

MONITOR DETOURS

A top-secret document — a letter signed by a high official of the Justice Dept. — was sent in April 1963 from the Justice Dept. to Dallas Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas police NOT to arrest Oswald and Ruby in connection with the attempted slaying of General Walker.



LEE OSWALD



JACK RUBY

After a sniper shot at, but missed, General Walker in Dallas, April 16, 1963, Dallas police suspected that Oswald was the sniper and Ruby the payoff man.

The cops were not to arrest the pair. But they never got the chance because of the heavy pressure brought to bear by the Justice Dept. And so Oswald and Ruby were allowed to remain free. And seven months later, on last November 23 in Dallas, Oswald was able to kill the President of the United States.

The top-secret document — a copy of it is reportedly in the hands of the Presidential commission investigating the assassination — bares a web of intrigue that involves the Federal Bureau of Investigation, along with the Justice Dept. and the Central Intelligence Agency.

It is so politically explosive that the Presidential commission, headed by Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, has even withheld it from one of its own members, Senator Richard Russell (D., Ga.).

It is feared that Senator Russell, who leads the South in the fight against the civil rights bill, might use the document as a weapon against the Justice Dept. and its chief, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, a leader in the fight for civil rights.

The ENQUIRER traced DeMar to an Evansville, Ind., night club and questioned him on April 11. He told our reporter that he had seen Oswald sitting in the Carousel on the night of November 21 — the night before Oswald assassinated President Kennedy.

DeMar said: "I gave the FBI a statement about seeing Oswald in the club and that was it. I told them the same thing. I'm telling you."

"I signed it and have heard nothing more about the incident to this day."

And, on March 17, just three days after a jury voted the death penalty for Ruby, the Associated Press reported from Dallas:

"District Attorney Henry Wade has disclosed how prosecutors made the big decision of the Jack Ruby murder trial."

"The decision: They would not call witnesses who swore they saw Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald together before a sniper assassinated President Kennedy here."

"Testimony from these witnesses would have made world-wide headlines. And, if jurors had believed the testimony, it would have provided a motive for the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald."

"Wade said FBI agents, and other investigators provided him with a list of witnesses who insisted they had seen Ruby and Oswald together at various times."

"The district attorney said he decided not to call these witnesses because he had doubts

about the accuracy of their statements."

And the New York Times, in an article from Dallas, dated March 15, reported:

"Some law enforcement officials in Dallas continued to believe that a connection (between Ruby and Oswald) was possible but, if so, that it was personal and did not necessarily involve the assassination."

The FBI became involved in the undercover maneuverings to stop the arrest of Oswald and Ruby shortly after the attempt to snuff out the life of Gen. Walker, who had been preaching ultraconservatism since he was relieved of his command in Germany.

Walker then resigned from the Army.



GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER

A high FBI official asked by a top Justice Dept. official by the CIA of a volatile situation to request Dallas to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

The FBI official, saying it would be justice and there a crime.

The FBI man make the request officially directed communicating official.

The FBI also signed directive Dallas police and hot to arrest Oswald.

But the Dallas wanted an official communication.

Thereupon the sent the communication Police Chief that Oswald and strictly alone.

The department didn't want Oswald arrested because state."

The Justice Dept. the request on behalf of Ruby.

Because the CIA was involved with Ruby to recruit in the area to serve against Castro's Cuba.

And they didn't be arrested and information getting There were Oswald him

About a Fantastic Story Calling...

OSWALD PAID RANSOM

HEAR:

Pair in 1963

fter

Seven

got a job at the depository, as an order filler.
And it was from a sixth-floor window of that depository that Oswald, last November 22, fired the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Governor John Connally.

Oswald escaped and was captured an hour and a half later, but not before he had shot Dallas policeman J.D. Tippitt to death.

Two days later, as a stunned world watched on television, Jack Ruby dashed up and shot Oswald to death as police were leading the handcuffed Oswald through a basement corridor of City Hall.

Ruby, the Dallas night club owner, went on trial for that killing on March 4. He was convicted of "murder with malice" on March 14.

But after the assassination of President Kennedy and the killing of Oswald the investigations came.



JFK'S LAST RIDE: President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy ride in the rear seat of an open limousine in Dallas last November 22, just before the Chief Executive was assassinated. The Walker home at the time of on this news but said its investigation was continuing. The witness told them short. The New York Times reports.

he was shot in the temple with a bullet fired from a 22-caliber rifle.

The Journal-American said that a local desperado named Garner was picked up by the police after the shooting but was cleared.

And this resulted in the second startling revelation: Garner's girl, Betty (Mooney) McDonald, took a lie detector test that helped to clear him. And this same Betty McDonald had worked as a stripper in Jack Ruby's Carousel.

In early February, Betty was arrested for engaging in a public brawl with a roommate — and a week later she hanged herself in her cell.

Another person who has added to the deepening mystery of the Ruby-Oswald link is Mark Lane, a former New York Assemblyman, who claims to represent Oswald.

According to the New York Times of Thursday, March 5,



EARL WARREN

been working both sides of the fence... as a double agent for both the Government and the CIA.

So both Oswald and Ruby were left at liberty. For the next few months Oswald took part in demonstrations in support of Castro, then went to Mexico City and tried to get a visa to visit Russia by way of Cuba.

Oswald's application for a visa was turned down. Last October 3 he arrived back in Dallas. A week earlier it had been announced that President Kennedy would visit Dallas on November 22.

On October 14 Oswald got a room in a rooming house near the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas. The next day he

evidence was overwhelming that the President had been killed by Oswald.

The same Oswald who had gone to Russia in 1960, pledged allegiance to the Soviet Union and tried to become a Russian citizen. The Russians supposedly, for whatever reason, turned him down and he finally came back to America with his Russian-born wife, Marina, and their baby daughter in June 1962.

From then on he tried to get mixed up in left-wing activities, ordering all kinds of Communist literature and eventually becoming a loud supporter for Castro's Cuba. He and his family moved first to Fort Worth, Tex., and then moved to Dallas. In addition to the apartment he had with his wife and child he rented a room under the name of 'A. Hidell.'

On March 29, 1963, he received a rifle under that name from a mail-order firm located in Chicago.

On April 10 a sniper fired a rifle bullet through a window of the Dallas home of Gen. Walker. Gen. Walker was working at his desk on his income tax returns.

The bullet missed his head by scant inches, went through a 9-inch wall and came out in another room.

Dallas police investigation showed that the sniper shot from an alley 150 feet from the Walker home, using a tripod to steady the rifle.

Dallas police also had the reports of a witness who was near

one, run to an auto and make their getaway.

And within a few days after the shot was fired Dallas police felt they had a complete case. Then came the fantastic series of maneuvers cloaked in secrecy which kept Oswald — the man who was to assassinate President Kennedy — a free man.

After the slaying, President Johnson appointed a seven-member commission, headed by Justice Warren, to inquire into the assassination. Then, just after the commission began work, it was reported by United Press International on December 6 that Oswald's wife, Marina, had informed the FBI that her husband told her excitedly in April 1963 that he tried to kill Gen. Walker.

The FBI declined to comment on Oswald's activities in the U.S. after he returned from Russia. Rankin also said that Mrs. Oswald offered the commission some "new evidence."

Later that same day Warren refused to confirm Rankin's reference to "new evidence."

Two fantastic turns in the Oswald-Ruby mystery were front-paged in the New York Journal-American of Sunday, February 23.

First, the paper revealed that one of the men who put the finger on accused assassin Oswald also had been shot.

The man, Warren Reynolds, said he saw Oswald running away, putting new shells into a pistol as he did, after officer Tippitt was shot to death.

Then, in January, Reynolds was closing up his office when



OFFICER J.P. TIPPITT

commission.

The Times said that Lane, who has frequently challenged the view that Oswald was guilty of shooting Kennedy, had told the commission he'd heard of a secret meeting in a Dallas night club eight days before the President was killed.

Lane told the commission the secret meeting, November 14, were J.D. Tippitt, the Dallas patrolman who was slain while trying to arrest Oswald; Bernard Weisman, a New York resident who had placed an anti-Kennedy advertisement in Dallas newspaper the day the President was shot, and this person.

