didn't.

Q—About how long were you a co-worker of Lee Oswald?

A—Oh, I'd say — he went to work there in the middle of October. I worked with him until the day of the assassination.

Turn to Page 6, Column 5

Continued from Front Page

Q—DID YOU SEE Lee Oswald every working day?

A—Yes, I saw him on every working day.

Q—Did you ever see him wear a beard?

A—No, sir, I didn't.

Q—Would you say he was clean shaven, or did he let his beard grow several days?

Frazier answered by saying that Oswald had light hair and it was hard to tell whether he was clean shaven every day.

Q—Tell me whether you ever remember noticing whiskers on Lee Oswald.

A—No, not that I can recall.

Q—Did you ever see Lee Oswald come to work with dirty clothes on?

A—No, sir.

Q—WOULD YOU SAY he was generally a neat person?

Frazier answered that in the course of Oswald's work his hair might become mussed

up.

Q—The way you put it, he was not a pretty boy, a primp? Did you ever see Lee Oswald come to work looking anything but neat?

A—No, sir, not that I remember.

Q—Did you ever recall seeing Lee Oswald when he looked like a beatnik type?

A—No, I don't.

Q—When did you first learn that President Kennedy was to visit Dallas?

A—A couple of days before . . . Several newspapers announced it.

Q—DID YOU EVER, at any time, see Lee Oswald with a gun?

A—No, sir, I didn't.

Q—Had you ever met Mrs. Ruth Paine (the woman with whom Marina Oswald lived in Irving, Tex.)?

A—No, I never . . . had a personal acquaintance with her.

Q—Do you know if Marina Oswald was living with Ruth Paine?

A—Yes, she was living there. Some of the women would get together for coffee.

Q—Did Oswald have any children living in Irving?

A—He had one child.

Q—Did Lee Oswald ever tell you what was in that package that he carried into the Texas School Book Depository Building?

A—Well, when he got in the car I asked him what was in that package and he said "curtain rods." I said, "Oh yeah."

Frazier testified yesterday that on the morning of the assassination Oswald met him at his car in Irving, Tex., with a package which he said contained curtain rods.

The state then called Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of Alexandria, Va., a Federal Bureau of Investigation docket examiner and photo specialist, who was assigned to examine the Zapruder film. He was accompanied by two U.S. attorneys who asked to hear his testimony.

He told the court he also assists in training photographers and was previously a newspaper photographer. He said he has 30 years' experience. He was accepted by both the state and the defense as an expert in photography.

BEFORE HE WAS question-

ed, a model and an aerial photograph of Dealey Plaza in Dallas were set up, as were a motion picture camera and screen. Asst. DA Alvin V. Oser began the questioning.

Q—During the course of your employment with the FBI did you assist in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy?

A—Yes.

Q—Are you familiar with Dealey Plaza in Dallas?

A—Yes.

Q—THIS IS A MOCKUP. Do you recognize it?

A—I recognize it as generally the mockup or area of Dealey Plaza not exactly, but generally.

He was then told to look at a plat and asked if he recognized that. He walked over and looked at it and said:

A—Yes I recognize the plat as a portion of Dealey Plaza.

Q—During the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy did you have occasion to examine photographic matter taken from Dealey Plaza?

A—I did.

Q—At this point Oser handed Shaneyfelt a reel of motion picture film and asked if he recognized it. Dymond jumped to his feet and objected. He asked the judge to remove the jury, which Haggerty did.

DYMOND THEN SAID he was objecting to the reshowing of the Zapruder film, which he supposed the state was preparing to do. He said he felt Shaneyfelt was an expert and that he had worked with the film.

Dymond said that all the state should be allowed to ask

him was whether he had worked with the film. To reshow the movie in front of the jury would only create unnecessary prejudice, he argued.

Oser replied that the state had the right and needed to show the film to Shaneyfelt to prove that it was the original Zapruder film.

