

JACK RUBY

44-24016

SECTION 49

RELEASE
COPY 1

4/20/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (44-494)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. DASH VICTIM, CR.

BY RETURN MAIL SUBMIT RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH DENNIS PATRICK MARTIN TO BUREAU BY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

JWH/ras
(3)

NOTE:

President's Commission by letter 3/30/64 requested that we interview the four companions of Marguerite Vea Riegler, who, along with Riegler, had observed Ruby at Phil's Delicatessen at Dallas, Texas, on the night of 11/22/63. San Francisco interviewed one of the companions and furnished the results to Dallas. This is to obtain results of interview in form suitable for dissemination to the Commission.

B

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21 DEC 29 1972

EX-111

REC-25

1911

19 APR 21 1964

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

R. J. 11

Handwritten initials

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 20 1964

TELETYPE

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79 APR 22 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

File 56 5 31 ch. 1/1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 20 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI PHOENIX

5-23 PM MST URGENT 4-20-64 RTB

TO DIRECTOR (44-24016)

FROM PHOENIX (44-213) 2-P

JACK L. RUBY, AKA/LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA DASH VICTIM/

CIVIL RIGHTS.

RE BUAIRTEL TO PHOENIX, APRIL FIFTEEN LAST.

INDICES PHOENIX DIVISION AND ALL LOGICAL SOURCES PHOENIX AND MESA, ARIZONA, HAVE FAILED TO IDENTIFY ANYONE IDENT WITH MISS MARY JONE UNDER THAT NAME OR ANY LOGICAL VARIATIONS THEREOF.

NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE PHOENIX CITY DIRECTORY LISTS TWO ATTORNEYS AT SEVENTEEN NORTH SECOND STREET, PHOENIX. WILLIAM P. LUTFY, WIFE EDNA A., ATTORNEY AND PRESIDENT OF ELECTRI DASH ONICS, INC., AT THREE FOUR ZERO WEST KALER DRIVE, PHOENIX. WILLIAM P. LUTFY, JR., WIFE ROSEMARY R., ATTORNEY AND PRESIDENT OF ALLIED LAND CO., RESIDES ONE ONE ZERO NINE WEST FRIER DRIVE, PHOENIX. RECORDS OF STATE BAR OF ARIZONA SHOW THAT WILLIAM P. LUTFY, SR., ADMITTED PRACTICE IN NINETEEN TWENTYSIX, BUT NO RECORD OF SON BEING ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

CARL MUECKE, USA, PHOENIX, AND HENRY ZALUT, AUSA, PHOENIX, STATE LUTFY, SR., IS BLIND ATTORNEY WHO ENGAGES IN LARGE AMOUNT OF COLLECTION WORK. LUTFY, SR. CONSIDERED REPUTABLE ATTORNEY 1964 PROMINENT AMONG THE CATHOLIC LAYMEN OF SYRIAN DESCENT AND A

END PAGE ONE

79 APR 22 1964

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

W. J. ...

B

4-114 REC-25 44-21116-1412

cc - ...

10 APR 21 1964

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PAGE TWO

STRONG SUPPORTER OF LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

INDICES, PHOENIX, REFLECT ONE REFERENCE TO LUTFY, SR., WHO WAS MENTIONED AS CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY CASE INVOLVING CENTRAL FLOOR COVERING CO., INC., PHOENIX.

IN VIEW OF ABOVE NO EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO INTERVIEW WILLIAM P. LUTFY, SR., UACB. LETTERHEAD MEMO BEING SUBMITTED AND COPIES OF INSERT BEING SENT DALLAS. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

END

VA LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

FBI

Date: 4-15-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)
FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (44-390) -RUC-
JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka -
VICTIM
CR
(OO: DALLAS)

[Handwritten signature]

Re Bureau airtel, 3-30-64.

On 4-11-64, GARLAND CHRISTOPHER FERRIS, 4356
Cresthill Dr., SW, Roanoke, Va., was contacted by SA PAUL
W. YENGST and related that he did not personally know RUBY
or OSWALD and information that he had, which might be of
value, was hid in various places in Roanoke Co., Va., and
if he felt safe, he would recover it and make it available
on 4-13-64.

On 4-13-64, FERRIS appeared at Roanoke RA, Roanoke,
Va., and related that he had been unable to recover any of
the information which he had buried. He reiterated that he
did not know either RUBY or OSWALD and what information he
had was of a psychic nature, in that he could see into the
future since [REDACTED]

There is enclosed for Dallas 25 each of two FD 302s
reflecting interview with GARLAND CHRISTOPHER FERRIS and one
copy each of FD 302s for Detroit and WFO for information.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 6) (Regular Mail)
 - 2 - Dallas (44-1639) (Encls. 50) (AIRMAIL)
 - 1 - Detroit (44-563) (Encls. 2) (AIRMAIL)
 - 1 - WFO (44-520) (Encls. 2)
 - 1 - Richmond
- HPS/lcn.
(6)

REC-25 44-24016-1413

APR 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

78 MAY 11 1964

*2 cc's
sent
ad
file*

*CC - Vice
[Signature]*

[Handwritten initials]

RH 44-390

In view of the [REDACTED] of FERRIS,
no further investigation is being conducted in this matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 3 copies each of two
FD-302s reflecting interviews with GARLAND CHRISTOPHER FERRIS.

