OSWALD

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EBF

SERIAL 1099X

PART I ONLY

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INVESTIGATION OF KILLING
OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 24, 1963

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PREFACE

This report covers the killing of Oswald by Jack Ruby. The information developed concerns Jack Ruby; the interview of Ruby; Ruby's whereabouts from November 23 to November 24, 1963; and the investigation by the FBI under the Civil Rights Statutes to determine whether there was any conspiracy involved in the killing.

Attached to this report are two exhibits, one a photograph of the actual killing and the other a diagram of the police department building basement where the killing occurred.

No records were kept of the police officers or news media representatives in the basement at the time of the killing. We have not been able to identify, locate and interview all persons who were present when Ruby killed Oswald. The report reflects that persons identified to us have been or are being interviewed. We have interviewed 98 Dallas police officers and are attempting to identify any others who were in the basement and interview them. An estimated 150 news media representatives were in the basement. We have been able to identify and interview 51 so far, and leads are set out throughout the country to identify and locate others who may have been present. We have no facts at this time to indicate that the stories of these people, when they are located, will be at variance with the facts developed so far. Every effort is being made to locate them so that all possible questions can be resolved.

You will note the statement at the end of this report that the investigation will continue until every possible source of pertinent information has been exhausted.

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I. THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Oswald's Arrest

Lee Harvey Oswald was taken into custody by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department on November 22, 1963. He was confined in the Dallas City Jail and held pending investigation of his connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the shooting of Texas Governor John B. Connally, and the murder of Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippit in Dallas that day.

B. Removal Plans Publicized

News media, on the basis of information furnished by the Dallas Police Department, reported that Oswald would be removed to the Dallas County Jail on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, and quoted Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry as having told reporters who asked when the transfer would occur, "You better be around here about 10 a. m."

Sheriff J. E. Decker, Dallas Sheriff's Office, states the established procedure concerning transferring of prisoners from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail is as follows: When charges have been filed with the court of jurisdiction, upon issuance of a warrant to proper authority, a prisoner then becomes subject to transfer to the County Jail within a reasonable time. Warrants were filed on November 22, 1963, charging Oswald with the murder of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit and President John F. Kennedy.

C. Removal Steps Initiated

On Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, Oswald was in the third-floor office of the Homicide and Robbery Bureau of the Police Department. From there, at about 11:15 a.m., he was escorted to an elevator leading to the basement of the Dallas Police and Courts Building. With his right wrist handcuffed to the left wrist of Detective James R. Leavelle and with Detective L. C. Graves holding his left arm, Oswald was escorted to the ramp of the underground parking area for removal to the County Jail.

D. Oswald Killed

Oswald and his police escort reached the ramp area at approximately 11:24 a.m. A large group of law enforcement officers, newsmen and cameramen had gathered in the basement area. Suddenly, a man emerged from the group holding a .38 caliber revolver in his hand which he fired at close range at Oswald (Exhibit 1). The bullet penetrated the left side of his abdomen, and Oswald dropped to the floor. His assailant was apprehended immediately and Oswald was taken by ambulance to Parkland Memorial Hospital. Surgery began at 11:32 a.m., but he never regained consciousness and was pronounced dead at 1:07 p.m.

E. Assailant Identified

Oswald's assailant was identified as Jack L. Ruby and he was charged on November 24, 1963, with Oswald's murder. On the following day, Ruby was transferred to the Dallas County Jail to await further court action. On November 26, 1963, the Dallas County Grand Jury indicted Ruby for Oswald's murder. He is now in custody, awaiting trial.

II. INFORMATION CONCERNING RUBY

A. Early Years

Jack L. Ruby was born Jack Rubenstein to Polish immigrant parents at Chicago, Illinois, March 25, 1911. He legally changed his name to Jack L. Ruby at Dallas, Texas, on December 30, 1947. One of nine children, Ruby grew up in Chicago's west side and did not complete his high school education, leaving during his second year.

He "scalped" tickets and worked as a vendor at sports events and conventions in Chicago. While still in his late teens or early twenties, Ruby moved to the West Coast, where he was engaged in such activities as soliciting subscriptions to newspapers and selling tip sheets at race tracks. He returned to Chicago about 1937.