The mystery deepened even further when Lane would state publicly who this person was.

But the commission knew the identity of the Mystery Man because Lane told it to the after the hearing room, which cleared of newsmen and spectators.

Lane had said that the secret November 14 meeting was in Ruby's Carousel Club, when the public hearing of the commission resumed. Just Warren asked a question loaded with dynamite: "Mr. Lane, what was the PURPOSE of this meeting in Dallas?"

But the purpose remained a secret, because Lane answered that his information did not dictate what they were talking about.

But, Lane said, Tippitt Weisman and the Mystery Man (Continued on next page)

dence developed this week showed that it (the rifle used to kill President Kennedy) was first used April 10 to fire into the home here of Edwin A. Walker. On February 4, the day after Marina Oswald's first appearance before the Warren commission, Chief Justice Warren told reporters that Marina's testimony "may not be released in your lifetime."

The Chief Justice said that the testimony would be preserved for the public but that it may be suppressed for decades. He finished his statement to the press with: "I say this seriously."

J. Lee Rankin, general counsel to the Warren commission, also talked to reporters on that day. He said that Mrs. Oswald's testimony dealt with her husband's activities in the U.S. after he returned from Russia. Rankin also said that Mrs. Oswald offered the commission some "new evidence."

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Washington Insiders Are Talking About Story Calling...

Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald Pals

(Continued from preceding page)
spent more than two hours conferring.

According to the Times, Weinstein had been asked by one reporter to comment on Lane's statement.

Weinstein said that he had never met Tippitt or Ruby or Oswald.

And Weinstein also said he had never been in Ruby's Carpenters Club.

Then columnist Dorothy Kukula raised this "important question" in her nationally syndicated column on April 14:

"Why did Lee Harvey Oswald, presumably fleeing from the police after the assassination, approach Patrolman J.D. Tippitt's car — in broad daylight, with witnesses standing by — and shoot the policeman three times, although Officer Tippitt had not said a word to Oswald?"

"A man who knows he is

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NATIONAL ENQUIRER

"By shooting Officer Tippitt, instead of trying to make himself inconspicuous, Oswald put himself in double jeopardy. His act almost guaranteed his arrest."

"Why?"

"A whodunit fan would infer that the policeman knew something about Oswald that was so dangerous he had to be silenced at any cost, even Oswald's chance of escape and freedom."

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, pointed to still another possible explanation for the murder of Tippitt.

When Mrs. Oswald was asked, "Who killed Tippitt?" by Bob Considine of the Journal-American, she replied in his column of March 13:

"Nobody seems interested in how Lee got out of the Book Depository the day of the assassination. The place was surrounded by police, absolutely right by them. Yet Lee walked right by them. You know how?"

"Because Tippitt took him out."

"Then the higher-ups in the conspiracy ordered somebody to kill Tippitt. Part of the master plan, the way I figure it. Marina's (Oswald's widow) part of it, too. CIA or one of those agencies."

Speculation that Oswald was not working alone was also voiced in a United Press International dispatch from London which was printed in the Newark, N.J., Star-Ledger on April 19.

"Millions of Europeans refuse to believe that the assassination of John F. Kennedy was not part of a larger conspiracy that has still not been exposed," the dispatch said.

"The most respectable newspapers and radio and television stations in western Europe feed this viewpoint by giving prominence to reports that insist that the late President was slain as part of a left-wing or a right-wing plot."

"On both sides of the Iron Curtain, the belief is widespread that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a psychopath who acted alone."

Many think he was the agent of a ring which most definitely included Jack Ruby as one of the conspirators."

The UPI report also noted that Serge Grussard, "one of France's best known couriers," wrote from Dallas

"Very probably Ruby killed him to shut his mouth forever for Oswald could not have acted alone."

In the United States, the Warren commission continues to listen to testimony from many people concerned in the case.

But the most fantastic revelation to come to the commission was the communication from the Justice Dept. to the Dallas Police Department.

If this document exists, ENQUIRER feels it is the right of the American public to know of it.

Is the Warren commission and all other interested agencies and officials — keeping this shocking secret? Only time will tell.

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DL-51

FD-340 (REV. 8-17-62)

File No. 100-10461-1A(340)

Date Received 6-3-64

From L. J. C. Day
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Crime Scene Search Section
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

Dallas P.D. - Dallas, Tex.
(CITY AND STATE)

By Robert M. Larnett
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description: Photographs taken by Dallas P.D. at the residence of Major Gen. Edwin A. Walker 4011 Turtle Creek Blvd. on 4/10/63.