JUDGE HAGGERTY intervened, saying that it was opinion that Shaneyfelt would have to see the film in order to identify it. He said he could not tell the state how to prove

its case and overruled Dymond.

Haggerty asked, however, that the film be projected speedily with the jury out, then more slowly when the jury returned. Then Shaneyfelt would be allowed to make his remarks.

After the film was shown quickly, Oser asked Shaneyfelt:

Q—Having viewed the film, did it contain the same sequence you viewed in your original examination?

A—IT APPEARS TO be the same sequence.

Q—Are any frames missing?

A—I can't tell. I would have to study the film more thoroughly to tell if any frames are missing.

At this point the judge ordered the jury brought back into the courtroom. The lights were turned off again and the film was run at a slower speed.

The Zapruder film was shown four times with the jury out of the courtroom. When the panel returned, Dymond raised an objection to what he called the repetitious showing of the state's exhibit.

He said he objected on the grounds it was now irrelevant, that the court had repeatedly ruled that this case has no connection with the film of events in Dealey Plaza, and that prospective jurors could not be questioned about events in Dealey Plaza.

THE JUDGE overruled Dymond's objection and Dymond reserved a bill of exception covering this showing of the film and all possible future showings.

Oser resumed questioning Shaneyfelt.

Q—Having viewed this film, did you view a film depicting these same events in your investigation?

A—Yes. It appears to be a film of the same sequence of events.

Q—Did a ballistics expert work with you?

A—Yes, Robert A. Frazier. Shaneyfelt testified they worked together, Frazier being in charge of the ballistic

details and he himself handling the photographic details.

REFERRING TO THE Zapruder film, Oser asked the witness to tell what type of film it is.

A—Eight millimeter.

Q—What is meant by frames?

Q—Motion picture film is made up of a sequence of still pictures taken in rapid succession. Each is considered as one frame. They are recorded by the camera in rapid sequence and when they are projected you see a moving subject.

At this point Oser showed Shaneyfelt state exhibit 33 and asked him if he used this in his investigation.

A—Yes, I recognize this photograph.

Q—Mr. Shaneyfelt, during your investigation, did you make reprints or prints from the film you recognized this morning?

A—Yes, a black and white set . . . a number of select frames.

SHANEYFELT DETAILED how he numbered the frames, beginning with the first one that showed any part of the presidential parade.

The witness said the first part of the film taken by Zapruder was of a personal nature and that he disregarded it.

After consulting his notes, but not finding what he wanted, Shaneyfelt said that he could estimate only that the Zapruder film he studied contains frames numbering in the "late 300s or early 400s."

Q—Is that a safe estimate?

A—Yes, sir.

Then Shaneyfelt told the court that he and Frazier went to Dealey Plaza on May 24, 1964, to reenact the scene they viewed on the Zapruder film.

Q—WHAT DID YOU do there . . . what was your purpose?

A—To reenact, using a car and individuals of the approximate size of the president and Gov. Connally, and to reposition the car to establish if

possible the direction and sequence of the shots. Our purpose was to aid the Warren Commission in reaching a conclusion in their investigation.

Q—From examination of the film and your work at Dealey Plaza, did you estimate the speed of the presidential limousine while it was on Elm st.?

A—At this point Dymond objected, saying he did not want the witness to answer unless he, himself, ascertained this speed.

OSER REPEATED the question, "Did you estimate the speed?"

A—Yes.

Q—How did you go about getting results?

A—Based on a determination of the speed of the Zapruder camera, the speed with which the sequence of films took place, and on the measurements made during the reenactment.

Shaneyfelt said he used frames No. 161 through 313 to determine the average speed of the limousine, which he found to be 11.2 miles per hour.

Q—What was the speed of the camera?

A—18.3 frames per second.

Q—How did you ascertain this?

