

Witness Says He Saw Shaw, Ferrie at Party

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By Don McKee

Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7— Surprise testimony by a New York accountant today linked Clay Shaw with David Ferrie at a 1963 party during which, the witness said, there was a discussion of how to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

The testimony by Charles I. Spiesel triggered an immediate defense request that the witness take the jury, court and lawyers on a trip to find

the apartment near New Orleans' French Quarter, where the party supposedly was held. Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. said he would rule on the request after cross-examination of Spiesel, who pointed out Shaw as host at the party in June, 1963.

Spiesel, a small, balding man, testified he was introduced to Shaw by Ferrie, with whom he had flown in the Air Force. Shaw's lawyer has said the defendant "never even laid eyes on" either Ferrie or Lee Harvey Oswald, the two men named by District Attorney Jim Garrison as Shaw's co-conspirators in a 1963 plot to kill Kennedy. Both Oswald and Ferrie are dead.

At the party, Spiesel testified, there were about 16 persons. About half of the guests left before it ended, he said.

"Somebody brought up the name of President Kennedy," Spiesel said. "Quite a few of the people started to criticize him. One of the people there said, 'Somebody ought to kill the son of a bitch.'"

See SHAW, A5, Col. 1

SHAW, From A1

"There was a man sitting opposite Mr. Shaw. He was about 5-9. He said, 'Yes, I'd like to do it. But how would you do it?'"

"Then everybody at the table, everybody started to talk about how you would do it . . . Mr Shaw during the course of the conversation seemed to be amused by it . . . I was quite alarmed at the tone of the conversation."

Spiesel said he suggested that anyone who shot Kennedy would himself be killed. He said Shaw spoke up, "Yes, but couldn't somebody fly him out?"

Spiesel said he was unable to identify anyone at the party except Shaw and Ferrie. He said he never again saw Shaw, but saw Ferrie two or three times. After Shaw's indictment, Spiesel said, he called Garrison to reveal what went on at the party. He said he didn't remember the exact location of the apartment.

In 1963, Spiesel said, he had a daughter attending college in New Orleans and he was doing some part-time accounting work here. He said he ran into Ferrie in a Bourbon Street bar the night of the party.

Walking Style Demonstrated

Earlier, a hoarse-voiced drug addict had Shaw, 55, demonstrate his style of walking in court after identifying him as the man who met with Oswald five months before the assassination.

"May I ask the court here if it is possible if a demonstration can be made?" asked the witness, Vernon William Bundy, 31. He asked that Shaw get up and go to the courtroom entrance.

Bundy then sat in a chair near the defense table.

"Here I am on the top step of the seawall and I've got my bag between legs," Bundy said. He had testified he was sitting on the seawall of Lake Pontchar train, preparing to take heroin in June, 1963, when Shaw and Oswald met.

"Would the gentleman approach me?" Bundy asked.

Shaw, looking puzzled and frowning, walked the length of the courtroom as jury and spectators craned their necks to see. Bundy requested a second walk, announcing: "I want

all of you to see this—this manner the gentleman walks."

Shaw was moving abreast and behind Bundy. "This is the foot that he kicks out when he walks," Bundy exclaimed, moving his own foot. "This is one way I identified this man the next time I saw him."

Bundy said he had not been completely sure of his identification from a picture of Shaw, but became convinced after seeing Shaw approach during a 1967 preliminary hearing. Bundy was a key prosecution witness at the hearing.

Bundy said the defendant was the man who arrived at the lakefront in a black limousine at about 9:30 a.m. that day. Then, Bundy said, a second man approached on foot. The man was identified by Bundy as Oswald.

"The only conversation I could overhear, this smaller guy, Oswald, was saying, 'What am I going to tell her?'"

Bundy said Shaw tried to quiet Oswald and both turned to look at Bundy, sitting with a bag between his legs and waiting to take his heroin.

"This gentleman here (indicating Shaw), he gave the other gentleman, Oswald, what would look to me like money . . ." Bundy said. "The gentleman, Oswald, not examining it, put it into his back pocket."

Says Pamphlets Fell Out

Some pamphlets fell out of Oswald's pocket, Bundy said, and he later picked up one of the papers to wrap his narcotic material. Bundy said Shaw "walked back of me, and said, 'It's a very hot day,' and adjusted his collar."

Bundy said Shaw left in his car and Oswald left on foot.

Bundy, on cross-examination, said he had been a drug addict since he was 13, but for the past three weeks he had been taking the cure with daily treatments.

When defense attorney F. Irvin Dymond asked Bundy if he was a convicted burglar, Bundy said he was not, but had been convicted of theft.

As the witness tried to explain, Dymond objected. Chief prosecutor James L. Alcock loudly supported Bundy's right to explain.

Judge Haggerty, who had clashed with Dymond earlier, ruled with Alcock. But within a few minutes, Alcock was

shouting and so was Dymond.

Haggerty cautioned, "Now, let's cool down a little bit." He ordered a recess while Bundy's criminal record was obtained for the cross-examination.

Mistrial Requested

Dymond earlier demanded a mistrial, contending Haggerty overstepped his bounds by putting words in the mouth of a prosecution witness.

"Your honor, I object to the Court testifying," Dymond said after Haggerty rephrased testimony of a police captain.

"This is no game of tricks," Haggerty responded. He denied the motion.

Other witnesses told of a previously undisclosed Oswald application for a hospital job at Jackson, La., in 1963. Then the state delved into Oswald's pro-Cuba activities in New Orleans that year.

Haggerty admitted testimony about Oswald's activities over repeated defense objections that it was irrelevant and occurred prior to the September, 1963, conspiratorial agreement charged by the state. The state said it would "connect up" the testimony later in the case.

Day's First Witness

Today's first witness was William Dunn Sr., a Negro farmer from Clinton, about 120 miles north of New Orleans.

Dunn said he saw a big, black car with a man at the wheel.

"He was big-shouldered, a big man, gray hair."

Q: Do you see this man in the courtroom?

A: I do.

Q: Can you point out this man?

Dunn leaned forward and pointed to Shaw. He then identified a photo of Oswald as a man in a voter registration line.

After several exchanges, Dunn said he recognized Shaw's picture after Shaw was arrested in March, 1967.

Q: Why didn't you tell anybody what you had seen? Didn't you think you should tell this to someone—report having seen him in Clinton?

A: When I seen his picture, he was arrested. I'm going to have cause to go have him arrested again?

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.