B. Friend Murdered

When Leon Cook, a friend of Ruby, organized a local of the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union in Chicago in 1937, Ruby became secretary-treasurer. His employment with the local terminated when Cook was shot and killed by another union organizer following a dispute at a union meeting in 1939. Ruby was jailed overnight, questioned, and released. As a tribute to his deceased friend, Ruby adopted the middle name Leon. From 1940 to 1943, he traveled in the New England area, where he distributed

punchboards at manufacturing plants. Associates during that period of his life have described him as a "hustler" who could sell almost anything.

C. Military Service

According to United States Army Air Corps records, Jack Ruby served honorably from May 28, 1943, to February 21, 1946, when he was discharged as a Private First Class. Ruby qualified as a sharpshooter with the rifle. He saw no foreign service.

D. Chicago to Dallas

After his discharge from military service, Ruby returned to Chicago, where he was engaged primarily in the novelty business with two of his brothers until 1947. He then sold his interest in the business and moved to Dallas, Texas, where a sister, Eva Grant, was operating a supper club. He went to Chicago for a short time in 1947, but returned to Dallas when his sister indicated she needed help in operating the supper club.

E. Career as Night Club Operator

This was the beginning of Ruby's career as a night club operator and at the time he killed Oswald he was operating two clubs in Dallas, Texas, the Vegas Club and the Carousel Club. His sister, Eva, advised on November 28, 1963, that she and Jack Ruby each own 50 per cent interest in the Vegas Club. This sister assists in the management of this

club. The Carousel, formerly a private club, has been operated by Ruby since 1961 as the Carousel Club.

According to Eva, the Carousel Club is owned by S & R, Incorporated. Records of the Special Services Bureau, Dallas Police Department, contain an application for license in 1961 which shows ownership of the Carousel Club as S & R, Incorporated, Ralph Paul, president; Jack Ruby, vice president; and Samuel D. Ruby (Jack's brother), secretary-treasurer.

It should be noted that Earl and Samuel are brothers of Jack Ruby and they stated they also changed their names from Rubenstein to Ruby.

Eva says Ralph Paul and Ruby each own 50 per cent interest in S & R, Incorporated. Ralph Paul advised on November 28, 1963, he received 500 shares of stock from Ruby as collateral for loans and does not consider he owns any of the Carousel Club. Ralph Paul claims he believes Ruby owns 500 shares pledged to Paul and Ruby's brother, Earl, owns the remaining 500 shares. Earl R. Ruby advised on November 28, 1963, he has no information concerning S & R, Incorporated, and owns no part of the Carousel Club. Samuel D. Ruby advised on November 29, 1963, that he has no knowledge of the financial or corporate structure of S & R, Incorporated, or of the Carousel Club or Vegas Club in Dallas, Texas.

Records of Secretary of State, Austin, Texas, reviewed on November 29, 1963, set forth that this corporation was chartered

February 10, 1960, and its right to do business in Texas was forfeited July 17, 1961. The forfeiture was based on findings that the corporation had no assets from which judgment for franchise tax, penalties and court costs could be satisfied.

F. Personal Characteristics

Acquaintances of Ruby have described him as hot-tempered. They stated he would resort to violent action with slight provocation but also described him as the type of person who would not hold a grudge. He is known to have carried a gun and, on at least two occasions, was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon. He also has been described as a very emotional person and was nearly inconsolable following the death of his mother in the early 1940's.

G. Relations with Dallas Police

Investigation disclosed that Ruby has had friendly relations with law enforcement officers in Dallas. A former associate stated the relationship apparently was established following the shooting of a police officer in 1951 when Ruby held a benefit in behalf of the deceased officer's family. This associate advised that Ruby encouraged various police officers to visit his clubs. Several police officers have acknowledged being in Ruby's clubs in both an official and social capacity.

H. Travel

Investigation established that Ruby has traveled to various cities seeking entertainers for his Dallas night clubs. An associate, who was manager of the Tropicana Gambling Casino, Havana, Cuba, in 1958 and 1959, recalled that sometime in 1959 Ruby spent a one-week vacation in Havana, and he had seen Ruby there at that time. Another individual advised that he and two companions visited Havana over the Labor Day weekend in 1959. He said they were at the Tropicana Gambling Casino one evening during this visit when a man approached and introduced himself by a name which this person believes was Jack Ruby. The person who introduced himself as Jack Ruby stated he was from the west side of Chicago, Illinois, but had moved to Dallas, Texas, some years ago and indicated he owned night clubs.