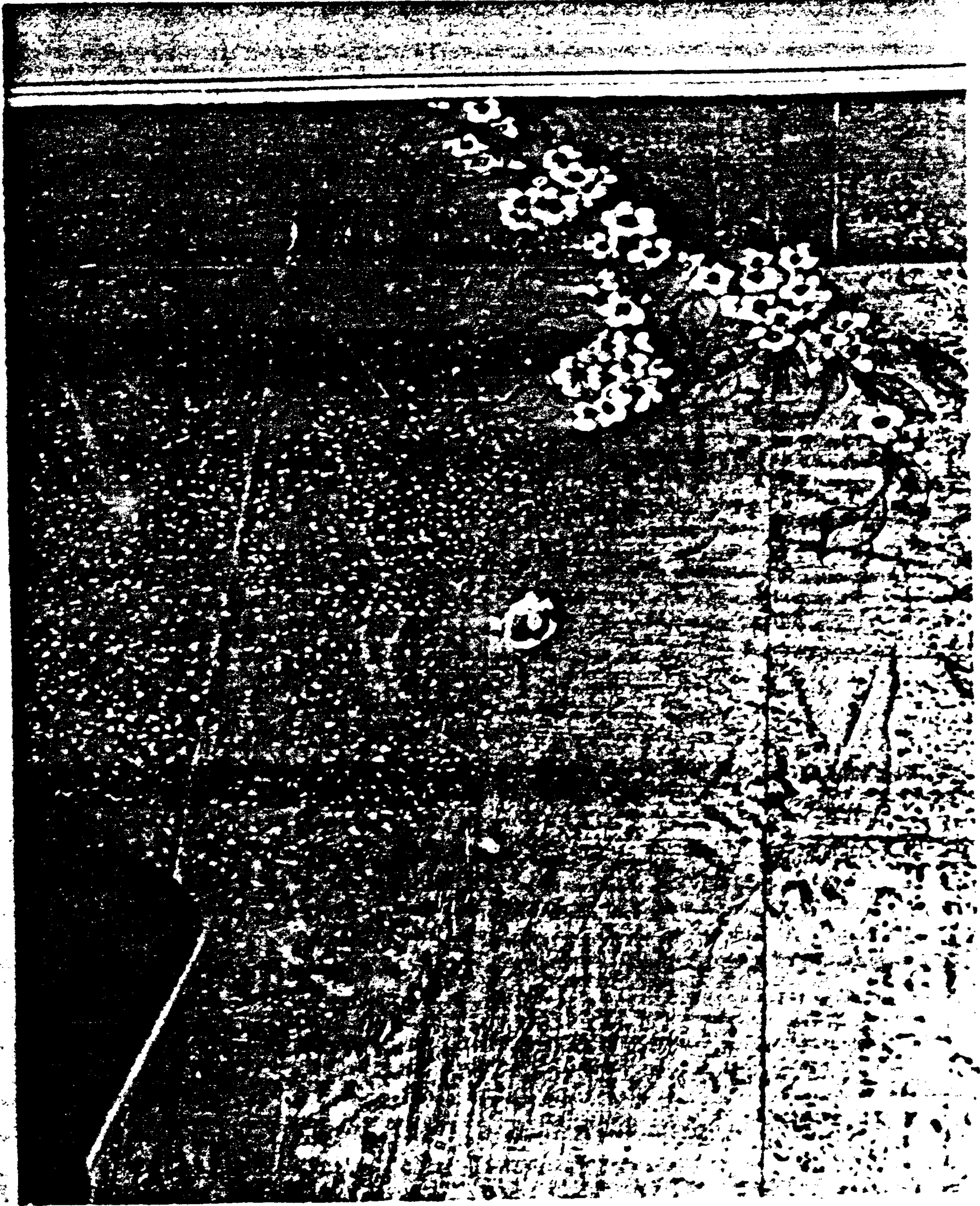
Sent Bras,
6/10/64,
edh

DL 51 - 1



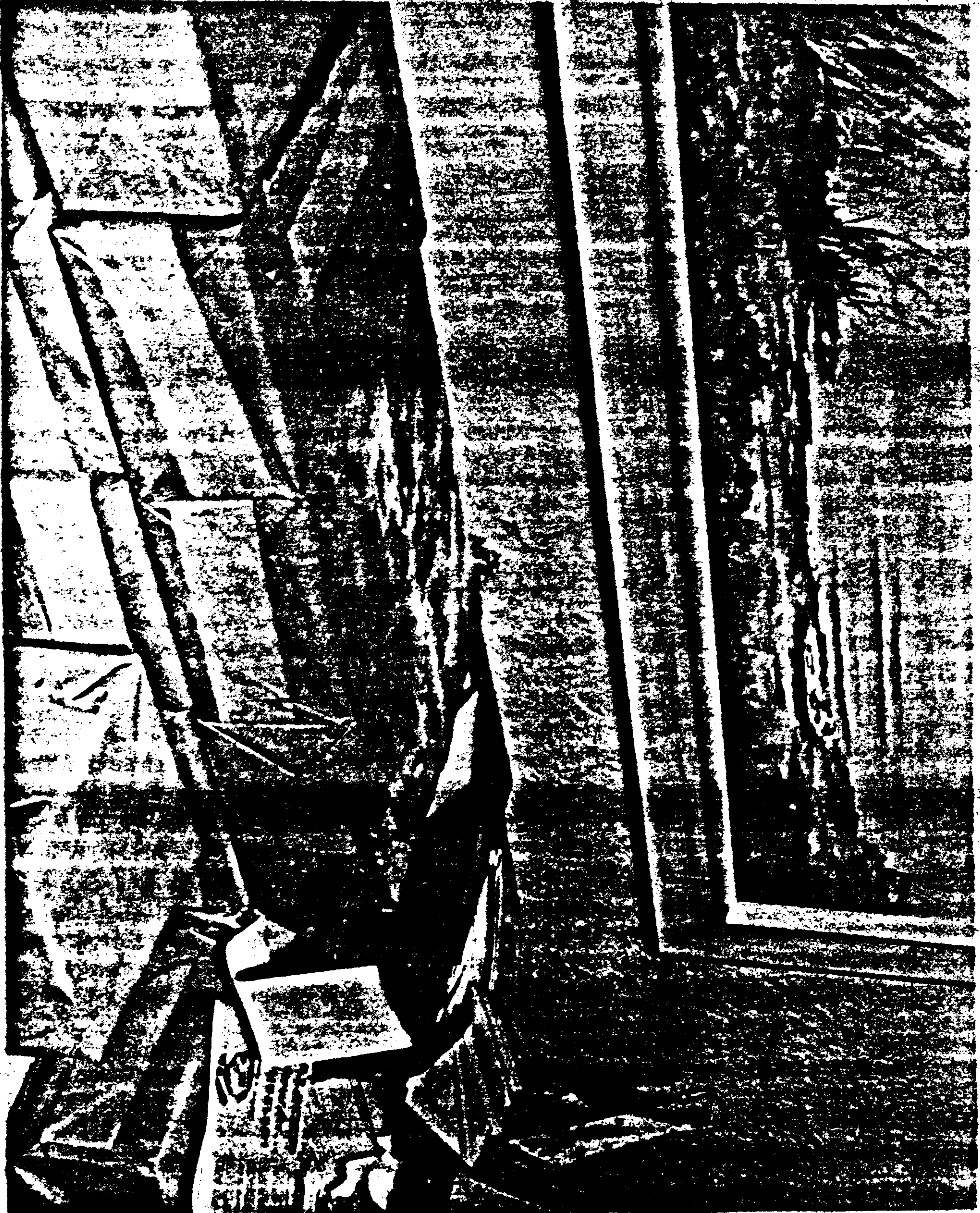
DL 51-2

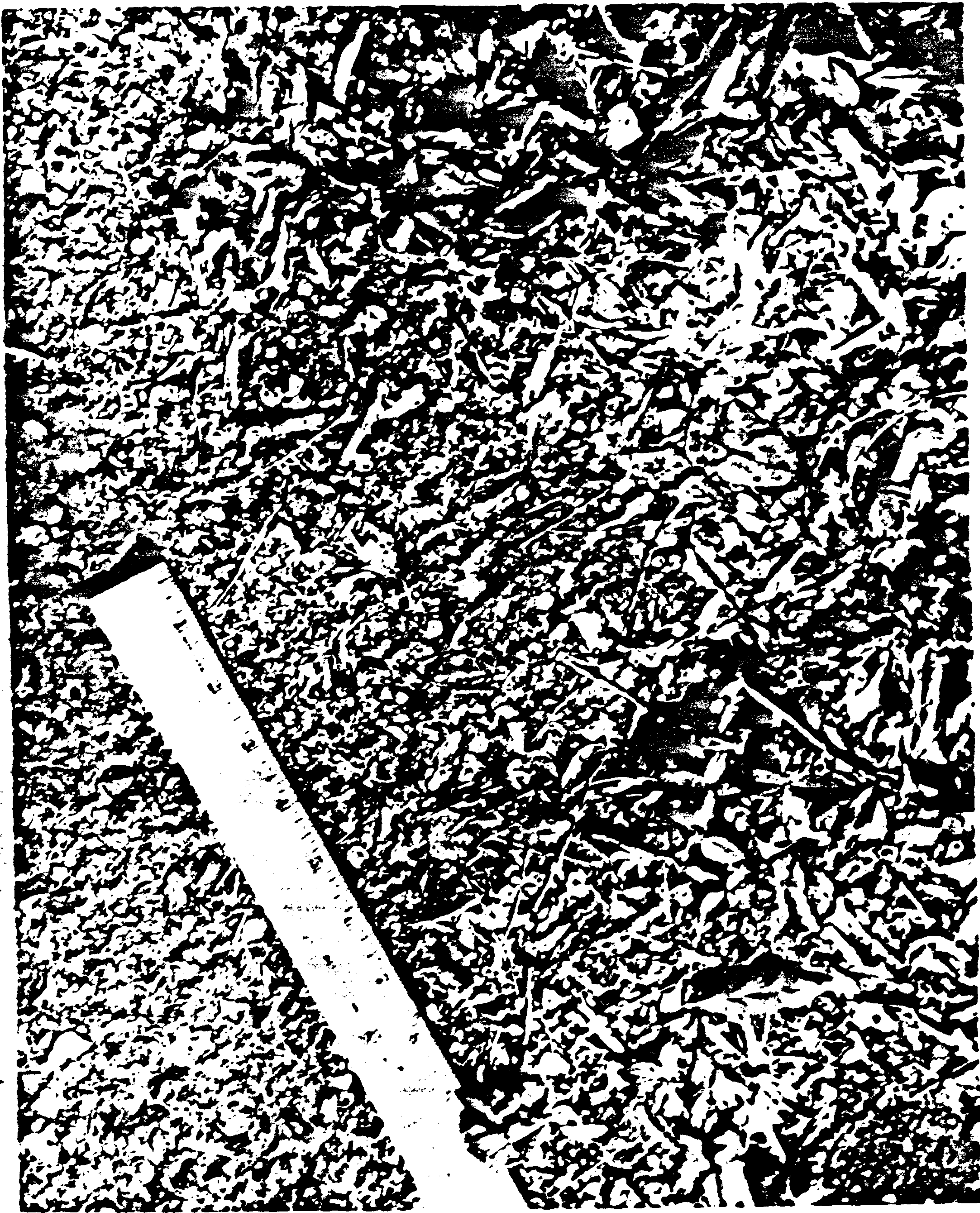




DL51-3

