

Shaw Is Called a Liar by Prosecution

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28 — The prosecution acknowledged in court today that a discussion in New Orleans in 1963 about murdering President Kennedy might have sounded "like a bull session."

"But subsequent events in Dallas, Tex., proved that it was more than that," said the assistant district attorney, James L. Alcock, in his summation to the jury.

Testimony in the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, a 55-year-old retired businessman, ended today. District Attorney Jim Garrison has accused Mr. Shaw of planning the President's murder with David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald, both of whom are now dead.

The burden of arguing the state's case fell on Mr. Alcock, 35, who handled most of the trial work, too.

The arguments got under way in an overcrowded courtroom in midafternoon after a two-hour recess, during which Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. wrote an explanation of Louisiana's conspiracy laws that he will give to the jury.

Deputy sheriffs guarding the courtroom said there were 211 seats for spectators and reporters. But the seating capacity was increased considerably by squeezing spectators together on the benches. Hundreds of others were turned away.

Extra security was put into effect this morning, with those entering being searched closely. No explanation was given for the increase in security.

The trial in Criminal District Court, one of the longest criminal trials in New Orleans history, began Jan. 21. Tomorrow will mark the second anniversary of the arrest of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw, whose expression has not changed during formal proceedings of the trial, sat motionless, staring at the jury and Mr. Alcock.

Mr. Alcock, red-faced and waving a finger at Mr. Shaw, accused him of being a "liar and unworthy of belief."

Defense attorneys had told the jury that Mr. Shaw would not only deny the conspiracy but would also deny even knowing either Oswald or Mr. Ferrie.

The trial was not four hours old, Mr. Alcock said before such denials had been disproved and "lay shattered in the dust of Clinton, La."

Meeting Recalled

Witnesses testified, Mr. Alcock recalled, that they had seen Mr. Shaw and Mr. Ferrie sitting in a black Cadillac in Clinton all day in late August or early September, 1963, while Oswald was trying to register to vote.

"Thus, he is a liar who is unworthy of belief," Mr. Alcock said.

He made no attempt to explain why Mr. Shaw, who was then managing director of the New Orleans Trade Mart, and Mr. Ferrie, a flying instructor, were in Clinton, a small town about 90 miles north of New Orleans.

Mr. Alcock, anticipating that

the defense would attack the state's main witnesses, said:

"I don't apologize at all for the witnesses the state put on. You take your witnesses as you find them."

The state's witnesses were Vernon L. Bundy, a narcotics addict; Charles I. Speisel, a New York City accountant who testified that he was the object of a 16-year conspiracy, and Perry Raymond Russo, who was able to remember his story clearly after he was hypnotized a number of times.

Bundy, who was convicted of breaking and entering and who testified that he only stole when no one was looking, said he had seen Mr. Shaw and Oswald at Lake Pontchartrain on the north side of New Orleans in June of 1963.

Mr. Shaw, he said, gave Oswald what seemed to be a roll of bills, and when Oswald put the roll in his pocket a "Free Cuba" leaflet fell from his pocket.

Mr. Speisel, who said he had fingerprinted his own daughter before allowing her into his home because his enemies sometimes disguised themselves as relatives, said that in the summer of 1963 he was taken to a party by Mr. Ferrie and that he had met Mr. Shaw at the gathering.

Mr. Shaw, Mr. Ferrie and others discussed ways of assassinating a President and escaping, he said.

Mr. Russo testified that in

mid-September of 1963, at a party at Mr. Ferrie's New Orleans apartment, he heard Mr. Shaw, Mr. Ferrie and Oswald talking about killing Mr. Kennedy.

They mentioned cross-fire, alibis and setting up someone as a "patsy," Mr. Russo said.

The 27-year-old encyclopedia salesman said that Oswald had questioned whether the plot should be discussed in front of an outsider but that Mr. Ferrie had vouched for Russo.

'Everything Carried Out'

"Everything said in this conversation was actually carried out," Mr. Alcock said in his summation.

Mr. Shaw went to California and Oregon during November of 1963, Mr. Ferrie went to Houston, and Oswald went to Dallas and took a rifle into the Texas school depository, Mr. Alcock said.

Mr. Alcock made no attempt to reconcile the state's case with the often repeated claim by Mr. Garrison that Oswald had been only a decoy and had never fired at the President.

Mr. Garrison had said numerous times that there was a band of assassins in Dallas and that the shots had been fired from all over Dealey Plaza at President Kennedy. A commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren concluded that Oswald, acting alone, had killed the President with two shots from the rear.