

# Lee Odom (He's

# Real) Backs Shaw

Lee Odom, very much a real person, said today he gave Clay L. Shaw his Dallas address—P.O. Box 19106—when he was in New Orleans last year trying to promote a bullfight.

Odom's name and box number were found in Shaw's address book by Dist. Atty. Jim

(James C. Lehrer, a reporter for the Dallas Times-Herald, interviewed Lee Odom for the States-Item and the Times-Herald after the States-Item furnished him with information leading to Odom's whereabouts.)

Garrison, who said Friday that the number 19106 was

part of an ingenious code linking Lee Harvey Oswald and Shaw with Jack Ruby.

"I asked the manager of the Roosevelt Hotel about who would be a good man to see

about finding a place for my bullfight," Odom said in an interview.

"HE SUGGESTED Mr. Shaw, so I called him—or the

manager called him, I don't remember exactly.

"He (Shaw) came over to the hotel and we talked for 15 or 20 minutes. He gave me his business card—I bet I still

have it around here somewhere—and I gave him my address in Dallas.

"The bullfight didn't come off and we never communicat-

ed again—that's all there was to it," Odom said.

Garrison said Friday that the same number appeared in Oswald's notebook and that he had worked out a code used by Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy. The code, Garrison said, revealed that P.O. 19106 was actually the unlisted number of Ruby, the man who shot Oswald and later died himself of cancer.

ODOM SAID he could explain how his name and address got into Shaw's address book. "As I said, I gave it to him. That was my post office box at the time—19106. I rented it, or my wife did for me, in the summer of 1966."

The box, located in the Medical Center Postal Substation

in Dallas, was rented in the name of a barbecue company, the L. & R. Barbecue Co., he was running at the time, Odom said. "I used this address—P.O. 19106—for the barbecue and the promotion business."

THE BOX WAS kept until October or November, as Odom recalls it, a total of three or four months.

Garrison says the numbers PO 19106 also appeared in Oswald's notebook.

Oswald was killed in 1963. Dallas postal authorities have said the box number there did not come into being until 1965.

During the course of the interview, Odom said that he

did not know anything about anyone connected with the assassination of President Kennedy.

"WE NOW HAVE another box out here at the post office," here being the Dallas County suburb in which Odom now lives with his wife and two children.

For reasons of privacy, Odom asked that the city not be named. Odom said that he was not aware that anyone was interested in talking to him until he was located yesterday for the interview.

"I didn't have a chance to read a newspaper over the weekend," said Odom, a tall, rangy man born in Lakeview, Tex., 31 years ago.

HE SAID HE would be willing to tell his story to Garrison or anyone else. "I have nothing to hide—my goodness," he said. "You could tell Mr. Shaw I am ready to help him if I can."

Odom also said he feels sure that his story of the trip to New Orleans and his brief meeting with Shaw can be corroborated. "The man at the Roosevelt might remember it all. The records of the hotel should show I was there, too."

As he remembered it, Odom was in New Orleans for "two or three days" in the latter part of November, 1966. With a reporter present, Odom rummaged through some of his personal papers in his apartment and came up with the stub of his airplane ticket he used to return to Dallas from New Orleans Nov. 22, 1966.

"I NEVER THROW anything away and I'll bet I'll eventually find Mr. Shaw's business card somewhere," Odom said.

Odom says he does not re-

call any of the specific things said during their brief discussion. "I was trying to find a place for the bullfight and he said he might help me—something like that," he said.

"But the bullfight did not come off, so that was it. That was the only time I've ever talked with Mr. Shaw or had any contact with him whatsoever. Asked to describe the man he talked to in New Orleans, Odom said he was "very tall and big, about 50".

and pointed out other characteristics descriptive of Shaw.

Odom had lived in Dallas proper until a month ago in an apartment complex. He and his family were living with his sister and brother-in-law there and he worked with a shoestore.

They now live in a multi-unit apartment complex in the suburban city near Dallas.