A—I USED THE Zapruder camera, loaded it and photographed a clock with a sweep second hand. I examined this film under a microscope and determined the number of frames per minute and per second . . . on successive rolls of film I took an average. On almost all spring-mounted cameras, the film slows down at the end. I took this trailing off into account and it averaged out to 18.3.

Shaneyfelt said that during his reconstruction of the events in Dallas, a surveyor, Robert West, was present.

Q—Did he assist you as a surveyor?

A—Yes.

Q—At what frame did you start for the reconstruction?

A—We started before frame 161.

Q—DID YOU USE frame

168?

A—Yes.

Q—What type of examination or reconstruction did you make?

A—We marked frame 168 and knew the position of the limousine from the photograph. He placed Frazier in the sixth-floor window of the depository with the rifle that had been recovered. The limousine was on its route through the street established in the film. Frazier watched through the telescopic site as the car moved down Elm st.

When the president was about to go out of sight under a tree, Frazier asked that the car be stopped. He said it was positioned exactly at the point where the president went under the tree. Then, using the Zapruder film, he took a position on the abutment where Zapruder took the film. He aligned objects in the background with individuals in the car and established that this was a representative spot of what was shown in frame 168.

Q—You stated that frame 168 represents President Kennedy in the limousine?

A—YES. THE LIMOUSINE we used was not the president's car. It was a stand-in actually 10 inches higher from the ground than the presidential car. So we moved the car to an approximate spot where the president was hit on the back and made the 10-inch adjustment.

At this point in the testimony, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison entered the courtroom quietly, walked swiftly to the front and took a seat next to Asst. DA Andrew Sciambra at the state's table. He remained there for about 20 minutes, then walked out of the courtroom.

Oser asked Shaneyfelt which car was used to represent the presidential limousine.

A—It was the followup car in the parade, a Lincoln.

The questioning turned to frame 207 and 208, which Shaneyfelt identified as the pictures of the limousine emerging from behind the tree where Frazier, in the window, could get a clear shot of the presidential stand-in.

THEN SHANEYFELT went back in his review of the film and said that frames 185 and 186 showed the presidential limousine passing under an opening in the tree where there were no leaves and where a clear shot could be made. He discussed frames beginning with No. 222.

Q—What frames did you deal with next?

A—Frame 222 . . . It represents the first frame where Gov. Connally's face comes into view after the limousine

passed the sign board.

Shaneyfelt said that frame 225 was the first one showing the president emerging from behind the board. He said he also studied frames 231, 235, 241 and 255 specifically on the request of the Warren Commission.

SHANEYFELT SAID that frame 313 shows "quite obviously" where the shot hit the president in the head. "We can see the red halo."

Q—In your examination of the film, in frames 207 and 208, the president disappears behind the sign?

A—Yes.

Q—In frame 205 and 206, can you describe what the president is doing?

A—I'm not sure I can do that, based on recollection. My recollection is that as he disappeared, he is turned to the right. His arm is up and he is waving. This is the last we see of him as he goes behind the sign board.

Q—WHEN DOES HE come out from behind the board?

A—Frame 225.

Q—What were his actions?

A—In frames 225, 226, and 227, you get the impression of a reaction. He is no longer smiling. His face appears more tense and he seems to be reacting to something.

Q—Is he still waving?

A—No.

Q—What is he doing with his hand?

A—IN FRAME 225 only his face is visible. In frames 226, 227 and 228, his right hand

moves more across his chest. His arms come up (Shaneyfelt drew up his elbows) and his hands come in toward his coat lapels towards the center of his body.

The witness testified he figured one and one-ninth seconds elapsed between frames 205 and 225.

Then the questioning turned to Gov. Connally's actions in the film.

Q—What was Gov. Connally doing?

A—We first see him in 222. He is turned to the right, then his body turns more straight and slightly to the left.

Q—What does the governor do then?

A—HE FALLS OVER into his wife's lap.