I. Political Interests

Ruby has been described by associates and acquaintances as strongly anticommunist. Ruby reportedly has no particular interest in politics but has strong feelings of affection and admiration for people in the public eye.

J. No Relationship with Oswald

Investigation has not established that Jack Ruby ever knew or associated with Oswald.

III. FBI INTERVIEW WITH RUBY

A. Movements Following Assassination of President Kennedy

Jack Ruby was interviewed by the FBI on November 24 and 25, 1963, at the Dallas City Jail. Ruby advised that after he heard President Kennedy had been assassinated on Friday, November 22, 1963, he closed his clubs and had not planned to open them again until after the Presidents funeral. He stated he was ashamed that anyone would want to participate in dancing or any entertainment after the assassination. He related that on Friday night he went to his house of worship for prayer.

Ruby stated that later in the evening he went to a delicatessen and had some sandwiches made up after which he drove downtown and called a detective at the Homicide and Robbery Bureau at the Police Department to see if anyone wanted the sandwiches. Ruby stated the detective told him they had eaten and the sandwiches were not needed. Ruby explained that, after talking with the detective, he decided to call a Dallas radio station, KLIF, to see if anyone there wanted the sandwiches. When he received no answer, he walked over to the Police Department to find someone who could tell him how to contact the personnel still on duty at KLIF. Ruby continued that while in the hallway at the Police Department he saw the officers escorting Oswald down the hall to an assembly room. Ruby advised he had never seen Oswald before and did not know him.

Ruby stated he personally knew many officers of the Dallas Police Department because since 1947 he had become acquainted with them while operating night clubs in the Dallas area. He commented he knew that officers of the Dallas Police Department were helpless to do anything to Oswald.

B. Claim of Emotional Pressure

Ruby related that, after reading newspapers and watching television regarding events following the assassination, he found himself grieving and crying a great deal, stating that President Kennedy was his idol. On Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, he spent an hour at the scene of the President's assassination and, after returning home, read newspapers and watched television. He said he thought that Mrs. Kennedy would have to return to Dallas for the trial of Oswald and he did not want her to have to undergo such an ordeal.

Ruby recalled an incident (1963) when an officer of the Dallas Police Department was killed by a hotel man who was freed. For this reason, Ruby said he was afraid that somehow Oswald might escape punishment for President Kennedy's death. Ruby continued that he knew Attorney General Robert Kennedy loved his brother very much, yet was helpless to do anything personally to Oswald for this

killing. He further commented that newspaper accounts concerning the activities of President Kennedy's children also upset him.

He said he was proud of the way the City of Dallas had handled racial problems and thought it was the greatest city in the world so he "wanted to be something better than anyone else." Ruby continued that he thought about these things and had become very emotional.

C. Took Gun with Him

Ruby advised that at about 10:00 a.m., on November 24, 1963, he left his apartment at 223 South Ewing in Dallas and drove to a parking lot located across the street from the Western Union office (2034 Main Street) in Dallas. He said that before leaving home he put his .38 caliber revolver in his coat pocket, but declined to say why he took his revolver with him.

D. Concealed Means of Entry

Ruby stated that after parking his car he went to the Western Union office and sent a $25 money order to one of his employees at Fort Worth, Texas. He then went to Police Department headquarters and entered the basement from the Main Street side. Ruby refused to advise the FBI how he got into the basement or what time he entered.

E. Claims Reasoning Beclouded

He advised that he was standing in the basement when he saw police officers bring Oswald out the door. When they came near him,

he pulled the revolver from his pocket and fired one shot at Oswald. Ruby claimed his grief over President Kennedy's death had built up to the point where he committed this act during a moment of insanity that overcame his sane reasoning when he saw Oswald.

Ruby stated that he had not planned to shoot Oswald, that no one knew he was going to the basement of the Police Department, and that no one assisted him in any way whatsoever. He said that he made no telephone calls to any persons telling them that he intended to shoot Oswald.

IV. RUBY'S WHEREABOUTS NOVEMBER 22-24, 1963

A. November 22, 1963

An employee of the "Dallas Morning News" has advised that Ruby was observed at the Dallas Morning News Building at approximately 12 noon November 22, 1963. This employee stated that Ruby learned of the President's assassination at the office of this newspaper.

