

Oswald, Shaw Had Ruby's Number--DA

Garrison Claims He Has Deciphered Code

District Atty. Jim Garrison, who has linked Clay L. Shaw with Lee Harvey Oswald in an alleged assassination conspiracy, said Friday he has deciphered a coded telephone number which was in the possession of both men.

That telephone number, Garrison said, was the unpublished 1963 number of Jack Ruby, the man who silenced the accused killer of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald's notes revealed a notation, "PO 19106." Similarly, said Garrison, a Shaw notation read, "Lee Odom, P O Box 19106, Dallas, Tex."

Garrison, in an answer to Shaw motions for the return of seized property and the suppression of evidence, said the coded telephone number contained in Oswald's address book was also found in Shaw's seized address book, and explained the method by which Ruby's number may be obtained.

But Shaw's attorneys late Friday afternoon said that the "Lee Odom" referred to in Shaw's notes was that of a business associate Shaw met in 1965. The attorneys, F. Irvin Dymond and Edward Wegmann, added that the "P O Box 19106" was in reference to Odom's business address in Dallas.

STATEMENT TEXT

Here is the text of the Wegmann-Dymond statement:

"The district attorney's office has not as of this time filed a copy of the pleadings with us.

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At this time, all that we know is what we read in the newspapers.

"Based on this and on information we have, we can advise that Lee Odom referred to was a business associate whom Mr. Shaw met in 1965 on a proposed business transaction. The post office box was Mr. Odom's mailing address.

"The procedure that Mr. Garrison uses to convert it into Ruby's telephone number is reminiscent of the old shell game played in the early West. It is very simple if given a

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choice of numbers to be subtracted from a given number to come up with any number you choose.

"In short, Mr. Garrison has

simply made the horse fit the shoe."

BLASTS PROCEDURE

Dymond lashed out at Garrison's releasing the information

to the newspapers before the opposing attorneys were apprised of it. "Every time we have filed pleadings we have sought out a member of the district attorney's office," said Dymond. "That is in sharp contrast to the proceedings here."

Asked if the attorneys plan to file a protest with Criminal Court Judge Edward Haggerty Jr. about the district attorney's methods, Wegmann replied, "No comment."

Told of Dymond's complaints against his office for not having filed copies of the answers to the pleadings with him first, Garrison snapped, "I don't have to file a damn thing—that's a public record. This is not like a private law firm."

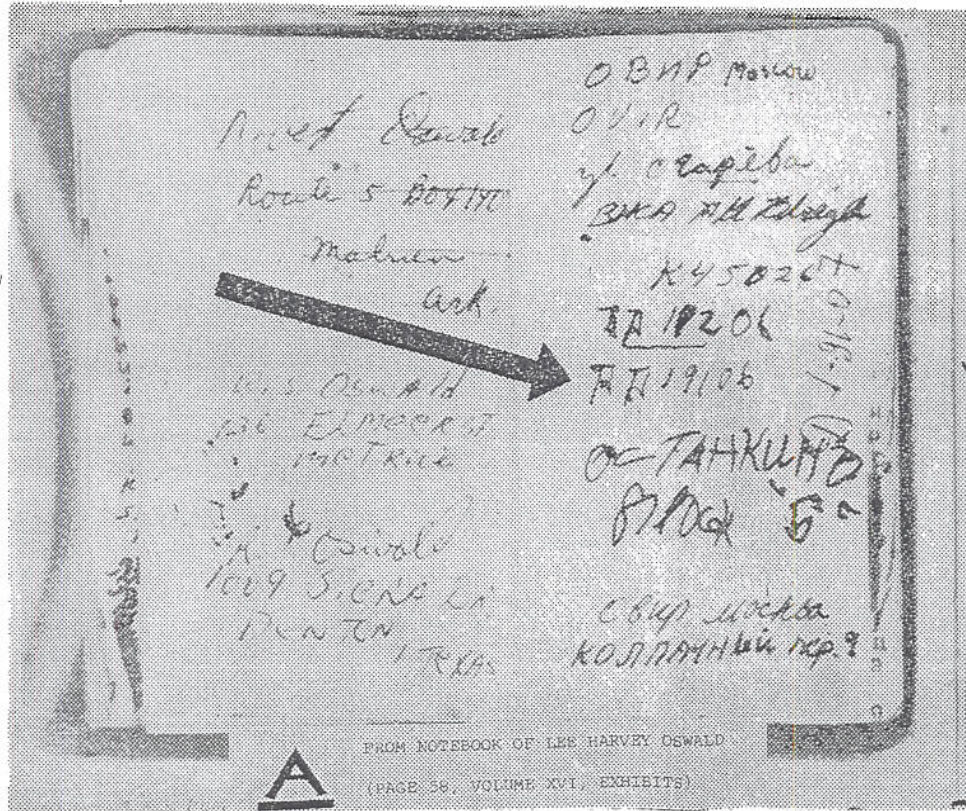
Later, Wegmann commented further on Shaw's association with Lee Odom.