Then Shaneyfelt testified it is his impression the governor was hit sometime between frame 206 and 222 to 230. He said the governor was behind the signboard during most of this time, but by frame 231, he had been shot . . . "I feel it was about the same time the President was."

Q—Did you measure the area of Gov. Connally's shoulder in regard to quick or downward movement?

A—We did not measure it.

Q—DID YOU MEASURE facial area in the film to ascertain if there was a sudden puffing of the cheeks?

A—No, we did not measure that.

Q—Between frames 205 and 232, how much time elapsed?

A—That was 27 frames or 1.4 seconds.

At this point in the testimony, Garrison quietly and quickly left the courtroom.

The questioning resumed with Oser asking the vertical angle from the sixth floor of the book depository and the limousine.

The witness started to calculate the angle and review some of the exhibits and the judge called a recess.

A court reporter read back the last question asked by Assistant District Attorney Oser before the recess, this question being, "Q—Between frames 207 and 208 on the Zapruder film and between

frames 223 and 225, on the plat, were you able to calculate the vertical angle from the sixth floor of the book depository building.

A—Yes, I computed the average angle. Q—What was the average angle in frames 210 to 225? A—I computed that to be 17 degrees, 43 minutes and 40 seconds. Q—Speaking of from the sixth floor of the book depository building, to various spots were vertical angles, right? A—Yes, they were measured on a vertical axis. Q—When the car turned on Elm st., were there lateral angles made at any turn, sideways if I may make this description? Shaneyfelt appeared perplexed at the question and said he did not understand what Oser meant by lateral angles at that point. Oser rephrased the question and asked the witness if he measured the lateral angle from the sixth floor to frame 313. The witness replied that there was no lateral angle there and said there was no lateral angle to be measured there, that that would be a straight line. Oser then got up and

Continued on Page 9

Continued from Page 6

stood behind attorney Dymond."

Q—Can you tell us (patting Dymond on the shoulder) using Mr. Dymond to represent Gov. Connolly and using me to represent President Kennedy, would you calculate the lateral angle?

The witness explained that the position, as he described it, would put the book depository building to the rear right.

Oser asked him if using frame 313 containing Gov. Connolly and Kennedy, who are in a perpendicular line, if he developed an angle using a horizontal line to the spot where Zapruder was using his camera.

A—No, I did not.

Q—Am I correct in stating that you had live models for President Kennedy and Gov. Connally in the follow-up car?

A—The basic setup in the reenactment was to select models the same height and build as the president and Gov. Connally. Agents were

selected to reenact President Kennedy and Gov. Connally and the one who acted as Gov. Connally wore the same coat Connally wore when he was shot. We placed a mark on the back of the coat of President Kennedy's stand-in at the point of the wound in the back.

Q—Was that a skin wound?

A—I have no knowledge of that. All of the angles and calculations of distance were related to that spot. We used the bullet hole of the coat of the agent standing in for Gov. Connally to compute the angles and the distances.

Q—AM I CORRECT in stating that you used the skin hole for Kennedy and the coat hole for Connally?

A—Yes.

Q—Why didn't you use Kennedy's coat?

A—I don't know.

Oser tendered the witness to Dymond for cross-examination which began at 11:05 a.m. Dymond began his cross-examination by asking the witness to describe the tactics used in the various computations. The witness then explained in detail the steps used by the agents in the reenactment drama.

A—We set up the reenactment on May 24. We started out early in the morning to avoid tying up traffic. The reenactments were based on instructions from the (Warren) commission. We worked as a team. The reenactment was based on evidence available to the commission and was executed for the commission. One of the first things asked for by the commission was to pinpoint the exact location of the car at which point a rifleman could see the back of the man standing in for the president.

Q—When did it begin?

A—Just as they rounded Houston into Elm.

Q—CAN YOU IDENTIFY from Zapruder's film which frame this would be?

A—No, Zapruder's film did not include that. We had to mark these computations on the plat map.