Investigation by the FBI established that on Friday evening, November 22, 1963, Ruby attended his house of worship.

On the night of November 22, 1963, witnesses observed Ruby at a delicatessen.

Lieutenant James R. Gilmore, Dallas Police Department, stated that he has known Jack Ruby for a dozen years through frequent contact with him on official business. Gilmore recalls seeing Ruby in the Police building on the evening of November 22, 1963, when he chatted briefly with Ruby. Ruby told Lieutenant Gilmore he had distributed sandwiches to KLIF Radio Station employees in the Police building. In Lieutenant Gilmore's opinion, Ruby did not appear to be unduly upset over the assassination of the President.

An individual who had known Ruby for many years said that on the evening of November 22, 1963, he had seen Ruby in an elevator at the Police building. Ruby greeted him and jokingly asked if he had been arrested.

Henry Wade, Dallas County District Attorney, stated that numerous photographers and reporters were in the Police building on November 22, 1963, and some of them complained Oswald was being held incommunicado. To prove this was not the case, Wade arranged for some of them to view Oswald. During this period, Wade observed Ruby among this group.

B. November 23, 1963

An employee of Radio Station KLIF advised that when he returned to the radio station at approximately 1:45 a.m., on November 23, 1963, Ruby was at the station and had brought sandwiches and soft drinks for station personnel. This employee recalled Ruby was grieving for the Kennedy family.

Investigation disclosed that on Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, Ruby again attended his place of worship.

A motorcycle patrolman of the Dallas Police Department reported that, while on duty at the site of the assassination on the afternoon of November 23, 1963, Ruby, who is known to him, was present and discussed the shooting with him. The officer said Ruby appeared solemn.

C. November 24, 1963

A woman who usually cleans Ruby's apartment on Sundays advised that at about 8:30 a.m. November 24, 1963, Ruby arranged for her to clean his apartment that afternoon. He told her he would return at 2:00 p.m.

Records of the Dallas Police Department concerning the arrest of Ruby, following his shooting of Oswald, indicate that Ruby had in his possession $2015.33 in cash. Ruby stated this money was the payroll for his clubs as well as money for excise tax. Also located among Ruby's personal effects was a receipt for a $25 Western Union money order which had been time-stamped 11:16 a.m. November 24, 1963.

Following Ruby's arrest on November 24, 1963, a Dallas Police Officer located Ruby's 1960 Oldsmobile at the parking lot across the street from the Western Union office, about one block from the Dallas Police Building.

V. PURCHASE OF GUN AND ARREST RECORD

A. Purchase of Gun

On November 28, 1963, investigation revealed that the .38 caliber Colt Cobra revolver, Serial Number 2744LW (Light Weight), used by Ruby to shoot Oswald, was purchased by Ruby from Ray's Hardware Store, Dallas, Texas, on January 19, 1960. At the time of this purchase, Ruby gave his address as 3508 Oak Lawn, the address of the Vegas Club.

Mr. Robie Love, Constable, Dallas County, stated on November 25, 1963, that there is no way a citizen can obtain a permit to carry a pistol when the pistol is to be used as a concealed weapon. Ruby did not have a permit to carry a weapon.

B. Arrest Record

Records of the Dallas Police Department set forth nine separate instances wherein Jack Ruby, under Dallas Police Department Number 36398, was arrested on a variety of charges between February 4, 1949, and March 14, 1963. These charges and the dispositions are as follows:

Date	Offense	Disposition
2-4-49	Disturbing Peace	Paid $10 fine same date.
7-26-53	Investigation of carrying concealed weapon	Released 7-26-53. No charges filed.

Date	Offense	Disposition
5-1-54	Investigation of carrying concealed weapon	Released 5-1-54. No charges filed.
5-1-54	Investigation of violation of peace bond	Released 5-1-54. No charges filed
12-5-54	Investigation of violation state liquor law	Complaint dismissed 2-8-55
6-21-59	Permitting dancing after hours	Complaint dismissed 7-8-59
8-21-60	Permitting dancing after hours	Posted $25 bond and released same date. No further disposition shown
2-12-63	Simple Assault	Found "not guilty" 2-27-63
3-14-63	"Alias Ticket" (This arrest resulted from ignoring a traffic summons)	Posted $35 bond 3-14-63. No further disposition shown.

