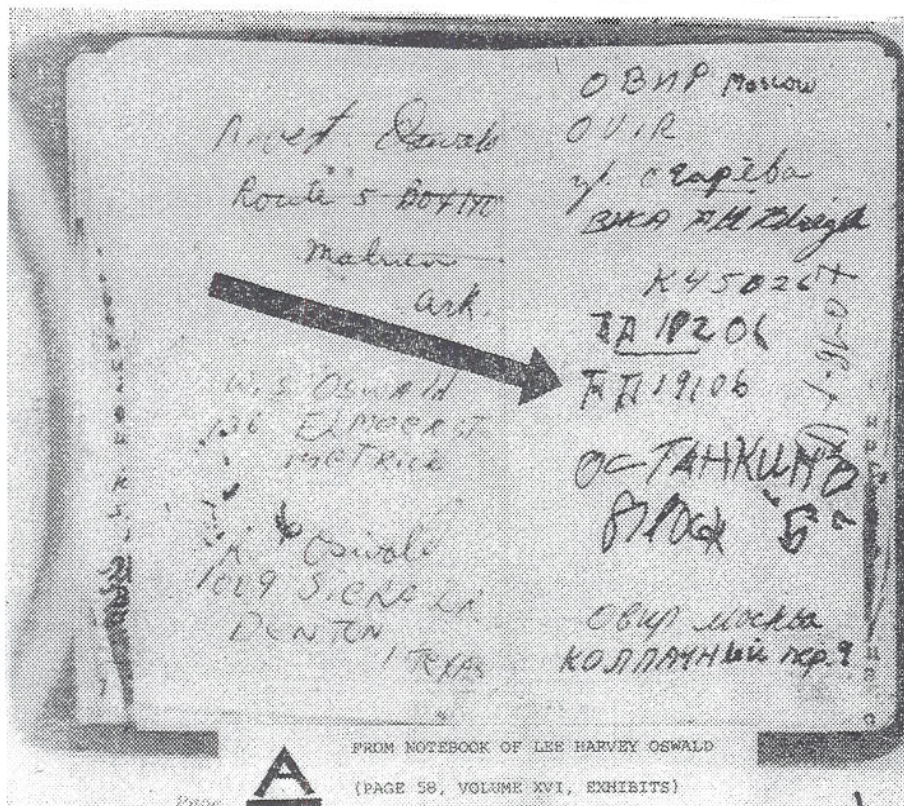


CODED RUBY PHONE LISTING IN OSWALD, SHAW NOTES--DA

DA'S PHOTOS OF PAGES FROM OSWALD DIARY,

SHAW NOTEBOOK FILED IN CRIMINAL COURT TODAY



FROM NOTEBOOK OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

(PAGE 59, VOLUME XVI, EXHIBITS)

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison told Criminal District Court today his office has broken a telephone number code which he said appears both in the notebooks of Lee Harvey Oswald and accused Kennedy murder conspirator Clay L. Shaw.

The result of the decoding, he asserted, was that the 1963 unpublished telephone number of Jack Ruby at Dallas was discovered in both Oswald's and Shaw's notebooks.

Garrison made the disclosure in a formal answer to defense motions filed in Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.'s court.

THE ANSWER WAS MADE BY THE DA to a motion filed by the defense last week. Defense attorneys sought the return of Shaw's notebook, which was seized March 1 along with five cartons of materials taken from the defendant's handsome French Quarter home.

Garrison has charged that Oswald, Shaw and the late David W. Ferrie conspired here in September, 1963, to kill President John F. Kennedy at Dallas.

Shaw was indicted March 22 and is free on \$10,000 bond. Oswald, the man the Warren Commission named as Kennedy's lone slayer, was shot to death by Ruby in the Dallas Police headquarters two days after Kennedy was killed Nov. 22, 1963.

Replying to a state attack on the relevance of the notebook, Garrison's formal answer said:

"While the state considers the other items relevant

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Lee Odom
PO Box 19106
DALLAS, Tex

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FROM NOTEBOOK OF CLAY SHAW
(OBTAINED FROM SHAW RESIDENCE)

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also, the address book is so connected with the issue that it would be an injustice to allow it to be returned, with the possibility that it might be destroyed forever."

Oswald's address book, from which Garrison said the code was broken, is published in full in the Warren Commission report.

Garrison said Shaw'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)."

THE DA SAID the books contain the same Dallas post office box reference, "P. O. Box 19106." He filed photographs to support the assertion.

Shaw's notebook, he added, carries a notation which is a "reference to one Lee Odom of Dallas, Texas."

"What makes even more significant this interesting concurrence of address is the fact that in 1963 there existed no such post office box number in Dallas," the Garrison answer contends.

"WHEN TWO parties each have precisely the same non-existent or fictional number," the DA's answer continues, "in their respective address books, the possibility of coincidence is removed because of the uniqueness of a selected none-istent number."

"The fact is that P. O. 19106 has been found to be a coded description of an unpublished phone number in Dallas, Tex., in 1963. The code involved is one which is used in Oswald's notebook quite systematically, apparently for the purpose of concealing phone numbers he regarded as sensitive . . ."

The pleading goes on to indicate that the post office box number "inevitably and unavoidably" produces the unpublished telephone number of Ruby during 1963.

IN THE PLEADING, Garrison said that with many five digit numbers found in Oswald's notebook, the order of the letters A B C D E is transposed, for the purpose of coding, to A E B D C Garrison said a reverse process is used in unscrambling.

Referring to the prefix telephone exchange letters, the Garrison papers declared:

"Oswald invariably uses the dial of the telephone as conversion machinery to convert letters into numbers and back again. He systematically adds the number values resulting in a sum which can be later broken down into the real exchange listing."

By using the telephone dial for conversion of letters to numbers, he explained, the letters "P.O." become the digit 13. The only exchange which the number 13 converts to in Dallas, he added, is Whitehall.

The post office box number found in the Shaw and Oswald address books, 19106, when unscrambled, becomes 1-6901, the DA continued. By subtracting 1300 from 1-6901, he added, the result is 1-5601.

ACCORDING TO the Garrison pleading, Ruby's unpublished telephone number at Dallas in 1963 was Whitehall 1-5601.

Explaining the use of the number 1,300 for final conversion, the DA said Oswald's code uses an invariable process which is "always done the same way."

He said Oswald used a standard outside number for the "obvious purpose" of superficially changing the appearance of the digits.

"The two standard numbers used by Oswald in coding numbers in his address book," Garrison said, "are 4900 and 1300."

Observers noted that Oswald lived in the 4900 block of Magazine when he was here in the summer of 1963. Shaw's home is in the 1300 block of Dauphine.

IN OTHER ACTION today, the state replied to a defense motion for a bill of particulars and prayer for oyer in the case of Layton Patrick Martens, a one-time Ferrie roommate charged with perjury.

Martens, a 24-year-old college student, was indicted for allegedly lying in connection with the mysterious disappearance of munitions from a dump at Houma in 1961.

Asst. DA Richard V. Burnes defended the rule of secrecy surrounding grand jury proceedings and said the defense was not entitled to a transcript of the complete grand jury hearing at which Martens is accused of lying.

He said Martens was warned that "failure to tell

the truth or profession of ignorance concerning something he knew about" would constitute perjury.

Judge Oliver P. Schulingkamp permitted the state pleadings to be filed and called a hearing on the defense motion Tuesday.