VI 51-4

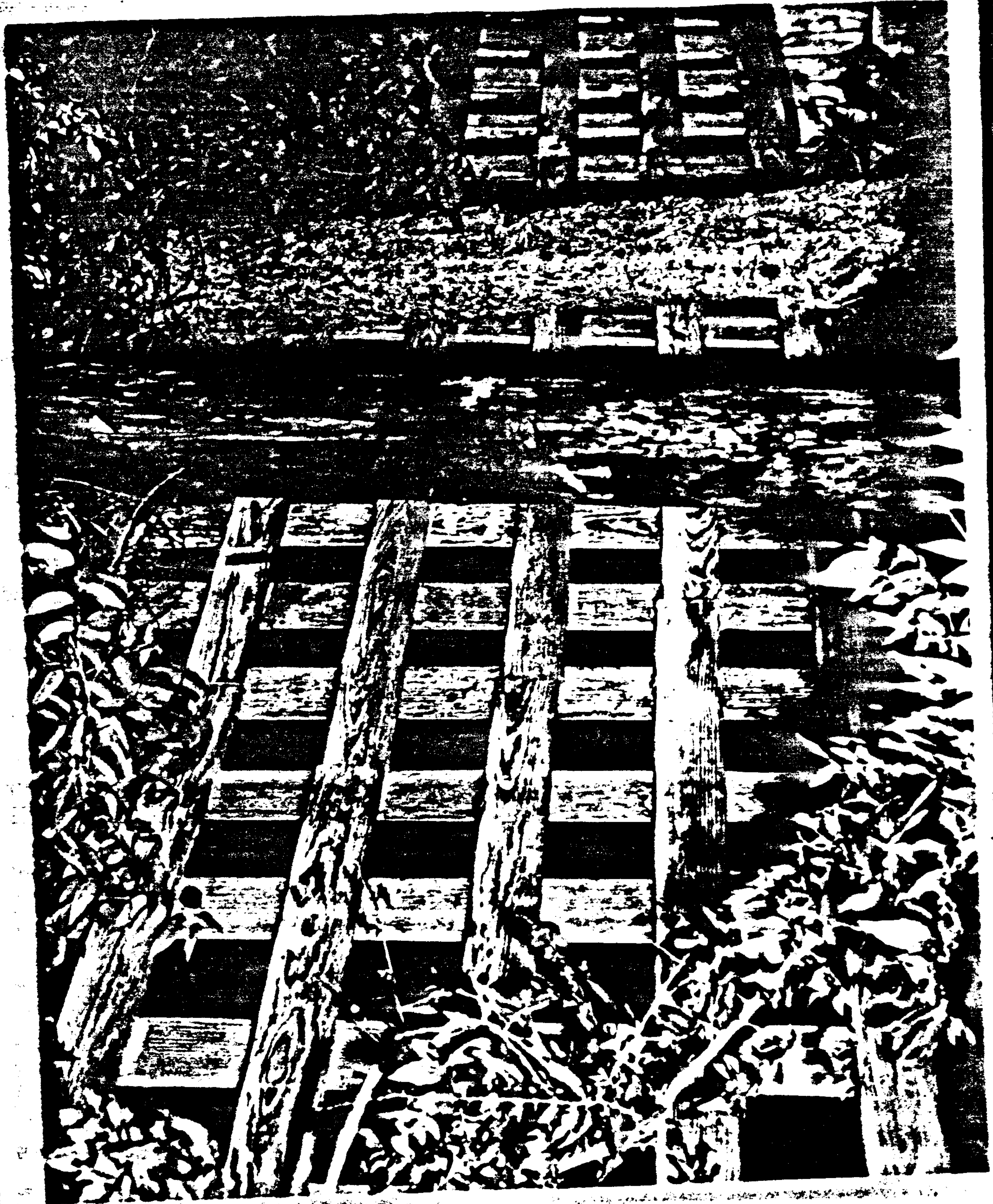




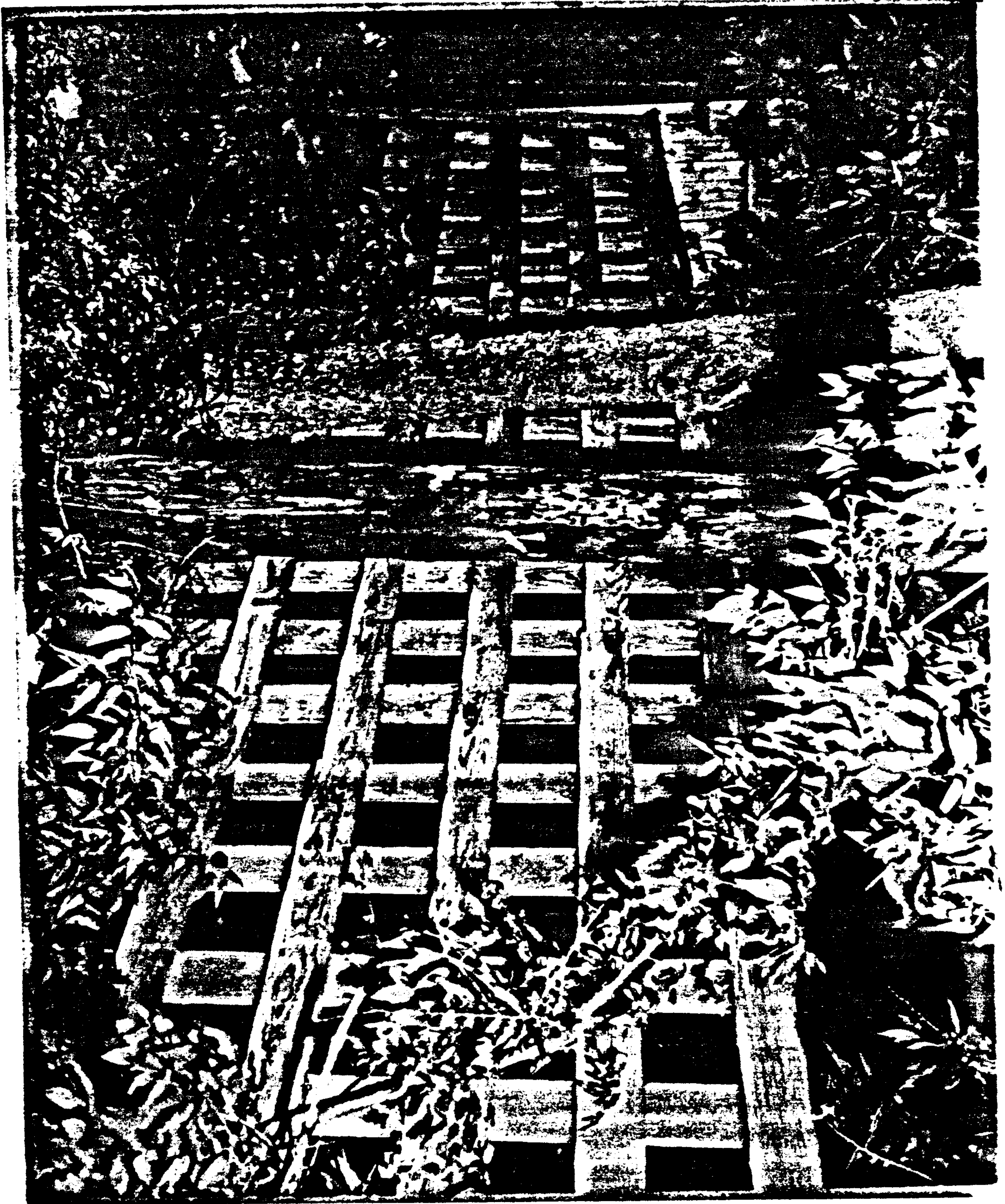
P-51-5

WOOD FENCE ALONG ALLEY IN REAR OF
WALKER'S HOUSE, SHOT WAS FIRED FROM
THIS LOCATION.