-1-

Date 4-15-64

GARLAND CHRISTOPHER FERRIS, 4356 Cresthill Drive, Southwest, Roanoke, Virginia, appeared at the Roanoke Resident Agency and related that he was not personally acquainted with JACK L. RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. FERRIS informed that he knew nothing personally regarding RUBY's shooting of OSWALD. He further informed that if he had known anything about OSWALD's proposed shooting of President KENNEDY, that "it would have never come off".

FERRIS said that what he knew about the incident was psychic, since his last electric shock treatment, he was able to see into the future and knew what was going to transpire prior to its happening.

FERRIS continued that in the fall of 1963, about three days prior to the death of KENNEDY, that he was in Princeton, West Virginia and had sent President KENNEDY a nine page telegram advising the President that the Federal Government was "the only ones" that could restore to him his property and good name that had been taken from him following his mental breakdown. He stated that about this time, his mind was "cloudy", due to medicine that was being given to him by his doctor and he was working more on instinct than on mental ability. He said that after sending this telegram, that he had proceeded to Bluefield, West Virginia and on into the State of Virginia, where he had stopped at the North Gap Service Station in Bluefield, Virginia, and he observed a white male buying a 30-30 rifle. He informed that following this individual's purchase of this 30-30 rifle, he had questioned him, FERRIS, about the organizations that he did business with. FERRIS said that he had refused to talk with this individual and the person then got in a jeep, which he was driving and proceeded toward Wytheville, Virginia.

He informed that when he arrived in Wytheville, Virginia, that he had stopped at the Yonce Service Center, Wytheville, Virginia, and an individual who was operating a bread truck, took up an hour of his time regarding the purchase of a wallet and then decided not to purchase the wallet. He informed that he then asked the individual why

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JAN 2 1973

4-13-64

Roanoke, Virginia

File # Richmond 44-390
Dallas 44-1639by SA HAROLD P. SETTLE/lcnDate dictated 4-15-64

6 6
RH 44-390

-2-

he had taken up so much of his time and the clerk at the service center became mad with him, FERRIS, and threatened him so that it was necessary for him to leave this center. He related that he could not understand why all of this was happening to him, unless it was because of the unknown individual who had purchased the 30-30 rifle had proceeded down the road in front of him and had said things about him.

FERRIS then stated that in the telegram that he had sent to Dallas, that he had merely stated his personal opinion about what he thought of OSWALD. He informed that in his telegram to the President, he had stated "you have road the black horse to death, how about riding the white horse to victory, by restoring my property". FERRIS informed that he felt that he had been wronged in Roanoke County, Virginia, and he should be currently residing in a 20 room mansion near Veterans Administration Hospital and during the war, he had not really exerted himself as a soldier, since he knew that all of his real enemies were back home in Roanoke County.

-1-Date 4-15-64

GARLAND CHRISTOPHER FERRIS, 4356 Cresthill Drive, Southwest, Roanoke, Virginia, advised that he was not personally acquainted with JACK L. RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He advised that what information that he had regarding RUBY's murder of OSWALD, was buried in various hiding places of his in Roanoke County; that due to the attitude of Roanoke County officials regarding him, that he would have to be cautious in recovering this material, but that he would endeavor to recover the material and make it available to the Roanoke Resident Agency of the FBI on April 13, 1964.

COPIES DESTROYED

JAN 2 1973

On 4-15-64 at Roanoke, Virginia File # Richmond 44-390
Dallas 44-1639
by SA PAUL W. YENGST/lcn Date dictated 4-15-64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 21 1964

TELETYPE

W. J. [Signature]

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

FBI JACKSVLE

856 PM EST URGENT 4/21/64 RLB

TO DIRECTOR /44-24016/ ATLANTA AND MIAMI /44-1412/
FROM JACKSONVILLE /44-346/ IP

JACK LEON RUBY, AKA/ LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM DECEASED,

CIVIL RIGHTS.

REMTEL APRIL TWENTYONE, SIXTYFOUR.

EDWARD J. BROWDER, JR., FBI NO. FOUR EIGHT FOUR ZERO EIGHT TWO THREE, SERVING THREE YEARS ITSP, FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, TALLAHASSEE, INTERVIEWED DOES NOT KNOW A DONALD EDWARD BROWDER, AND HAS NEVER USED ALIAS. ADVISES HE IS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH JACK LEON RUBY, AKA, AND AND WAS NEVER INVOLVED IN ARMS SMUGGLING TO CUBA WITH MARRS, LOUIS, BOWES OR RUBY. FED THREE ZERO TWOS FOLLOWS FOR DALLS
END

B

WS

FBI WASH DC

AT JR

FBI ATLANTA

MMRW

FBI MIAMI

REC-2

44-24016-1414

25 APR 22 1964

EX-117

ee - [Signature]

79 APR 23 1964^m

FBI

Date: 4/6/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)
SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-1639) (P)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka - VICTIM (Deceased)
CR
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 3/31/64, Xerox copy of which is enclosed for information Los Angeles. Re Dallas airtel to Director, 4/1/64, and San Antonio teletype to Director and Dallas, 4/4/64, 1:13 PM, CST.

Enclosed for Los Angeles is Xerox copy of FD-302, dated 11/25/63, reflecting interview with MARGUERITE VEA RIEGLER, at Dallas, together with two photographs of JACK L. RUBY for use of Los Angeles.

Investigation at Dallas has determined DENNIS PATRICK MARTIN not currently attending Southern Methodist University and former social acquaintance, RITA SILBERMAN, advises she has address for MARTIN at 1616 Ocean Drive, Apt. 7, Santa Monica, Calif.