The witness then got up from the witness box at the

request of Dymond, walked over to the plat map, pointed out the letter A on the map as the apparent starting point.

Q—Before you go on, was there a man in the sixth-floor window with a rifle and a scope?

A—Yes, Frazier was there, with the rifle — the actual rifle which was recovered from the book depository building. The next portion they asked us to compute was the position in the Zapruder film in which a person could have shot the president. We took into account the tree, after which the president disappeared. I shouldn't use the word disappeared because actually you could see through the tree.

Dymond interrupted, "Was that around frame 185?"

A—No, sir, that would be between frames 161 and 168.

Q—IS THAT POINT represented on the plat map?

The witness replied affirmatively and stepped out of the witness box, went to the map, and circled frames 168 to 171 and explained that he was not completely clear on this because it's "been some time ago, but it's in that general area."

Dymond kept him at the map, asking him to circle various frames, asking him to identify other frames. Shaneyfelt circled frames 185-186 as being a point just before the president emerged from behind the tree and you could see the president through a small opening.

Shaneyfelt said that the next frame showed the point where the president emerged completely from behind the tree and the gunman could get in his first clear shot. These were 207 to 208. He said the next frame, 222, was the

one where Gov. Connally first came into view. The next frame was where President Kennedy's face first came into view. That was frame 225.

Dymond directed Shaneyfelt to stand by the topographical chart of Dealey Plaza.

Q—What do points 231, 238, 240 and 249 represent?

A—The positions of Gov.

Connally.

Q—Point 255?

A—The spot which was photographed by an Associated Press photographer.

Q—Point 313?

A—The spot where President Kennedy was killed. It shows the hit in the head.

Q—Would you explain briefly the mechanics of how you arrived at these points?

A—WE POSITIONED ourselves relative to the time elapsed on the Zapruder film. Frazier (an FBI ballistics agent), in the sixth lower window of the depository, positioned the car. I used the Zapruder photos, compared with the sets I had that most clearly conformed with it, and the spot was marked.

Q—Were there any known areas of error where no attempt was made to compensate? For example, you said the car used was 10 inches higher than the Presidential limousine and you made up for that.

A—There were certain estimates made. The exact location of the car in the street was estimated, we feel, accurately. We used the photograph taken by the AP man. The placing of the rifle in the window was estimated, of course. There was no way of knowing what position the rifleman was in. He could have been standing on the left side or on the right.

Q—WAS ANY measurement taken of the approximate feet from where President Kennedy was sitting in the limousine to the window in the depository?

A—Yes. We estimated the distance at 265.3 feet.

Q—You did take into consideration other measurements?

A—That's right. We estimated the distance from the triple overpass to Kennedy.

Q—What was that?

A—260.6 feet.

Q—How much time was spent in the reenactment of the assassination?

A—We positioned ourselves on Elm st. May 24, 1964, at about 6 a. m. We finished about 1:30 p. m.

Q—How many people participated in the reenactment?

A—I would have to guess . . . around 20-25, including

some members of the Warren Commission.

Shaneyfelt then described how he went to the sixth floor of the book depository and mounted a 16-millimeter camera on the gun in such a way that he could view the simulated motorcade through the camera.

Q—You saw what a person could see through the gun-sight?

A—Yes.

Q—AFTER THESE FILMS were made, were they processed for the Warren Commission?

A—Yes, they were.

Q—Did you testify before the Warren Commission?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—Was the Zapruder film shown to the Warren Commission to your personal knowledge?

A—Yes. They saw a film containing the same material many times.

We, the staff members, saw the original and studied it many times. The copy of the film the FBI provided was shown to the commission members on many occasions.

Q—Were stills of the Zapruder film blown up?

A—Yes.

DYMOND THEN ASKED Shaneyfelt as a photographic expert if he had seen any evidence that President Kennedy was shot from any direction except the rear.

"I did not," replied Shaneyfelt.

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 to note that Shaneyfelt had not 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?