The Dallas County Sheriff's Office advised on November 25, 1963, that Jack Ruby has no previous record with that office.

Records of the Texas Department of Public Safety, Driver and Vehicle Records, Austin, Texas, set forth that Jack Ruby had been issued twenty traffic tickets from April 21, 1950, through February 28, 1963, for negligent collision, running red lights, speeding, illegal turns, running stop signs, and accidents.

Records of the Identification Division of the FBI, Washington, D. C., based upon receipt of fingerprints from the Dallas, Texas,

Police Department, contain one arrest for Jack Leon Ruby under

FBI No. 693 083 E:

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
Police Department, Dallas, Texas	Jack Leon Ruby #36398	12-5-54	Investigation violation State Liquor Law	Not submitted by Dallas Police Department

VI. INVESTIGATION UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS STATUTES

A. Basis for Investigation

If Oswald's death was the result of a conspiracy to deprive him of a constitutional right, for example, the right to furnish information to the Federal Government, or if any law enforcement officer was part of such a conspiracy or otherwise willfully permitted Oswald to be killed, there would be a violation of Federal Civil Rights Statutes.

B. Scope of Investigation

As set forth in Part II, an extensive inquiry was conducted into Jack Ruby's background. All phases of his life were explored, including his movements from the time of Oswald's arrest until his death.

The FBI investigation also intensively pursued every other logical avenue of approach. Because of the incompleteness of Dallas Police records regarding the specific identity of officers and news media representatives in the basement at the time of Oswald's slaying, it has not been possible with absolute certainty to interview all persons who were present.

C. Anonymous Telephone Warnings

At 2:30 a.m., Sunday, November 24, 1963, an anonymous male, speaking in a calm, mature voice, informed an employee of the Dallas FBI Office by telephone, "I represent a committee that is neither right nor left wing, and tonight, tomorrow morning, or tomorrow night, we are going to kill the man that killed the President. There will be no excitement, and we will be there, and we will kill him."

This information was relayed to Deputy Sheriff C. C. McCoy of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office at 3:00 a.m., November 24, 1963, and to Captain W. B. Frazier of the Dallas Police Department at 3:20 a.m. on the same date.

When Deputy Sheriff McCoy was notified, he stated that he had received a similar call from a man who said, "I represent a committee of around one hundred people who have voted to kill the man who killed the President." McCoy said that the Sheriff had been notified and that security precautions were being taken to protect Oswald.

Captain Frazier, when told of the call, stated that plans to transfer Oswald to the County Jail might be changed in

view of this threat. He said he would furnish this information immediately to Dallas Chief of Police Jesse Curry. He was also advised that the Sheriff's Office had received a similar call.

At 8:15 a.m., November 24, 1963, the Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas FBI Office personally followed this incident by informing Chief of Police Curry of the facts concerning the anonymous call. Curry remarked that he had already received this information and was taking all necessary precautions. He stated that he had changed the schedule for moving Oswald and had two armored cars available. Oswald was to be placed in one, while the other car could be used as a decoy.

D. Transfer Plans

According to Chief Curry, plans for the removal of Oswald from the City Jail to the Dallas County Jail were in the hands of Captain Will Fritz, who was in charge of investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit, and the shooting of Governor Connally. Fritz, according to Curry, told him he planned to remove Oswald

sometime on November 24. Curry did not designate any time, but left it to Fritz' discretion. Curry said that he did not indicate to the press the specific time when Oswald would be transferred, but that, when asked, he suggested that reporters return by 10:00 a. m. on November 24.

Henry Wade, Dallas County District Attorney, said he asked Captain Fritz to arrange to have Oswald moved from the City Jail to the County Jail on the evening of November 22. Fritz declined, however, saying that Sheriff Decker did not like to have prisoners moved at night and that Oswald would be moved at a later time.

Sheriff J. E. Decker advised that it was rumored among press representatives on November 23 that Oswald would be transferred to the County Jail that day. According to Sheriff Decker, someone at the police department, perhaps Captain Fritz, called Sheriff Decker and indicated that Oswald might be moved that day although questioning of Oswald had not quite been completed.

At about 6:00 p. m., November 23, Sheriff Decker heard from an unrecalled source that Oswald would be removed at

10:00 a. m., November 24. His office confirmed this with the police but he does not recall how this was done.