Mrs. Z. R. SEE, Registrar, SMU, advises only address for DENNIS PATRICK MARTIN is in care of his parents at 533-B Croyden, San Antonio, Texas.

3 - BUREAU
2 - LOS ANGELES (ENCS.-4)
2 - DALLAS
AEC:eah

REC-23

EX 100

12 APR 8 1964

44-24016-1415
6/1/64
SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 APR 23 1964

6
6
FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

DL 44-1639

Referenced teletype from San Antonio advised that MARTIN's father, Lt. Col. PATRICK JAMES MARTIN, was transferred in May or June, 1963, to assignment C/O U. S. Embassy, Paris, France.

Leads not being set out for Legal, Paris, until Los Angeles determines whether or not DENNIS PATRICK MARTIN may be in Santa Monica, Calif.

Los Angeles submit FD-302's as directed in reBuair-tel and furnish Dallas fifteen copies of same for report. Note Buded originally 4/6/64.

FBI

Date: 4/17/64

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM : SAC SAN FRANCISCO (44-494) (P)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
 LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM (DECEASED)
 CR
 (OO: Dallas)

W.H.

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau 4/10/64.

PERSONAL HISTORY, ACTIVITIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND ARREST RECORD
OF JACK LEON RUBY

Re: DENNIS PATRICK MARTIN

There are enclosed herewith to Dallas 25 copies of
 FD 302 setting forth results of interview of DENNIS PATRICK
 MARTIN at Fort Ord, California, 4/14/64.

B

- 3 - Bureau
 - 2 - Dallas (44-1639) (Encls. 25)
 - 1 - San Francisco
- WNK:ab
 (6)

REC-23

44-24016-1416

EX-101

APR 22 1964

C. Wick

W.H.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/15/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

D. F. Sullivan
Investigative

The President's Commission by letter dated 4/3/64 stated that, in evaluating the testimony of Nancy Elaine Perrin, it would also be helpful if the Bureau would provide information as to how Mrs. Perrin came originally to be interviewed.

FACTS:

The report of SA Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated 12/18/63 sets forth an interview of Perrin by an Agent of the San Francisco Office on 11/27/63. Perrin stated that she had worked for Ruby at the Carousel Club as a waitress in July and August, 1961, and, after she was discharged, she attended four meetings at an unknown apartment in Dallas of a group arranging to run guns to Castro in Cuba. She said Ruby attended three of these meetings but could identify none of the other persons present. Perrin was reinterviewed on 12/3/63 in an effort to obtain more specific details of her story which could be checked out and information furnished by her was reduced to a signed statement.

W.D.
Area

Inasmuch as there were obvious inconsistencies in the story relating to the meetings and Ruby's participation and she could not furnish specifics which could be thoroughly checked out, she was reinterviewed on 12/5/63 and complete background was obtained on her indicating that she traveled constantly all over the country engaging in prostitution. She admitted having attempted suicide in 1956 and being committed to a mental institution for psychiatric treatment. She was afforded a polygraph examination, the results of which were inconclusive due to past medical history, emotional instability, and use of drugs by Perrin prior to the examination.

1 - Mr. Conrad

JWH/sas
(7)

EX-105

REC-6

4-20-64 - 1417

APR 22 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.

Investigation conducted to verify Perrin's story did not identify anyone who attended the meetings or who knew about them. An attorney who represented her when she was arrested in Dallas for vagrancy in August, 1961, described her as an habitual liar who was continually telling wild tales. A Dallas police officer, who said he knew Perrin on a close personal basis during the period that she was employed at Ruby's Carousel Club in 1961, described her as a psychopathic liar who got great delight in telling wild tales. Other persons interviewed who had known Perrin made similar statements to the effect that she was mentally deranged and incoherent. The results of all this investigation were included in SA Clements' report of 12/18/63 and furnished to the President's Commission.

Inasmuch as the polygraph examination was inconclusive, it was set forth in the cover pages of the report according to standard reporting procedures. Cover pages were not furnished to the Commission. It is noted that Perrin telephonically contacted our Boston Office on 1/21/64 and she was personally interviewed on 1/23/64 at which time she related substantially the same information previously furnished to San Francisco and made numerous references to the polygraph examination which had been afforded her. Because of these references to the polygraph examination, this contact with our Boston Office was set forth in the cover pages of a subsequent report and was not furnished to the Commission.

San Francisco has advised that the initial interview of Perrin on 11/27/63 was conducted on the basis of a telephone call made to the Oakland, California, Resident Agency by Perrin wherein she indicated she had information concerning Ruby. She appeared at the Resident Agency within a few minutes after the call where she was interviewed.

Inasmuch as the Commission's request indicates that they desire further information to assist them in evaluating Perrin's testimony, it is felt that they should also at this time be furnished full details of the polygraph examination afforded Perrin even though the results were inconclusive along with information regarding her subsequent contact with our Boston Office as this information would also be of some value in evaluating Perrin's story.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: JACK L. RUBY, AKA.

ACTION:

The letter attached for approval is being forwarded to the President's Commission enclosing a letterhead memorandum setting forth full information as to how Perrin came originally to be interviewed and full details of the polygraph examination afforded her and also a letterhead memorandum setting forth full details of her contact with our Boston Office wherein she refers to the polygraph examination.

Just *sh* *Russ* *Walt* *V.*
BT *Q*

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

Two articles from "Informations & Documents," a bimonthly review published by the American Cultural Center, Paris, France, No. 197, April 1964.