100-10461- 1A³⁴⁰



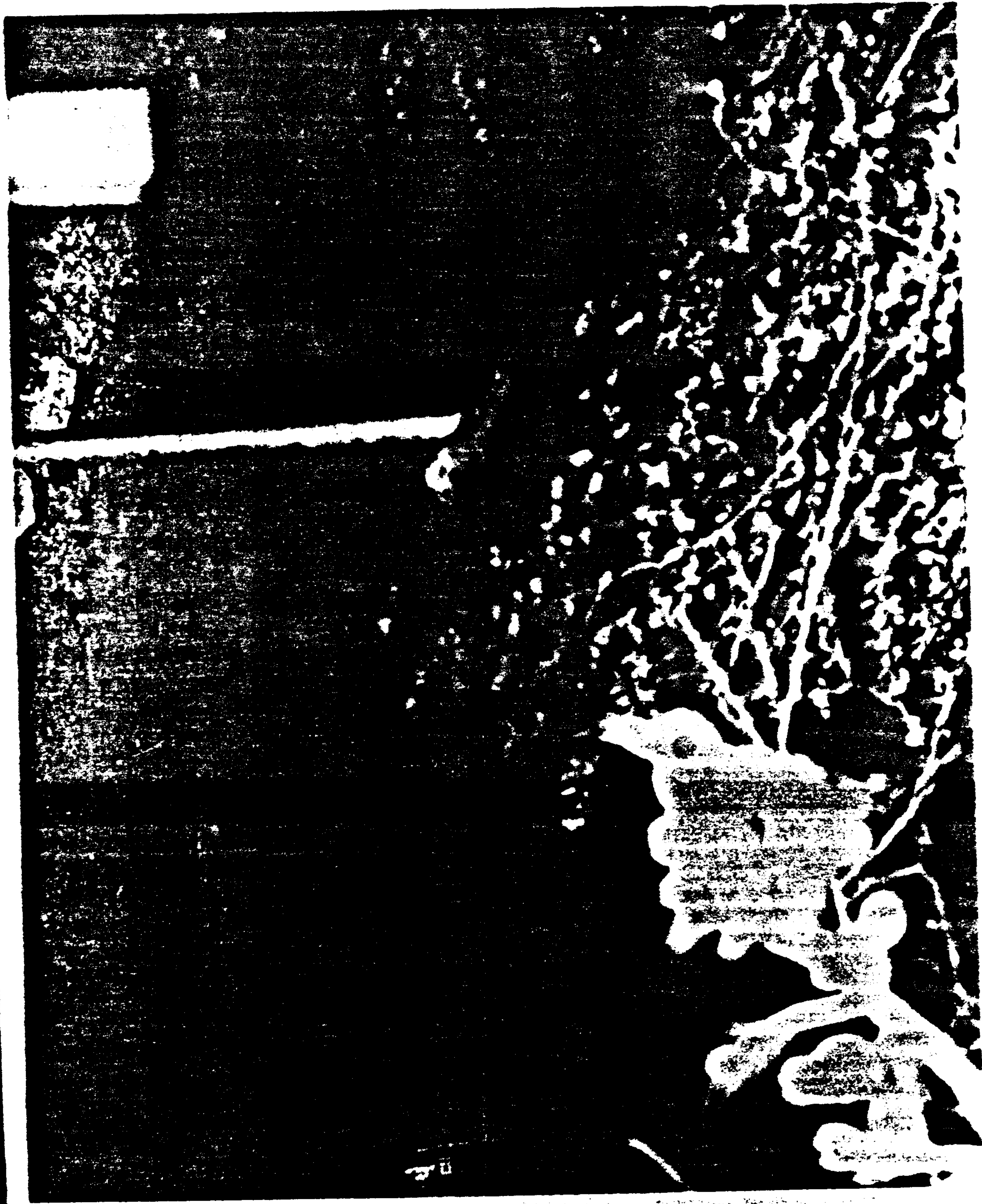
DLS1-6



SHOT WAS FIRED THROUGH THIS TREE
TOWARD REAR WINDOW OF WALKER'S HOUSE.

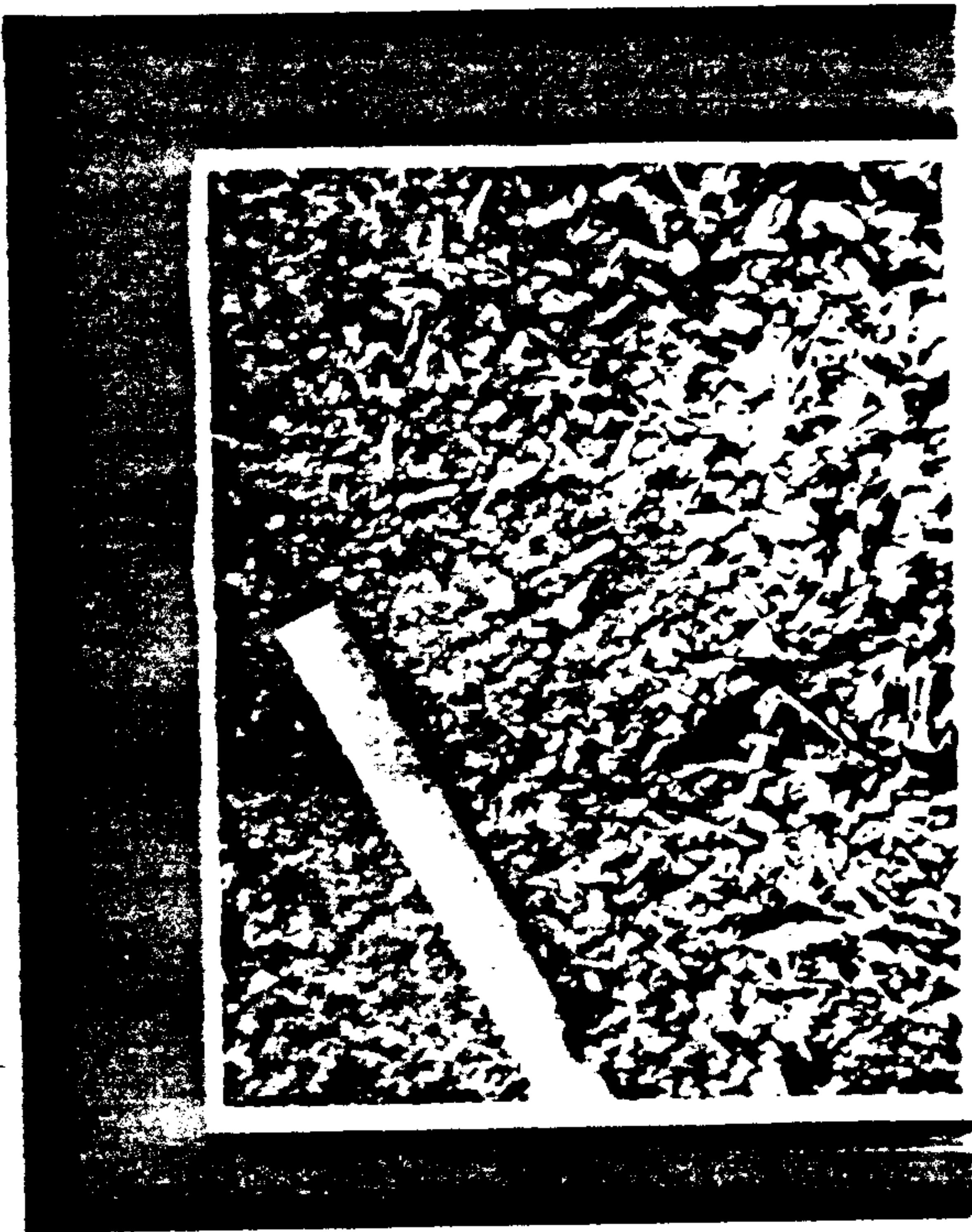
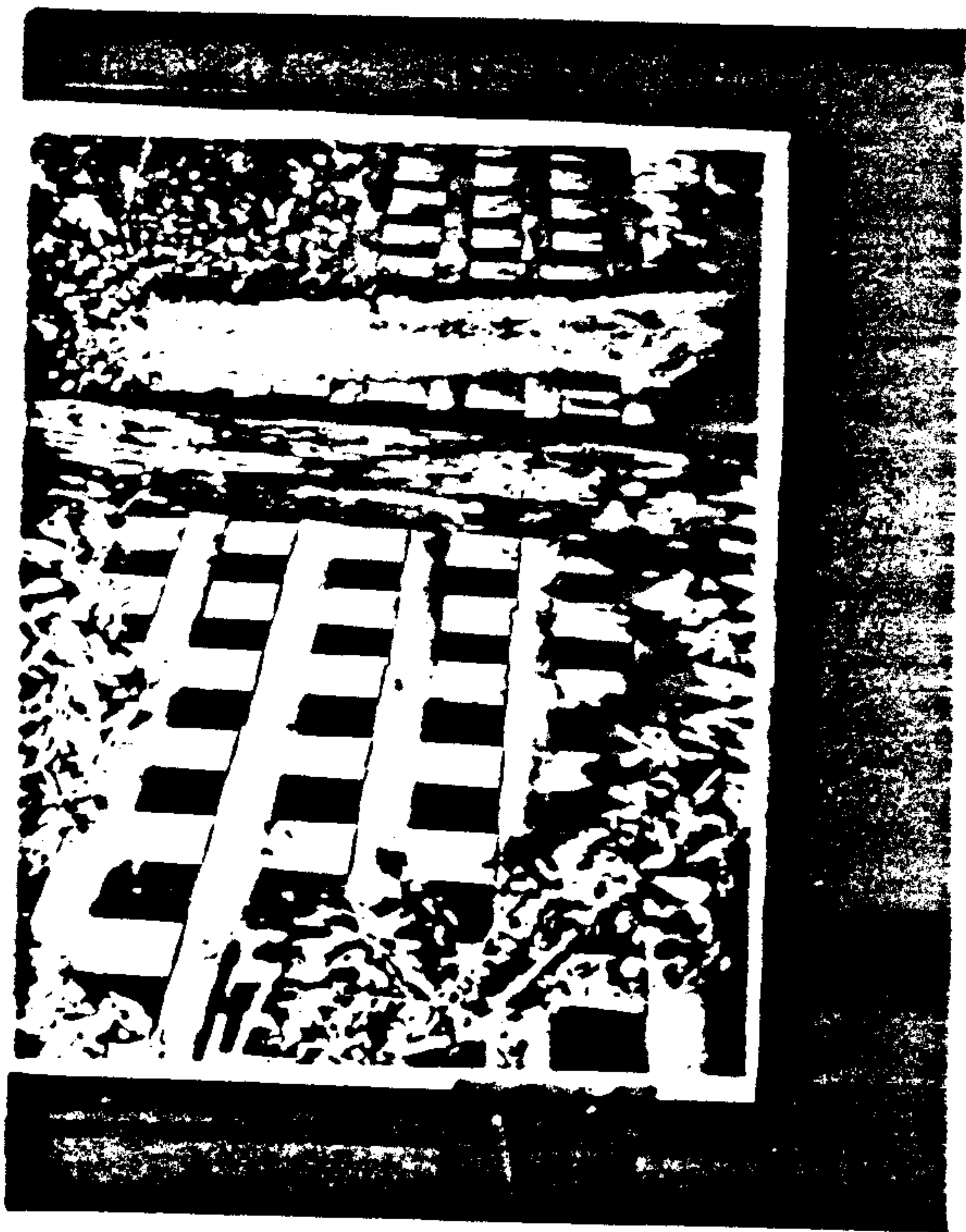
100-10461 - 1A³⁴⁰