Sheriff Decker also advised that on the morning of November 24, Chief of Police Curry called to advise that Oswald would be transferred by armored truck and solicited the Sheriff's opinion. The Sheriff told Chief Curry that it was up to him to make the decision and the Sheriff's Office had no plans for participating in the removal until Oswald was delivered to the County Jail.

E. Armored Truck a Decoy

Captain Will Fritz, head of the Homicide and Robbery Bureau, stated that he was interviewing Oswald in his office at 11:00 a. m. on November 24 in the presence of two Secret Service Agents, a Postal Inspector, and two detectives, when he was informed by Chief Curry that Oswald was to be transferred to the County Jail at that time. Fritz said he had no prior knowledge of the time of removal. He and Curry agreed that an armored truck would be used as a decoy, but that Oswald would actually be transported in an unmarked police car.

F. Flanking Guards

Fritz instructed one detective to handcuff his left hand

to Oswald's right hand and another detective to walk on Oswald's left side. Still another detective was assigned to walk behind the prisoner, while Fritz walked in front. They proceeded in this manner from Fritz' office on the third floor to the basement by way of a jail elevator. Upon reaching the basement, they used the door which would enable them to travel the minimum distance to the exit where the transfer vehicle was parked. (Exhibit 2)

G. Basement Area Checked

Before passing through the door, Fritz went to the basement exit, where he was assured by a uniformed officer that the area was secure. He returned to the prisoner, the group proceeded as before, with Fritz walking ahead through the exit door to the ramp where the transfer vehicle was located. As Fritz stepped forward to open the car door, he heard a shot. Turning, he observed officers grappling with Ruby who Fritz said was unknown to him.

Detective L. D. Montgomery, who was behind Oswald in the group led by Captain Fritz, advised that after Captain Fritz checked the corridor, he told them to follow him.

Detectives Leavelle and Graves, with Oswald between them, proceeded through the exit door into the corridor. They proceeded a distance of approximately ten feet to the ramp to enter the transfer car. They hesitated momentarily for the car to finish backing up and at that instant Ruby, who had been standing among the news media representatives approximately eight feet away, jumped forward and shot Oswald point blank.

H. Pertinent Areas Secured

Assistant Chief M. W. Stevenson said that in preparation for Oswald's transfer, extensive security measures were put into effect. These called for all pertinent areas to be cleared and secured. This phase was under the supervision of Captain Cecil Talbert. After the area was secured, Captain O. A. Jones was to place additional detectives in the pertinent area. Stevenson issued instructions for no one to be permitted on the west side of the basement driveway, which side is adjacent to the jail office entrance. News media representatives were to be kept off the basement drive ramp and were to be permitted in the garage area only. Only news media representatives and police

officers were to be allowed in the pertinent area. According to Stevenson some 60 to 80 officers were stationed throughout the area.

I. Transfer Security Plans

According to Chief Curry, Captain Cecil Talbert had been instructed to make certain that proper security existed in the basement of the Dallas Police building. Talbert stated that on November 24 he assigned 43 officers of the Dallas Police Department to be stationed along the route to safeguard Oswald's removal from the City Jail to the County Jail. Talbert issued instructions to these officers regarding the route to be traveled by the transfer vehicle. He also issued orders to the officers responsible for the means by which Oswald was to be taken from the third floor of the Police building to the basement.

J. Orders to Check Identification Passes

Talbert also said he issued instructions that only police officers and accredited newsmen would be allowed in the basement parking area. He stated that a thorough search was made of the pertinent transfer area prior to the time Oswald was brought down to the basement. He estimated that, when

unauthorized persons had been cleared from the building and conditions seemed suitable for placing Oswald in the transfer vehicle, there were approximately 150 reporters and television personnel in the pertinent area. He said he had given his men instructions to check the identification passes of all such individuals.

Captain O. A. Jones said that on November 24, he received instructions from Stevenson relative to Oswald's transfer. His job was to see that the armored truck, in which Oswald was to be transported, was placed in position in the basement. He was furnished additional orders to keep representatives of the press and news media away from the basement driveway. He passed along these instructions to the men under his command.

Ranking Dallas Police officials who were interviewed stated there were no written instructions issued in connection with the transfer of Oswald from the City Jail to the County Jail.