DALLAS: REFLECTIONS ON A TRIAL

(1) A Study by Professor G. W. Foster,

page 24

At the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, many Europeans realized with amazement that the United States had no federal criminal legislation. The explanation is simple: the laws which define and punish crimes and misdemeanors emanate from the States and not from the federal power; and the assassination, whether of the President of the United States or anyone else, is a crime punishable by the law of the State where it was perpetrated.

Since every State is free, in a general way, to determine the nature of a misdemeanor or a crime and to fix proper penalties, there are notable differences from one region to another in the United States. Gambling, for instance, is permitted in certain States and illegal in others. The death penalty exists in a majority of the States, but has been abolished in others. The procedures, too, vary from State to State.

However, the attitude of various States toward the criminal law is fundamentally the same. Several elements of a historical nature conferred a profound unity upon it. In the first place, all the States have adopted legislation directly inherited from a common source: the Anglo-American law. There is, however, one exception: Louisiana, which,

TRANSLATED BY: *Jr*
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:hea
April 17, 1964

44-3401-1418
ENCLOSURE

one hundred and fifty years ago, was subjected to the French influence and reproduced the broad outlines of the Code Napoleon. This historic unity was reinforced by the actual unity: for the most part, the States fashioned laws largely in response to the same problems, which themselves were produced by the same form of culture. The Federal Constitution, finally, came to bring in the leaven of unification.

Problems of Procedure

Within this context, the attention of jurists, as well as the public, was fixed upon the long arguments in the trial of Jack Ruby before the Texas State Court of Dallas. Apparently, the case was simple: millions of television viewers saw Ruby assassinate Lee Harvey Oswald, presumed murderer of President Kennedy. Legally, it only involved the determination if, at the moment when he fired the shot, Ruby was sufficiently sane to be judged guilty of the death of Oswald. I do not intend to deal with this question, to which the Dallas jury replied in the negative (sic). I simply wish to present some observations on points of procedure which caused some sharp controversy in the course of the trial.

All the studies published on American criminal legislation frequently mention the fundamental principle: the defendant has the right to "a fair and impartial trial." In fact, injustice or partiality may creep into any stage of a criminal trial in the most diverse ways. Ruby's attorneys have argued at great length three points of procedure which, they said, were of a nature prejudicial to their client. They questioned the choice of Dallas for Ruby's trial, the impartiality of the jury, and the public character of the trial. These doubts will probably serve as grounds for an appeal to a superior court. Whatever the result of this appeal may be, a part of public opinion will remain troubled by certain questions raised.

The right of all the accused to be tried at the place where a misdemeanor or a crime has been committed is one of the oldest features of Anglo-American tradition. The founding fathers of the American Republic considered this

6 6

principle so important that they incorporated it in the Bill of Rights which accompanies the Federal Constitution. The States followed it and they, too, considered it was good to guarantee it.

This principle explains itself practically: in a majority of cases, it serves both the administration and the interest of justice. The easiest place to get witnesses together would be where a misdemeanor or a crime was committed. Likewise, it is there that a community would be most interested in justice being done.

Ruby's attorneys, however, expressed an opposite opinion: they thought and said that their client could not be judged impartially in Dallas and they requested the transfer of the trial to Houston, also in Texas, but a few hundred kilometers further to the south.

Legal rules applicable to a request of this type are easy to formulate but difficult to apply. Whether in Dallas or elsewhere, it is evident that Ruby had the right to a fair and impartial trial. If it were demonstrated that passions and public opinion in Dallas would cast a reasonable doubt upon the impartiality of the court, the case would have been considered. The attorneys, however, did not succeed in convincing the judge and their request was denied.

Since the judgment has been rendered, the problem of impartiality and fairness of the court is going to be brought before the higher courts. In a certain sense, it would be less difficult to settle, since the matter has passed from the realm of suppositions to that of facts: the Court of Appeals is going to examine from this angle the manner in which the hearings were conducted, whereas the Dallas judge had to try to evaluate what was going to take place then and there. If the Court of Appeals decides that the trial was neither impartial nor fair, it is going to refer it to another court, in Dallas or Houston, depending upon what it will consider as conforming to the interests of justice.

Equity and Impartiality

I would like to stress an additional point: the defendant alone has the right to request to be tried

elsewhere than at the place where the misdemeanor or a crime was committed. The prosecutor, for example, cannot do it, even if he is able to prove that the public opinion is favorable to the defendant.

When the United States obtained its independence at the end of the 18th century, the guarantee of a jury in a criminal trial had been already recognized by the English law. The thirteen original colonies immediately inserted this rule into their Constitution. Later, the same was done with the Federal Constitution.

However, the functions of the jury were very different in the 18th century from those existing in the English law at the beginning. Since the time of the Norman conquest, royal courts of England invited the inhabitants of their vicinity, known under the name of the "jurors" (sworn), to state under oath their knowledge of law, both royal and private. And from the fact itself that these "jurors" were in a good position to know about local crimes or misdemeanors, they were called upon to testify on the guilt or innocence of the accused.

At the end of the 18th century, this characteristic of a jury was completely changed. It was demanded from then on that a juror approach the case on trial in all impartiality and to decide on the innocence or guilt of the accused disregarding a previous preconception and relying solely upon evidence revealed in the course of a trial.

Jury and Publicity of Proceedings

The manner in which the American jury is designated nowadays follows very closely the 18th century procedures, except for the fact that now women are admitted.