DL 51 - 7









D-52

FD-340 (REV. 8-17-62)

File No. 100-10461-1A(341)

Date Received 6-3-64

From JA IVAN D. LEE
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

FBI - Dallas
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By Lee
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description: 6 ~~to~~ Aerial Photos[?] of ^{and negatives}
area in and around
Res. of Gen. Edwin A. Walker
4011 South Oak Street
D.C.

Sent Rev,
6/20/64,
eah



- A. Residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker, 4011 Turtle Creek Blvd.
- B. MKT Railroad tracks
- C. North Central Expressway
- D. Blackburn Street
- E. Oak Lawn Avenue
- F. Lemmon Avenue
- G. Cedar Springs Avenue
- H. Bowen Street

NOTE: See Bus Runs
No.'s 52, 36, 54

DL 52(1)



- A. Residence of Walker
- B. MKT Railroad tracks
- C. North Central Expressway
- D. Blackburn Street
- E. Oak Lawn Avenue
- F. Lemmon Avenue
- G. Turtle Creek Boulevard

NOTE: See Bus Runs
No.'s 52, 36

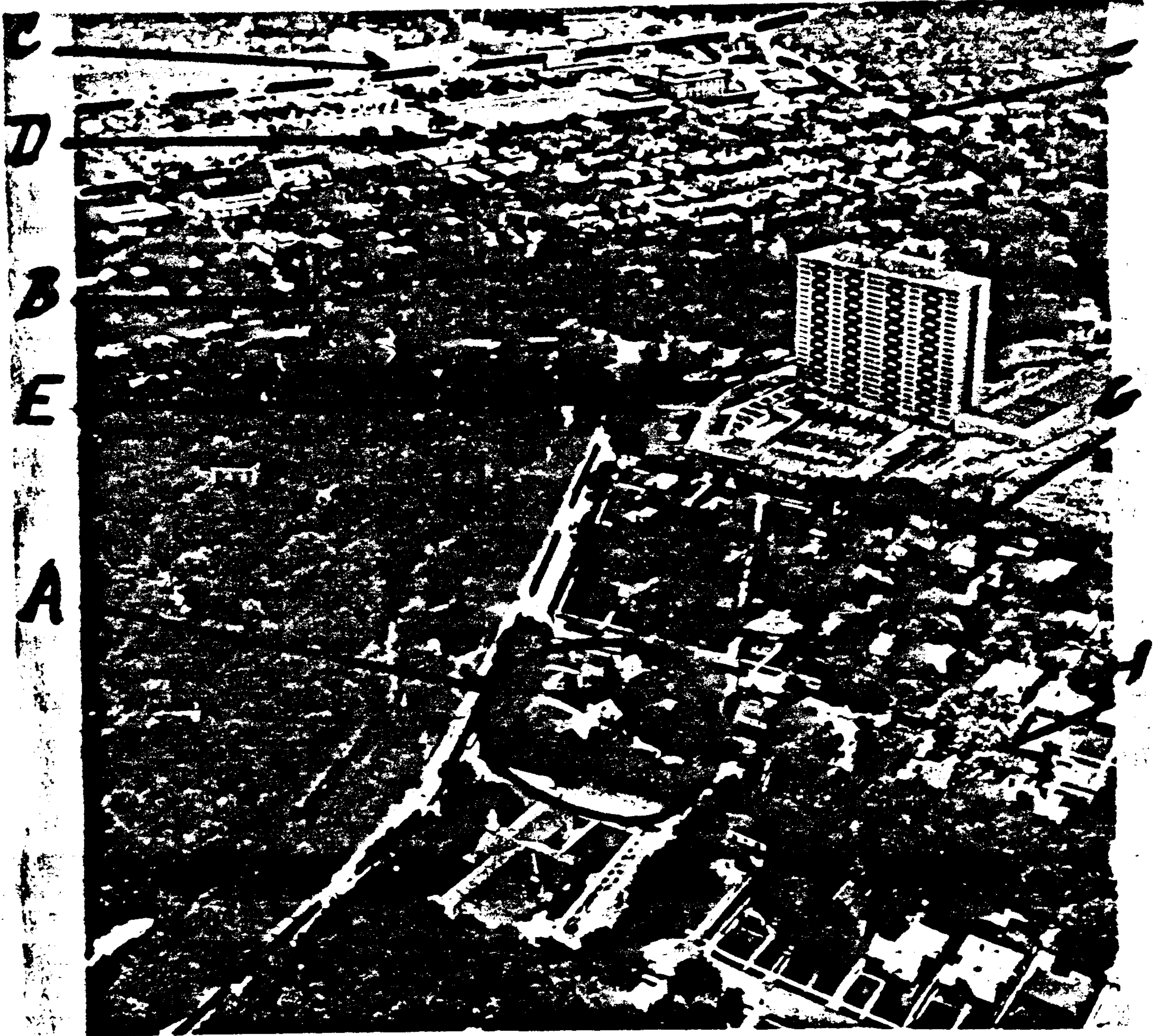
DL 52(2)