K. Area Searches

Officials of the Dallas Police Department have stated that shortly prior to the shooting, the area was thoroughly

searched and three city employees who were not authorized to be present were evicted. The area was actually searched on two separate occasions, approximately one hour and again one-half hour before the slaying.

L. Large Crowd Present

Lieutenant Vernon S. Smart, who was a member of the security detail in the basement at the time of Oswald's attempted removal, commented that a large number of news media personnel had been allowed to cover this activity, and the area was brilliantly illuminated by lights set up for television cameras.

Assistant Chief of Police M. W. Stevenson advised that at the time of the shooting, there were approximately 60 to 80 officers on duty in the pertinent area.

Police officials have advised that no record was maintained identifying the officers who were in the pertinent area during the pertinent time, nor do they have any record as to the identity of some 150 other persons who were also present in the basement during the pertinent period.

All persons, including police officers, who have been identified to the FBI as being in the pertinent area when Oswald was shot, have been or are being interviewed immediately upon location.

M. Entrance of Ruby

Detective T. D. McMillan, who was on duty with the security detail in the basement, said he had known Jack Ruby since about 1957 and that shortly after Oswald was shot, he had talked with Ruby. Ruby told him that he had walked down the ramp from Main Street into the basement on the east side and that he, Ruby, could not have timed his arrival better. When McMillan asked Ruby if he had been challenged, Ruby answered that one policeman, whose name he did not know, had shouted at him, but that he merely ducked his head and continued on. This policeman has not been identified. Ruby told him that just as he reached the bottom of the ramp, Oswald appeared. When Ruby was asked how he knew Oswald, he replied he had been present at the press conference on Friday evening, November 22, at which Oswald had appeared.

N. Ruby's Comments

Detective McMillan advised he heard Ruby state as he jumped towards Oswald, "You rat son-of-a-bitch, you shot the President." He and Officer W. J. Harrison both said they heard Ruby state immediately after the shooting that he hoped he had killed the "son-of-a-bitch." Detective B. S. Clardy stated that a few minutes later he asked Ruby why he had done it and Ruby replied, "Somebody had to do it. You all couldn't do it."

Cecil Hamlin related he has been a close friend of Ruby since 1948. Hamlin stated he received a telephone call from Ruby on November 25 at which time Ruby stated, "If I had it to do over again, I sure wouldn't do it."

O. Summary

Hundreds of interviews have been conducted concerning the killing itself, the security measures taken by the police to protect Oswald, and the personal history of Ruby including business connections, associates, travel and financial transactions.

Ranking officials of the Dallas Police Department instructed that no one other than officers and news media representatives be admitted to the basement when Oswald was to be transferred. Some of the news media representatives present have stated that the police carefully checked the identification of persons entering the basement, but others have stated they entered without identifying themselves. The security measures failed as Ruby did gain entrance to the basement. The manner in which he did so has not been determined although Ruby told Detective McMillan he had walked down the ramp from Main Street into the basement on the east side and that he could not have timed his arrival better as he reached the bottom of the ramp just as Oswald appeared. The press has reported that Ruby told his attorney he walked past a policeman while the officer's attention was diverted by a police car.

Investigation has not established any connection between Oswald and Ruby nor has it established that Ruby conspired with any police officer or other individual.

The investigation will continue until every possible source of pertinent information has been exhausted.