"If Mr. Garrison will deal

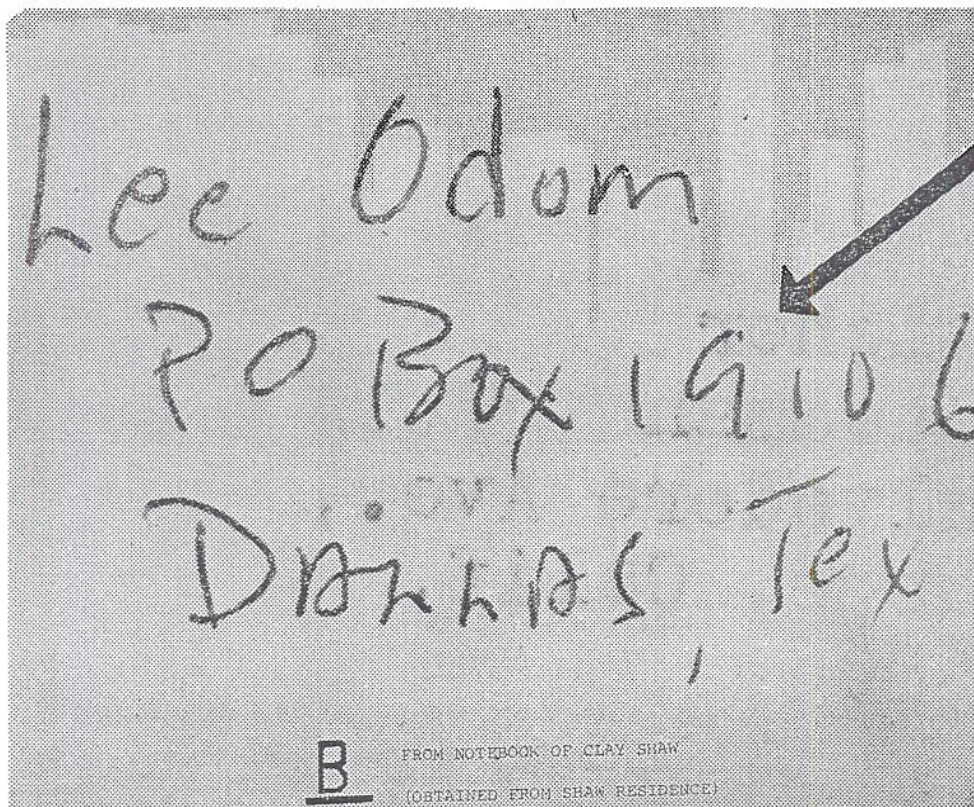
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Photos of Pages from Oswald Diary,



Shaw Notebook Filed by Garrison



with the facts," said Wegmann, "he will find that Mr. Odom was in the city of New Orleans in the latter part of November, 1966 promoting a bull fight, and that he was registered at Room 463 of the Roosevelt Hotel.

"I might also suggest that Ignatius Donnelly, by means of his book 'The Great Cryptogram,' does a somewhat excellent job of proving that Bacon and not Shakespeare wrote all of Shakespeare's plays," added Wegmann. "By means of this cryptogram, you can prove most anything."

Shaw's address book was seized by Garrison's men the night of his March 1 arrest along with five cartons of material from his apartment at 1313 Dauphine.

HELD FOR TRIAL

Shaw was subsequently ordered held over for trial by a three-judge panel of Criminal District Court, and later indicted for conspiracy to murder President Kennedy. Garrison alleged that Shaw conspired with Oswald, the late David W. Ferrie and others.

Garrison's answer to Shaw's motions was filed in the office

of the clerk of Criminal District Court by Assistant District Attorneys James L. Alcock and Andrew J. Sciambra.

