

# Shaw Trial Jarred By Surprise Witness

By John P. MacKenzie  
Washington Post Staff Writer

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The witness, Charles I. Spiesel of New York, testified that he attended a French Quarter party in June, 1963, at which Shaw and the late David Ferrie talked freely about methods of killing President Kennedy and getting away with it.

This evidence, devastating to Shaw if accepted by the jury, directly attacked the 55-year-old businessman's contention that he "never knew or laid eyes on" either Ferrie or the late Lee Harvey Oswald and could never have been part of an assassination plot.

On cross-examination, however, Spiesel, a short, balding man in his 50s, told of filing civil suits of more than \$16 million against the New York Police Department, the Pinkerton Detective Agency, a psychiatrist and others, charging they conspired to keep him under hypnosis and drive him out of the tax accounting business.

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Garrison, who was not in court when Spiesel testified, has been accused by some for two years of accepting and molding incredible evidence in an attempt to prove a conspiracy and a high-level cover-

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## A Weird Day

Spiesel's appearance followed a weird second day of the trial in which the prosecution again offered the testimony of Vernon Bundy, a 30-year-old narcotics addict, who said he saw Shaw and Oswald together in the summer of 1963, five months before the assassination.

Other witnesses today placed Oswald and Shaw together in Clinton, La., during the late summer and placed Oswald at a nearby hospital seeking employment. Still other witnesses, mostly policemen, recalled some of Oswald's known activities as a pamphleteer for Castro's Cuban Government.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock announced that testimony from policemen about Oswald passing out "Fair Play for Cuba" literature was designed to bolster Bundy's testimony. Bundy swore that he saw Oswald drop a Cuba leaflet on the New Orleans lakefront while stuffing his pocket with a roll of bills Shaw gave Oswald.

Bundy, whose testimony two years ago helped bind over Shaw for trial, held to his story despite Dymond's attempt to impeach it. He was neatly dressed and, according to observers, much cleaner than he was in March, 1967, when he came from Orleans Parish Prison to give his testimony.

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The tall, gray-haired defendant—a puzzled expression on his face—complied. Bundy then said it was Shaw's gait, the way he "waved his foot," that confirmed his opinion.

Shaw, who sometimes walks with a slight limp because of a back condition, was heard in the corridor later to say, "I should get Actors Equity pay for this performance." Shaw is a playwright, a prominent New Orleans cultural figure and former managing director of the port city's International Trade Mart.

Never losing his poise, Bundy at one point said to Dymond, after a lawyers' argument over his testimony, "As I was saying before you interrupted..." He went on to explain that he was not a convicted burglar, but had pleaded guilty to attempted theft in 1966. He is under a five-year probationary sentence.

Bundy first denied, then admitted, stealing to support his drug habit, but added that he only took things "if nobody wasn't watching" and was not a professional thief.

Bundy vigorously denied ever telling fellow-prisoners, as reported by newsmen, that he really knew nothing about the Shaw case, but was testifying for reasons of his own or that he was undecided whether to place Shaw on the lakefront or somewhere else in New Orleans.

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Bundy concluded by saying that, after the two men had departed in different directions, he wrapped his narcotics "outfit" in one of Oswald's dropped leaflets.

- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
 J.P.M.  
 J.F. Kennedy  
 5-11-69  
 [Signatures]

- The Washington Post A-1
- Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_
- The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_
- Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_
- Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Sun (Baltimore) \_\_\_\_\_
- The Daily World \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_
- Examiner (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_

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A voting-drive worker for the Congress of Racial Equality, William Dunn Sr., recited testimony similar to that of five witnesses Thursday who had placed Shaw and Oswald in the small town of Clinton in August, 1963.

He identified Shaw as the driver of a black Cadillac conspicuously parked near the voting registrar's office. From a picture he identified Oswald as a man who was trying to register to vote in rural East Feliciana Parish.

Bobbie Dedon, a former receptionist in a state hospital in Jackson, said Oswald came in asking directions to the employment office. She could not recall his clothing or whether he appeared neatly dressed, as other witnesses had testified.

"Did he have a beard?" Dymond asked on cross-examination. "I don't remember," said Mrs. Dedon.

"You don't?"  
"No."  
"That's all," said Dymond, and the attractive blonde witness stepped down.

The next witness, hospital secretary Maxine Kemp, supplied a short-lived element of mystery. She said that after starting work at the hospital in September, 1964, more than a year after Oswald's alleged job application, she ran across an application form for "Oswald Harvey" and returned it to the file. She looked for it again after Garrison began his investigation but, she said, it was gone.

Under cross-examination, Mrs. Kemp said hospital practice was to go through the files every three-months and discard any application older than a year.

Her answer suggested that, instead of returning the application form to the file, Mrs. Kemp should have thrown it away and that, in any event, it would have been standard practice to discard a 1963 application before early 1967, when Garrison started investigating.

Associate prosecutor Andrew Sciambra came back with a question, "Do they have some applications on file longer than one year?" Mrs. Kemp replied "yes" and stepped down.

#### Overtones of Charges

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The day was marked by a shouting match between Alcock and Dymond and a challenge by Dymond to Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.'s manner of conducting the trial.

Dymond, apparently trying to catch a policeman on the stand in a contradiction, was interrupted by Judge Haggerty, who said the witness was "confused" and the question needed clarification.

"I object to Your Honor testifying," said Dymond, moving for a mistrial. The Judge rejected the motion and told Dymond the trial "was not a game of tricks."

The testimony of Spiesel, the New York accountant, was vague about the location of the June, 1969 French Quarter party, but quite specific about what was said.

Spiesel testified that he met two couples, including Ferrie, at a bar and struck up a conversation based on Spiesel's notion that Ferrie was a World War II flying buddy. Ferrie invited him to a party at an apartment, where Shaw was the host, said Spiesel. The witness said that after being introduced to Shaw by Ferrie, he joined them and others in conversation that turned to sharp criticism of the late President. Spiesel said that someone said, "Someone ought to kill the s.o.b."

#### Says Shaw 'Seemed Amused'

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Since Oswald, the alleged third co-conspirator, was not identified as a party guest, Spiesel's testimony did not purport to prove the three-way conspiracy charge or any overt act in the indictment. But it explicitly contradicted Shaw's contention that he never knew either man.

Dymond asked Judge Haggerty to order Spiesel to show the court and jury where the party was held. Spiesel's description of the apartment did not match Shaw's home. The Judge withheld a ruling.

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#### Bid for New Exhibits To Get D.C. Hearing

Washington General Sessions Court Judge Charles W. Halleck yesterday ordered the National Archivist to explain why he should not be ordered to appear in New Orleans with various Warren Commission exhibits.

The items involved are in addition to the autopsy X-ray films and photographs Garrison had previously requested.

Both requests will be taken up at a hearing in Washington on Feb. 14.

Garrison asked that James B. Rhoads, the Archivist, be ordered to testify and bring with him the rifle Lee Harvey Oswald fired; a bullet recovered from President Kennedy's body; the shirt, coat and tie Kennedy wore when he was shot; two bullet fragments; a camera used to film the assassination, and the death certificate.



Associated Press

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See SHAW, A5, Col. 1

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*0 Assassination of Pres John F. Kennedy*

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