- A. Residence of Walker
- B. MKT Railroad tracks
- C. Oak Lawn Avenue
- D. Blackburn Street
- E. Fitzhugh Street
- F. North Central Expressway
- G. Love Field

NOTE: See Bus Runs
No.'s 36, 54

DL 52(3)



- A. Walker residence
- B. MKT Railroad tracks
- C. North Central Expressway
- D. Cole Avenue
- E. Turtle Creek Boulevard
- F. Blackburn Street
- G. Irving Street
- H. Avondale Street

NOTE: See Bus Runs
No.'s 4, 36

DL 52(4)



- A. Walker residence
- B. MKT Railroad tracks
- C. Blackburn Street
- D. Cole Avenue
- E. Abbott Street
- F. Oak Cliff
- G. Harry Hines Boulevard

NOTE: See Bus Runs
No.'s 4, 38

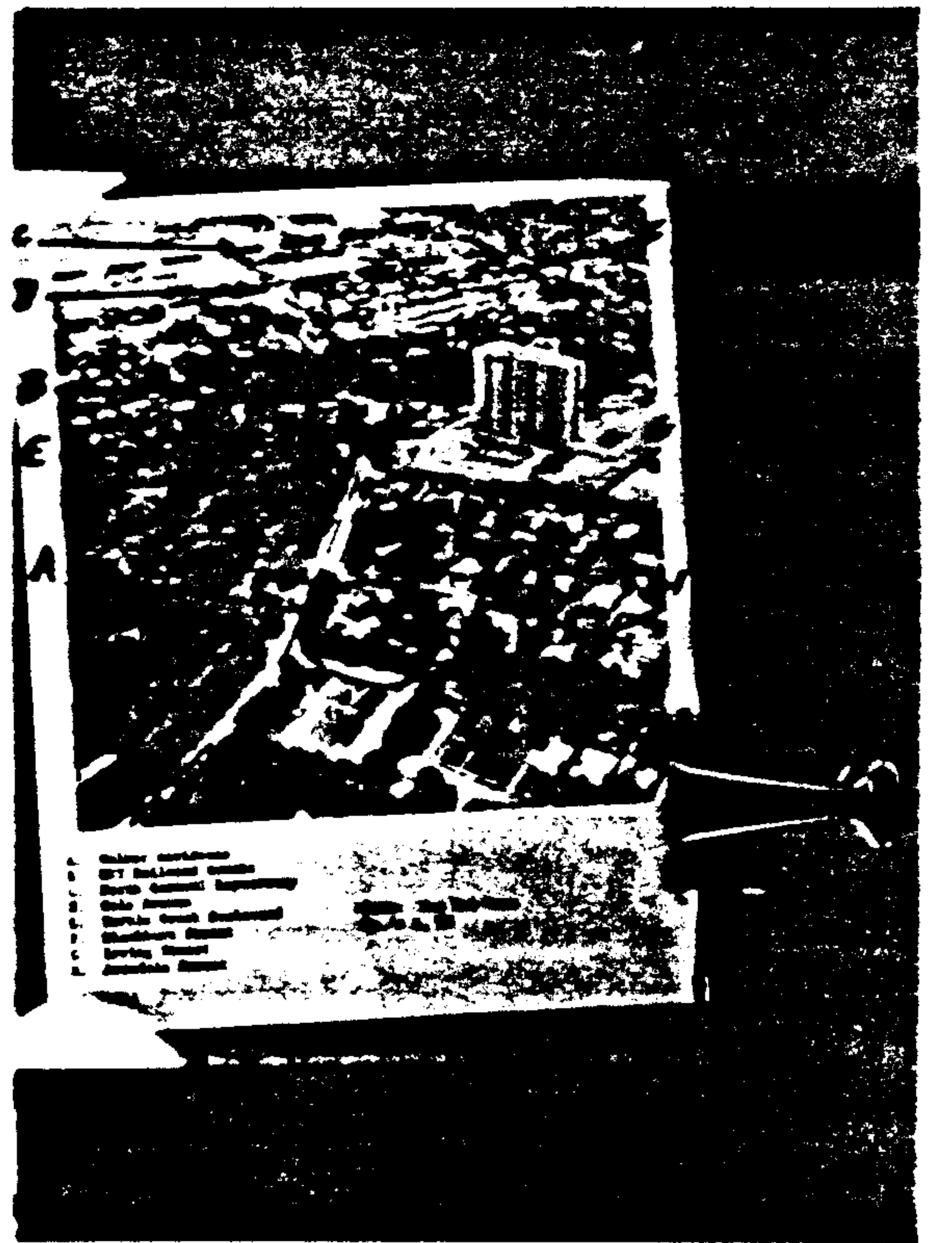
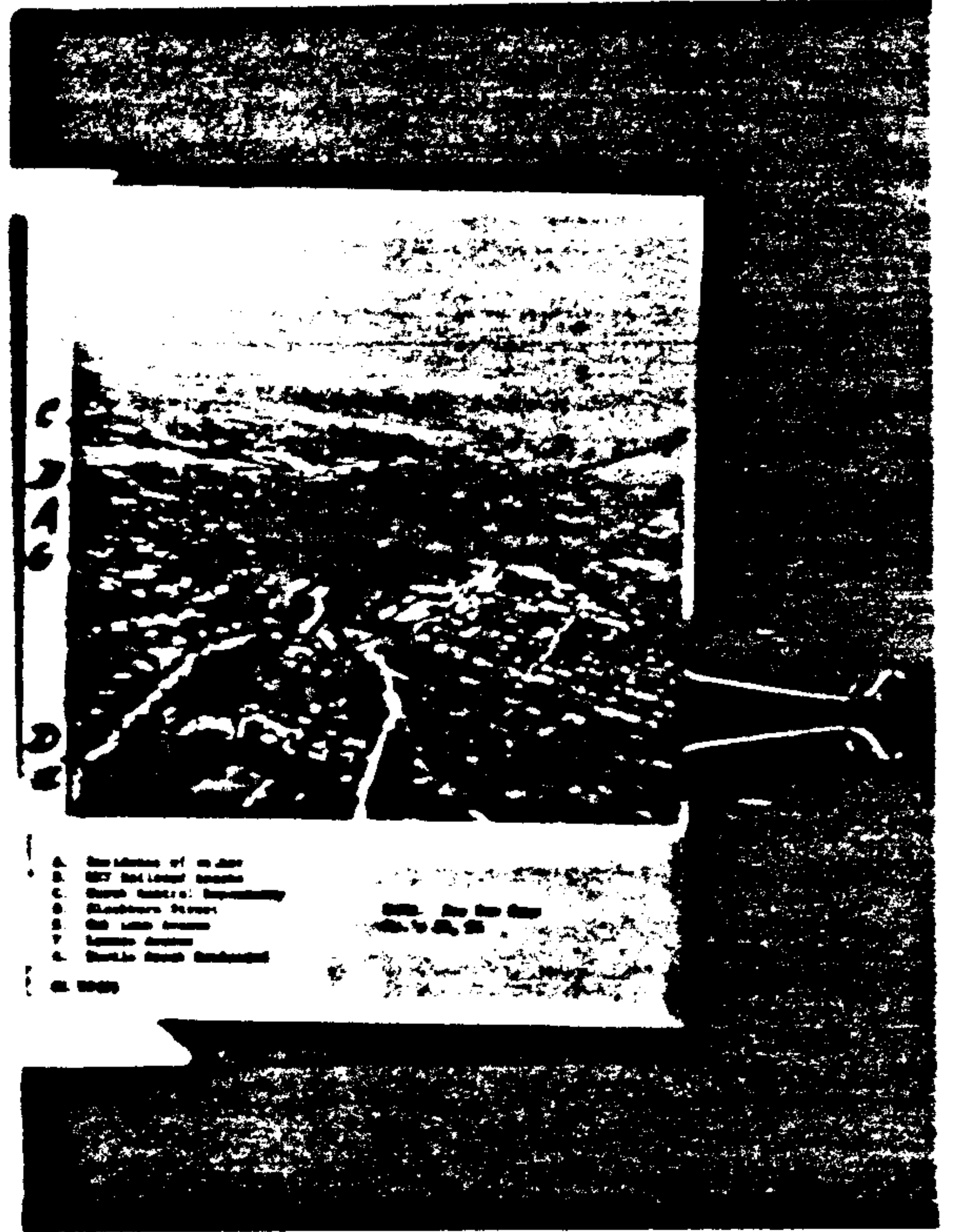
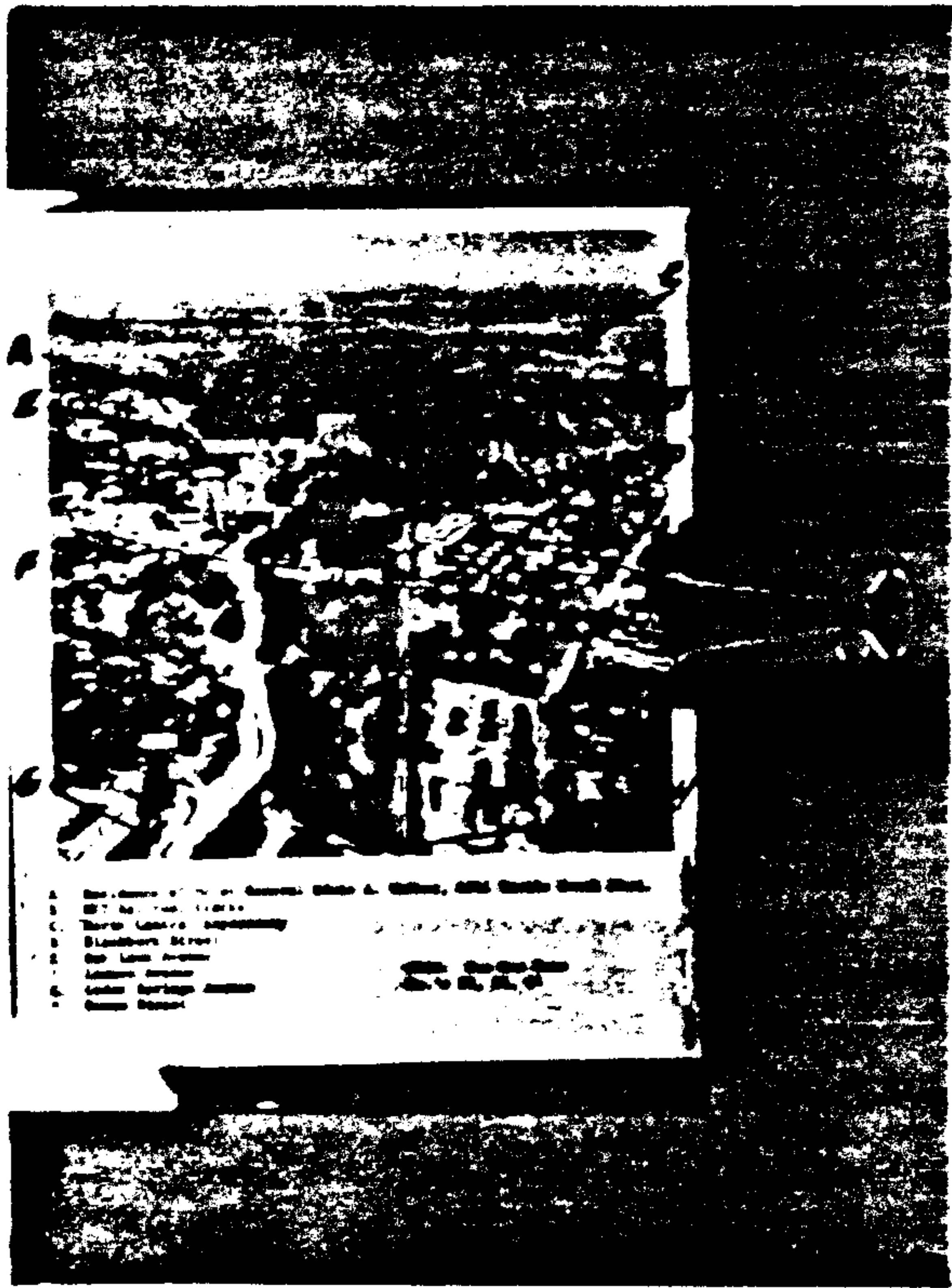
DL 52(5)