# FBI AGENT AP FOR JURY ON

5-17-67  
St. Louis  
L. Garrison

Federal Bureau of Investigation agent Regis Kennedy showed up as ordered to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury today after Judge Bernard J. Bagert denied U.S. motions to block his testimony.

Kennedy sat silently before the jury's chambers, waiting for the jurors to return from lunch.

Cameras flashed and newsmen peppered the veteran FBI agent with questions. But he sat stonily and refused to comment.

**HE WAS SCHEDULED** to be questioned personally by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who wants Kennedy to talk about

his investigative role in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Federal lawyers indicated



REGIS KENNEDY

# PEARS ORDER

the agent would refuse to talk about his investigation of the assassination.

The refusal could prompt criminal contempt charges against Kennedy. U.S. attorneys said they were ready to appeal.

In Criminal District Court earlier today, Judge Bagert cited the historical separation of U.S. governmental power and tossed out the move to halt the agent's testimony.

**THE AGENT**, who questioned a key figure in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's presidential death plot investigation, was subpoenaed last week by the DA.

U.S. Atty. Louis C. LaCour said Kennedy had been ordered not to testify by U.S.

Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark.

Federal lawyers took the position that Kennedy was cloaked with immunity from testimony because of his official position with the FBI.

**BAGERT'S RULING** tore through that contention this morning.

The judge said the "serious question presented herein is whether the executive branch of our government has the general and unlimited authority to instruct its many employes and subordinates not to give testimony in cases pending in court."

Bagert said that this position would present an "anomalous situation" in which the federal government would be "the party litigant, the judge and the jury."

**HE DECLARED** that the federal position and Clark's order to Kennedy "contravenes the fundamental conception of our founding fathers that the posterity of our country rested upon a system of checks and balances."

Bagert noted the historical separation of executive, legislative and judicial branches of government in the United States and asserted that "none has the constitutional authority to encroach on the authority of the other."

The judge noted that the agent in charge of the FBI office at Chicago was held in criminal contempt for refusing to testify in 1964, and added that the contempt citation was upheld.

Judge Bagert looked squarely at Kennedy, who was seated before the bar,

and ordered him to appear before the grand jury at 2 p.m.

Asst. U.S. Atty. John Ciolino immediately took legal exceptions to the ruling, laying the groundwork for appeal.

**KENNEDY WOULD** not comment after the hearing, but U.S. attorneys have indicated he will appear before the grand jury.

Kennedy was assigned to question the late David W. Ferrie in 1963 when the one-time airline pilot was arrested by Garrison's aides following the assassination of

President John F. Kennedy at Dallas.

Ferrie, accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald and 54-year-old Clay L. Shaw have been linked by Garrison in

what the DA charges was a New Orleans-hatched plot to murder the President.

Before he read his ruling this morning, Judge Bagert verbally ripped into an assistant district attorney whom he accused of making improper remarks to television newsmen.

Addressing himself to James L. Alcock, Bagert charged that the assistant DA made "reprehensible" comments on the pending motion before TV cameras.

**ALCOCK LEAPED** to his feet and challenged the judge's remark. He said he did not recall commenting on the motion.

"I don't suppose you saw the same TV shows I did," the judge shot back.

"I don't guess I did," Alcock replied.

**THE JURY** is expected to receive a return today on a subpoena for a Central Intelligence Agency photograph and to interrogate at least one witness in the investigation.

Garrison issued a subpoena last week ordering CIA Director Richard Helms to send to the jury a photograph taken in Mexico during the summer of 1963.

Garrison contends the picture shows accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald walking out of the Cuban embassy in Mexico with an unidentified Cuban.

**THE CUBAN**, he alleges, is a powerfully built man whose identification is important to the probe.

The witness scheduled to appear today is Carlos Quiroga, a slight, handsome Cuban refugee who belonged to several anti-Castro groups in New Orleans during the early 1960's.

Quiroga was listed as a member of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, headed by Sergio Arcacha Smith, and as chairman for youth of the Friends of Democratic Cuba, of which Arcacha was a leader.

*END*