VII. EXHIBITS

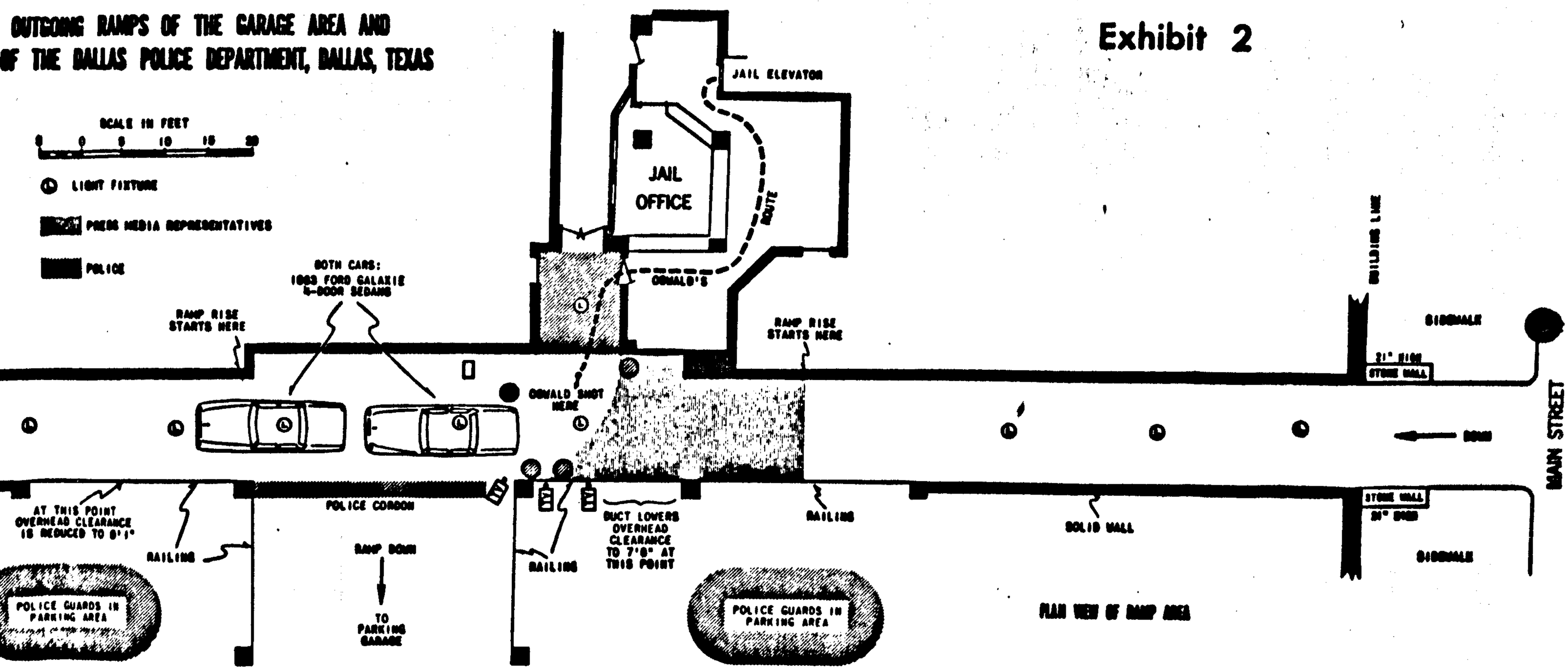
Exhibit 1

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SHOOTING OF LEE H. OSWALD ON 11/24/63.

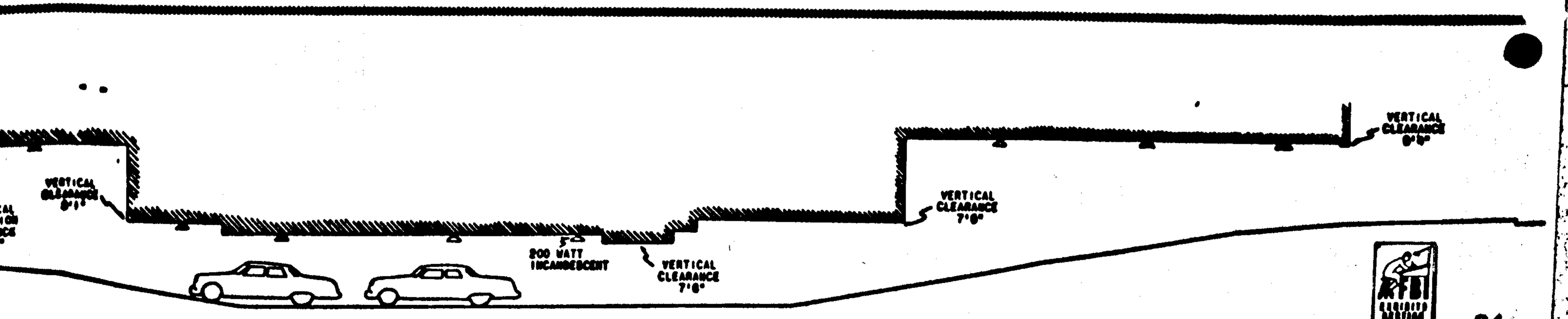
Dallas Times Herald, 11/25/63

OUTGOING RAMPS OF THE GARAGE AREA AND OF THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS

Exhibit 2



PLAN VIEW OF RAMP AREA



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