In order to assure the most complete impartiality, every candidate submits to a very thorough interrogation conducted by the judge, attorneys and prosecutor. If it appears that one of the candidates displays, for one reason or another, some preconception, favorable or unfavorable, he is eliminated. In addition, the defense or prosecution has the right to take exception to a certain number of candidates without asking for proofs of their partiality: the two sides can thus disqualify some persons whom they suspect of partiality without being able to prove it. The process of selection of 12 or 14 jurors takes sometimes more than one week, as was the case in the Ruby trial.

After the jury is selected, the trial begins. The case is not judged by the jury but before the judge and jury, whose relations are characterized both by independence and cooperation. The judge has the entire responsibility for the procedure and eventual decision concerning the points of law. But it is incumbent upon the jury to finally decide the outcome of the trial, the guilt or innocence of the accused. The latter, after all, is presumed innocent until his guilt has been proved "beyond any reasonable doubt." Thus, the jury which is not completely convinced of the guilt of the accused must pronounce the verdict of "not guilty."

In the case of Ruby, the jury rendered a unanimous verdict of "guilty" and recommended to the judge to pronounce the death sentence. Ruby's attorneys are most likely going to file an appeal which should either present what they consider to be a proof of the partiality of one or several jurors, or even ask for reconsideration of the manner in which the jurors were selected. In the final analysis, it will be the appellate jurisdiction which will have the last word: either it will confirm the sentence of Ruby or decide that there should be a new trial, because it discovered some error in the interpretation of the law or some evidence of unfairness in the course of the trial.

Another fundamental principle accepted by the State as well as by the federal courts, is the right of the accused to a public trial. This right is, on the one hand, a survival of the fear that a trial "in camera" may turn into means of persecution. The secret proceedings of the Star Chamber in England, the misdeeds of the Inquisition in Spain and abuse of "letters de cachet" by the French monarchy justify this point of view.

There is no lack of arguments in favor of publicity of hearings. The most important one perhaps is that informed opinion is at present the best safeguard against injustice, of which the judges may become an instrument. Additionally the attention of unknown witnesses may be attracted and facts essential to investigation may come up. Finally, people who attend the trial enrich their knowledge of institutions and see their confidence in the courts of their country strengthened.

6 6

However, like most of the great principles, the legitimacy of a public trial collides with other rights likewise worthy of respect. Most often, the conflicts are due to incidents resulting from the presence of spectators and newspaper reporters in the courtroom. It is indeed obvious that public opinion and the press contribute greatly to preventing excesses which can always taint the courts of justice. But it is no less obvious that, in certain cases, these two forces dangerously affect the order and objectivity which are indispensable to a discovery of truth and administration of justice. The essential problem is thus to establish equilibrium between these two factors and to preserve the advantages of the system while limiting its drawbacks.

Few Americans would be ready to deny to the journalists the right to be present at court hearings. To the extent that they limit themselves to quietly observing the proceedings and taking notes without otherwise manifesting their presence, the chroniclers fulfill their normal role of reporters. The intervention of press photographers presents more serious difficulties. Still, it is only half bad when they conduct their work in a discreet manner, without employing flash bulbs or spotlights. But even in admitting that it is not always like this, the objection has been raised that certain witnesses refuse to testify so as not to see their photographs appear in the newspapers.

Radio and television present still more serious problems. Radio can operate with microphones which are not too cumbersome, but television uses auxiliary lights and bulky equipment which disturb the calm of a courtroom. Moreover, participants, such as they are, are distracted by this complex apparatus and get an impression of playing a role in front of an invisible audience. Experience proves that witnesses, attorneys and even judges then have a tendency to be more verbose and often succumb to the temptation to address their unknown audience. At best it is unseemly, at worst - disastrous. The purpose of a trial is the search for truth and justice, not discovery of gifted actors for radio or television.

It must be added that the press is not always represented in courts: it stays away every time the case does not seem to it to be "news." It is interested in sensational or unusual crimes or cases involving well-known personalities.

When a wrought up opinion thus threatens the principles of justice, it is quite likely that some segment of the press aided in kindling the fire. If the court could permit itself this luxury, it would willingly bring the responsible ones to justice and would not hesitate to punish them. But this happens only in exceptional cases; freedom of the press - even when it borders on irresponsibility - is sacrosanct in the United States and generally excluded from the exercise of judiciary constraint. Under the circumstances the case which aroused the passions is either postponed until public opinion is calmed down or, if the accused requests it, is tried by another court.

To return to the Dallas trial it will rest with the appeal jurisdictions to decide if the pressures of public opinion were such that they were able to sway the court. Theirs will not be an easy task.

April 21, 1964

XXX Legal Attache, Paris
SAC, (44-2)

Director, FBI

JACK L. RUBY, AKA
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

XXXXXXXXXXXXX
REGISTERED MAIL

a portion of of the article you submitted
Attached is the translation ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ which you requested by letter
dated 4/8/64.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

The foreign language material is being retained until
completion of translation.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

1 - Mr. Rosen (Attn.: Mr. G. L. McGowan, sent direct with enclosure)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure (route through for review)

TN:hea
(6) JW

44-24060-11418

EX-109

REC-5
APR 21 1964
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED
11 APR 22 1964

ENCLOSURE
9 APR 23 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 4/17/64

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____

(Priority)

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Belmont _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Casper _____
- Mr. Callahan _____
- Mr. Conrad _____
- Mr. DeLoach _____
- Mr. Evans _____
- Mr. Gale _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Sullivan _____
- Mr. Tavel _____
- Mr. Trotter _____
- Mr. Tele. Room _____
- Miss Holmes _____
- Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (44-645)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
- VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

ReBuairtel to Chicago and WFO dated 4/9/64,
and Chicago teletype to the Bureau dated 4/15/64.