- A. Walker residence
- B. Harry Hines Boulevard
- C. Maple Avenue
- D. Cedar Springs Avenue
- E. Oak Lawn Avenue
- F. Turtle Creek Boulevard
- G. Gilbert Street

NOTE: See Bus Runs
No.'s 54, 37, 2, 38

DL 52(6)





DL-53

FD-340 (REV. 8-17-62)

File No. 100-10461-1A(342)

Date Received 6-4-64

From SA IVAN D LEE
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)

FBI Dallas
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)

(CITY AND STATE)

By Lee
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned Yes
No

Description:

3 Photos + Negative of
Church parking Lot
4027 North Creek Blvd.
located next to property of
Mr. Dr. Edwin A. Walker residence
(10/13/64) sent with negatives
sent per
6/10/64
gsh

U

In connection with the interviews of WALTER KING COLEMAN, 4338 Newton, Dallas, on 6/3 and 4/64, symbols on photograph identified as follows:

- "A" - is place where 1950 white or beige Ford first observed by COLEMAN;
- "B" - is place where 1958 black over white, tudor Chevrolet first observed by COLEMAN;
- "C" - is alley entrance into Mormon Church parking lot, and which alley is directly behind property of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, U. S. Army (retired), 4011 Turtle Creek Blvd.
- "1" - is place where unknown white male, No. 1, first observed by COLEMAN.
- "2" - is place where unknown white male, No. 2, first observed by COLEMAN.
- "3" - is COLEMAN's position for observing incidents of 4/10/63, from behind stockade fence.

DX 53 (1)

John 6-4-64
by SA James D. Lee
Dallas FBI

DX# 100-10461-1A342

DL 53 (1)
TAKEN 6/4/64
IDL-FBI, DL
DL 100-10461

J



In connection with the interviews of WALTER KINK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton, Dallas, on 6/3 and 4/64, symbols on photograph identified as follows:

- "A" - is place where 1950 white or beige Ford first observed by COLEMAN;
- "B" - is place where 1958 black over white, tudor Chevrolet first observed by COLEMAN;
- "C" - is alley entrance into Mormon Church parking lot, and which alley entrance is obscured from COLEMAN's vision due to stockade fence around garbage cans.
- "1" - is place where unknown white male, No. 1, first observed by COLEMAN.
- "2" - is place where unknown white male, No. 2, first observed by COLEMAN.
- "3" - is COLEMAN's position for observing incidents of 4/20/63, from behind stockade fence.

DX 53 (2)

Tulu 6-4-64

by SA Leon D Lee

Dallas, FBI

DA 100-10461-1A342

DL 53 (2)
TAKEN 6/4/64
IDL - FBI, DL
DL 100-10461



In connection with the interviews of WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton, Dallas, on 6/3 and 4/64, symbols on photograph identified as follows: "B" - is place where 1958 black over white, tudor Chevrolet first observed by COLEMAN;

"G" - is alley entrance into Mormon Church parking lot, and which alley entrance is obscured from COLEMAN's vision due to stockade fence around garbage cans.

"2" - is place where unknown white male, No. 2, first observed by COLEMAN. (Note-photo taken from COLEMAN's position, as of 4/10/63.)

D2-53. (3)

6-4-64

by SA James D. Lee

Dallas, FBI

DX 100-10461-1A342

DL 53 (3)
TAKEN 6/4/64
IDL-FBI, DL
DL 100-10461



