

# Witnesses Link Shaw and Oswald

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — A drug addict testified today he witnesses a 1963 lakefront rendezvous between Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay Shaw about five months before President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

The witness was Vernon Bundy, 31, an acknowledged narcotics addict who said he was preparing to take a shot of heroin when he saw Shaw and Oswald meet late in June 1963. Bundy said he saw Shaw pass to Oswald something "that looked like money."

Bundy, a Negro, was a key prosecution witness at a 1967 preliminary hearing for Shaw, 35, standing trial on a charge of conspiring with Oswald and another man to assassinate Kennedy.

Pointing to Shaw, Bundy said the defendant was the man who arrived at the lakefront in a black limousine 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."

Some pamphlets fell out of Oswald's pocket, Bundy said, and he later picked up one of the papers, to wrap up 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 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 Edward A. Haggerty Jr. of Criminal District Court, who had clashed with Dymond

Continued Page 6; Col. 2

Continued from Page 1

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.

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

Dymond sprang his mistrial motion after the judge corrected a prosecution witness' testimony.

Police Capt. Francis Martello, identifying a state exhibit, said it was the same Cuban propaganda leaflet confiscated from Lee Harvey Oswald when police stopped him from distributing them in 1963.

"You mean they are exactly similar to something," Haggerty injected.

"Your honor, I object to the court testifying," Dymond cried.

The judge sometimes helps the prosecution rephrase questions which collide with defense objections.

Earlier, a short, stocky Negro testified that he saw Clay L. Shaw waiting in a big, black car while Lee Harvey Oswald tried to register as a voter in Clinton, La.

William Dunn Sr., of Clinton, was the sixth of a string of state witnesses called in an effort to link Shaw, Oswald and David W. Ferrie. The defense has denied Shaw knew either Oswald or Ferrie. Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison has named them, both now dead, as co-conspirators with Shaw.

Dunn was called as a corroborating witness for Corrie C. Collins of Baton Rouge, who testified yesterday that Shaw, Oswald and Ferrie were together in the big, black car. He said Oswald got out of the car and went into the voter registration line.

The defense hammered on some differences in the testimony. Collins said the man he later recognized from a newspaper photograph as Shaw was wearing a hat. Dunn insisted the man wore no hat. One point of recognition, he said, was the man's gray hair.

"Let me ask you," said Dymond. "This man that you saw, he had longer hair on the top of his head than this defendant has?"

Dunn leaned forward in the witness chair and peered at

Shaw, who was doodling on a big yellow legal pad. "Looks just like it was then," he said.

The second witness of the day, Bobbie Dedon, a Baton Rouge blonde who works as a doctor's assistant, said that in 1963 she was a receptionist at East Louisiana State Hospital when Oswald walked in looking for a job and she directed him to the personnel office.

Miss Dedon testified she later identified Oswald from photographs.

"Did he have a beard?" Dymond asked.

"I don't remember," Miss Dedon replied.

There were continuing objections from the defense because the prosecution had not yet laid the legal foundation for the charge of conspiracy. These were overruled.

The state said it would "connect up" the testimony later in the case.

In his opening statement yesterday, Dymond told the jury:

"It is our intention to prove to you that not only did Clay Shaw not engage in conspiracy, but that he never knew nor laid eyes on either Oswald or Ferrie."

Oswald, a former New Orleans resident, was named Kennedy's killer by the Warren Commission. The report said he operated alone, with no credible evidence of a conspiracy.

In opening, Garrison told the jury the state would show the President "was struck by a number of bullets coming from different guns at different locations — thus showing that more than one person was shooting at the President."

Jack Ruby killed Oswald two days after the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination—shooting him inside police headquarters. Ferrie died in his apartment in New Orleans in 1967. The coroner said death was due to natural causes.

Preceding Collins to the stand yesterday were Edwin L. McGehee, a barber at Jackson; Reeves Morgan, Jackson, a former state legislator; John Manchester, the Clinton town marshal; and H. E. Palmer of Jackson, parish voter registrar.

Of the five, Morgan was the only one to testify he notified the FBI about his contact with Oswald.