Enclosed herewith are four (4) copies of a LHM
reflecting interviews with JACK MARCUS, JAY BISHOV and
SHERWIN BRAUN.

*1 cc of airtel
of 4/17/64
with letter to Cardin
Pres. Comm. 4-21-64
JWH/rac*

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 4)
- 1 - Dallas
- 1 - Chicago

LKE/rms
(5)

REC 48

44-24016-1419

25 APR 23 1964

1419
G-M

C. C. Wick

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
April 17, 1964

**JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSKALD - VICTIM**

On April 14, 1964, Jack Marcus, Attorney, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised he visited Havana, Cuba, for four days and three nights early in September, 1959, during the Labor Day weekend. He stated he was accompanied on this visit by Sherwin Braun and Jay Bishop, also of Chicago, Illinois.

Marcus informed that they traveled to Miami, Florida, in Braun's privately owned automobile and stayed at the Nautilus Hotel located on Collins Avenue in Miami Beach, Florida. Marcus stated they checked out of the Nautilus Hotel the day prior to leaving for Havana, Cuba, from Key West, Florida. He explained that he and his friends knew they would be out most of the night and planned to drive to Key West, Florida, early in the morning, so they checked out of the hotel the day before leaving for Key West. After driving to Key West, Florida, they left their automobile in an adjacent parking lot and purchased tickets on the "Q" Airlines, which Marcus described as a Cuban-owned airline. He stated further that they obtained their visas or travel permits to Cuba at the same

COPIES DESTROYED

21 DEC 29 1972

Re: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

place where they purchased their travel tickets. Marcus stated there was little or no problem in obtaining these permits or visas, and that little background data was requested for same. He recalled that they flew to Havana in the afternoon, and that the airplane was definitely Cuban as the personnel on the plane were Cuban.

Marcus stated he believes that it was on the third night or last night that they were in Havana, Cuba, that he saw Jack Ruby at the Tropicana Night Club. He added that he could not elaborate any further concerning this meeting other than that information furnished on November 25, 1963.

Marcus reiterated that he is certain this visit to Havana took place over the Labor Day weekend of 1959; however, he did not recall the exact days and nights he was there. He stated that they returned to Key West, Florida, via the same airline they had used in going over to Havana, Cuba.

On April 15, 1964, Jay (no middle name) Bishov, Attorney, business address 5152 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised he visited Havana, Cuba, for a period of four days and three nights over the Labor Day weekend of 1959. He advised he was accompanied on this visit by his friends, Jack Marcus and Sherwin Braun.

Bishov stated that they traveled to Miami, Florida, in Sherwin Braun's privately owned automobile and stayed in the Nautilus Hotel in Miami Beach while there. He stated further that they checked out of this hotel the day before leaving for Havana, Cuba, from Key West, Florida. He continued by saying that they drove from Miami Beach to Key West, Florida, where they left the automobile in a parking lot at or near the airport. He stated further

o: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

that they purchased tickets from the Airways "Q" for their flight to Havana, Cuba, and also obtained their visas or travel permits at the same counter where they purchased their tickets. Bishov advised he could not recall exactly what these visas or travel permits consisted of; however, he noted they had to furnish little background information in order to obtain them. He informed that the Airways "Q" was a Cuban airline and the personnel on the airplane were Cuban.

Bishov stated he could not elaborate any further concerning the previous information he furnished on November 25, 1963, regarding seeing Jack Ruby at the Tropicana Night Club in Havana, Cuba.

On April 15, 1964, Sherwin Braun, Architect, business address 140 East Ontario, Chicago, Illinois, advised that on the Labor Day weekend of 1959, he, accompanied by Jay Bishov and Jack Marcus, visited Havana, Cuba, for a period of three nights and four days. He stated they were on a Florida vacation prior to returning to their respective schools in Chicago, Illinois.

Braun stated he drove his privately owned automobile on this trip to Miami, Florida, and that they stayed at the Nautilus Hotel located on Collins Avenue in Miami Beach, Florida. Braun informed that the day after checking out of the Nautilus Hotel, they drove to Key West, Florida, and left the automobile in a lot nearby the airport at Key West, Florida. He stated further that they flew to Havana, Cuba, via the Airways "Q", a Cuban airline, and that the personnel on the airplane were Cuban. Braun also stated that they obtained their visas or entry permits to Cuba at the same counter where they purchased their travel tickets. He advised he could not recall exactly what this visa or entry permit consisted of; however, he described it as a small piece of paper or document with little background information on it.

Re: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

Braun stated he could not recall exactly what days they were in Havana, Cuba; however, he is certain it was over the Labor Day weekend of 1959. He advised that it was on the third or last night in Havana that the meeting with Jack Ruby took place at approximately 4 a.m. in the casino section of the Tropicana Night Club. He added he could not elaborate any more concerning this meeting other than the information he had furnished on November 25, 1963.

Braun advised he and his friends returned to Key West, Florida, via the Airways "Q", and reiterated that he is certain this was a Cuban airline.