In the document Garrison said the coded telephone number is in the form of a "unique address" in Oswald's and Shaw's address books. Photographs of pertinent pages accompanied the answer.

In attempting to show the relevance of Shaw's seized property to his case, the state's answer said:

"The defendant's address book contains a unique address which exists also in the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald, as printed in the Warren Commission exhibits (Volume XVI, Page 58). Lee Harvey Oswald has written in his address book the notation: 'P. O. 19106'. (Photograph A, Attached.) Added to Shaw's notation is a reference to one 'Lee Odom' of 'Dallas, Texas'. (Photograph B, attached.)"

No such post office box number existed in Dallas in 1963, the document says, and adds:

"When two parties each have precisely the same non-existent or fictional number in their respective address books the possibility of coincidence is removed because of the uniqueness of the selected non-existent number."

Garrison said the transition from "P.O. 19106" to the hidden phone number is "rigidly determined by the application of the system of conversion used by Oswald with regard to other coded numbers in his address book.

SCRAMBLING

Garrison first explained in his answer the method of scrambling the last five numbers of a telephone number by using the letters ABCDE, corresponding to the order of the unscrambled numbers.

ABCDE, scrambled, becomes ACEBD, Garrison said. Unscrambling the scrambled number is accomplished by selecting the nearest digit, then the farthest digit, then nearest remaining digit, then the farthest remaining digit, so that they come out in the order ABCDE again.

When the process of unscrambling is applied to 19106, the number obtained is 16901.

Before scrambling the original number, Oswald always added a standard "outside" number, Garrison said. Oswald invariably added either 4900 or 1300, he said.

"In this connection, it is of some interest to note that Lee Oswald lived in the 4900 block of Magazine and Clay Shaw lived in the 1300 block of Dauphine," Garrison said.

When 1300 is subtracted from the unscrambled number, 16901, the result is 15601, Garrison said.

The letters PO, standing for "Post Office," can be converted to the letters of the telephone exchange WH, for Whitehall, by using the telephone dial, he said.

The numbers corresponding to P and O on the dial are 7 and 6. They add up to 13. The only other two numbers on the dial that add up to 13 are 9 and 4. The letters corresponding to 9 and 4 are W and H, standing for Whitehall.

Jack Ruby's unpublished number in Dallas in 1963 was

Whitehall 1-5601. The application of the code systematically used by Oswald in his address book to 'P.O. 19106' produces this number alone and no other number on earth," Garrison's answer concluded.

In Detroit, Mich., Earl Ruby, brother of Jack, said he does not believe Garrison's claim that his late brother was involved, or that he ever had an unlisted telephone number.

"I didn't know anything about such listing for him and I believe he would have told me," stated Earl Ruby. "As far as I'm concerned, there's not one bit of truth to it. I don't believe Jack was involved in any plot. I just don't believe it."

In another development, Burton G. Klein, attorney for Alvin Beaubouef, filed an action in federal district court asking that a tape recording of an alleged conversation between Beaubouef, Lynn Loisel, an investigator for the district attorney's office, and attorney Hugh B. Exnicios Jr., be deposited with the court.

The alleged recording, according to the action, is the basis for part of an article which appeared in the May 15, 1967 issue of Newsweek magazine concerning a bribe offer made to Beaubouef.

In the recording Beaubouef allegedly was offered a bribe to "fill in the details" of the Kennedy assassination conspiracy.

In the federal court action it is alleged that Beaubouef has been threatened with physical injury "by the officer who made the bribe offer should he publicize same."

It is alleged that the conversation during which the bribe offer was made to Beaubouef

was surreptitiously reduced to a tape recording in the office of Exnicios at 4101 Airline hwy. It is also charged that Beaubouef has reason to believe that the tape is in the possession of Exnicios.

In striking out at Klein, Garrison said that he has filed a complaint with the State Bar Association against the attorney for his part in alleging that a DA staff member offered to bribe Beaubouef.

For his fraudulent claim and for his cool willingness to participate in a scheme to obstruct a just and sound investigation, Mr. Klein should be disbarred, stated Garrison.

The DA said that he has sent a formal complaint about Klein's actions to the Grievance and Ethics Committee of the Louisiana Bar Association. Garrison had charged Thursday that attorneys representing certain key investigation figures are receiving money from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Klein has denied the charge.