FBI

Date: 4/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)
FROM: SAC, MIAMI (44-1412) (P)
RE: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM (Deceased)
CR

*Noting
H.H.F.*

Re Chicago tel, dated 4/15/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information requested in referenced tel. Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are enclosed for the information of Dallas. Fifty copies of FD-302's reflecting investigation at Miami are enclosed for Dallas.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. - 4)
 - 2 - Dallas (Encls. - 52)
 - 1 - Miami
- RKL:jkj
(6)

*one sim. retyped
at Bureau 4-20-64
JWH/cac*

4 - ENCLOSURE

*see of airtel & old B.M.
in Unit*

*see of new B.M. re: REC 48
on the letter to Dallas
Off. Comm. 4-21-64
JWH/cac*

44-24016-1420

SEARCHED

18 APR 18 1964

C.C. Wick

66 APR 24 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

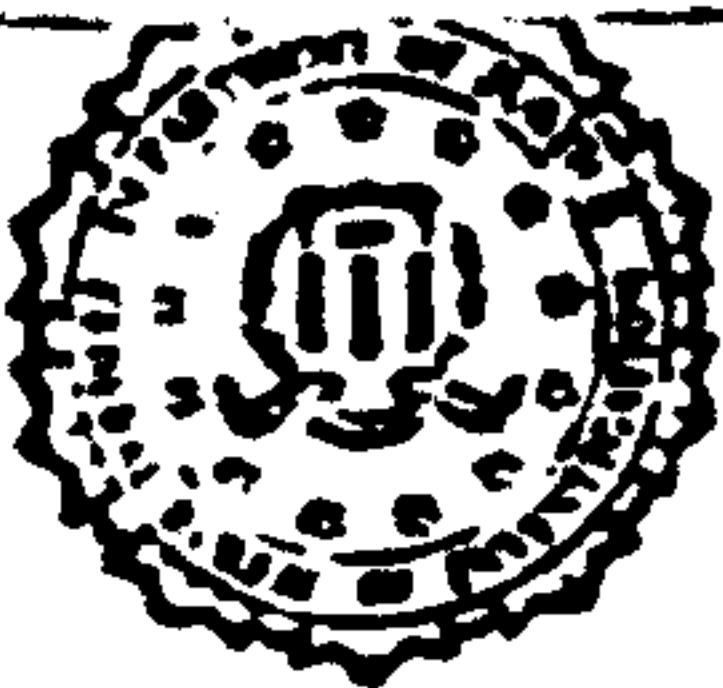
Miami, Florida
April 17, 1964

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

Louis Pollack, Assistant Manager, Nautilus Hotel, 1825 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, on April 16, 1964, advised that this hotel was closed from 1960 to 1962. He stated that when the hotel reopened many of the old records were destroyed. He searched his old files kept in a storage room and was able to locate a box of registration cards for the years 1958 and 1959. He made a complete search of these cards but could locate no registration under the names Jack Marcus, Jay Bishov or Sherwin Braun. Pollack said he had no way of determining whether or not this box of cards was complete for the years 1958 and 1959. He further advised that a check of all his records since the hotel reopened was negative for any registration in the above names. [12]

On April 16, 1964, Mrs. Manuel Quevedo, Secretary, Aero Condor Airlines, McAllister Hotel, Miami, advised that she and her husband formerly owned and operated an airline known as Aerovisa Q. She said this was commonly known as the "Q" Airlines and as part of its service maintained a regular schedule between Key West, Florida, and Havana, Cuba. She related that on January 1, 1959, Fidel Castro seized this airline and she and her husband were removed from any control of the airline. She said they never had any further management of the airline and she has no idea what became of any records after January 1, 1959. She noted the airline no longer is in operation.

When regular tourist flights to Cuba were permissible, the only record maintained by Immigration and Naturalization Service was a Form I-94, which is maintained at Immigration and Naturalization Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
April 17, 1964

Re: Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim
(Deceased)

Louis Pollack, Assistant Manager, Nautilus Hotel, 1825 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida, on April 16, 1964, advised that this hotel was closed from 1960 to 1962. He stated that when the hotel reopened many of the old records were destroyed. He searched his old files kept in a storage room and was able to locate a box of registration cards for the years 1958 and 1959. He made a complete search of these cards, but could locate no registration under the names Jack Marcus, Jay Bishov or Sherwin Braun. Pollack said he had no way of determining whether or not this box of cards was complete for the years 1958 and 1959. He further advised that a check of all his records since the hotel reopened was negative for any registration in the above names.

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When regular tourist flights to Cuba were permissible, the only record maintained by Immigration and Naturalization Service was a Form I-94, which is maintained at Immigration and Naturalization Service Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 DEC 29 1972

FBI

Date: 4/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, WFO (44-520)

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM -
CIVIL RIGHTS
(OO:DL)

ReBulet 4/9/64; report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS
at Dallas, 11/30/63 (pages 651 and 652); CG teletype
to Bureau, 4/15/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a
LHM, containing negative information regarding a check
of INS and State Department passport records for JACK
MARCUS, JAY BISHOV, and SHERWIN BRAUN.

Central Office, INS records, Washington, D. C.,
were checked by IC DENNIS E. ADDINGTON on 4/16/64.

Passport Office, Department of State, Washington,
D. C., records were checked by SA KENNETH J. HASER on
4/17/64.

Copies of the LHM are being furnished the
Chicago, Miami, and Dallas Offices for information, and
25 copies of an appropriate report insert will be furnished
Dallas by separate communication.

ENCLOSURE

- 3-Bureau (Enc 6)
- 2-Dallas (44-1639) (Enc 2) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Chicago (44-645) (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1-Miami (44-1412) (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
- 1-WFO

KWK:ECB
(8)

AIRTEL

REC 18 [initials]

44 24016

142

25 APR 23 1964

C. F. Wick
Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ E Per [Signature]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 17, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM**

On April 16, 1964, Mrs. Lois Turney, Contact Representative, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., advised that no identifiable record could be located in INS files for Jack Marcus, Jay Bishov and Sherwin Braun.

On April 17, 1964, Mrs. Verde Crenshaw, Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., advised that a search had been made of the passport files concerning Marcus, Bishov and Braun, and no record could be located for these individuals.

Under passport regulations, the State Department during 1959 did not require an American citizen to have a valid passport for travel anywhere in the Western hemisphere. The government of a country in that area could require an American citizen to have a passport under certain circumstances. A State Department publication indicated that Cuba, during 1959, did not require United States citizens to have a valid passport for entry into that country.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 17, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS**

**Re Jack Marcus, Jay Bishov, and Sherwin
Braun, Associates of Jack L. Ruby**

On April 16, 1964, Mrs. Lois Turney, Contact Representative, Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., advised the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that no identifiable record could be located in INS files for the above-referenced individuals.

On April 17, 1964, Mrs. Verde Crenshaw, Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D. C., advised the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a search had been made of the passport files concerning Marcus, Bishov, and Braun, and no record could be located for these individuals.

Under passport regulations, the State Department during 1959 did not require an American citizen to have a valid passport for travel anywhere in the Western hemisphere. The government of a country in that area could require an American citizen to have a passport under certain circumstances. A State Department publication indicated that Cuba, during 1959, did not require United States citizens to have a valid passport for entry into that country.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 DEC 29 1972

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

April 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Jack P. J.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of April 3, 1964, with respect to your request that the FBI examine immigration records of Jack Marcus, Jay Bishov and Sherwin Braun, I am enclosing herewith three memoranda setting forth the results of our investigation.

APR 21 9 21 PM '64
REC'D - READING ROOM
FBI

1. A memorandum dated April 17, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, setting forth results of interviews with Marcus, Bishov and Braun.

2. A memorandum dated April 17, 1964, at Miami, Florida, setting forth results of the Bureau's efforts to verify the dates of Marcus', Bishov's and Braun's travel to Cuba in 1959.

3. A memorandum dated April 17, 1964, at Washington, D. C., setting forth results of the FBI's check of Immigration and Naturalization Service and Department of State records with regard to Marcus, Bishov and Braun.

This concludes the FBI's efforts to verify dates of travel of Marcus, Bishov and Braun to Cuba in 1959.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

JWH:cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO

Enclosures (3)

REC'D COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI
APR 21 1964
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC 48
APR 23 1964
Handwritten signatures and initials

56 APR 24 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter dated 4-3-64 pointed out that Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records reflect that Ruby flew from Miami to Havana, Cuba, on 9-12-59 and returned via New Orleans on 9-13-59, whereas three Chicagoans, Marcus, Bishov and Braun, reported meeting Ruby in Cuba over Labor Day week end, 1959 (Labor Day, 9-7-59). It was requested that we examine INS records and conduct further investigation to clarify the number of trips which Ruby made to Cuba in 1959 and succeeding years. In investigation conducted and reported to the Commission, we established that Ruby was in Cuba to visit Lewis J. McWillie who operated the Tropicana Night Club in Havana at that time. We have checked out numerous rumors that Ruby was in Cuba on other occasions but none could be substantiated. Ruby claims he only went to Cuba on one occasion in 1959 to visit McWillie. All of this has been reported to the Commission. Marcus, Bishov and Braun were reinterviewed for specific information as to mode and dates of travel and they could only state that their trip to Cuba was over the Labor Day week end. The airline that they used has been taken over by Castro and no record of travel dates could be located. INS has no record of their travel to Cuba. It would appear logical that since Marcus, Bishov and Braun state they spent several days in Miami prior to going to Cuba and that they saw Ruby in Havana on the last night of their trip that their trip could have extended from Labor Day through 9-12-59 which was the following Saturday night when they allegedly saw Ruby.

FBI

Date: 4/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR (44-24016)
FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (44-430) (P)
SUBJECT: JACK LEON RUBY, Aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka (DECEASED) - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: Dallas

Re: FRANK WILLIAM BROWN

Re Albuquerque airtel to the Bureau, 4/15/64.

Enclosed for the Dallas Division are 25 copies each of FD-302's showing interviews with JOHN T. DUDLEY, Night Chief of Police, and LEWIS TATE, Assistant Chief of Police, both Duncan Police Department, Duncan, Oklahoma.

For the information of the Bureau, JOHN T. DUDLEY was interviewed at Duncan, Oklahoma, 4/17/64, and advised he was of the opinion FRANK WILLIAM BROWN's enthusiasm for "playing detective" could cause BROWN to exaggerate. DUDLEY said he was the brother-in-law of BROWN and BROWN has told him things he found to be exaggerated. He knows of no SMITTYS in the Duncan area who have been in conflict with the Duncan Police Department or who have engaged in gunrunning. CHARLES and GENE SMIDDY are police characters who reside in the Duncan area, but he does not recall telling BROWN anything from which BROWN could make a connection between either of the SMIDDYS and JACK RUBY. He could not remember an incident in the Duncan area where any men were chased and guns recovered, and said that to his knowledge there was no such incident. DUDLEY never heard of JACK RUBY being connected with any gunrunning in Duncan. He never heard of RUBY being connected with any person in Duncan. He has no knowledge of any gunrunning in the Duncan area. He never heard of JACK RUBY until RUBY allegedly shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (44-1639) (Enc. - 5032)
2 - Oklahoma City

REC 21

44-24016-1423
15 APR 23 1964

CLS:bmm

66-57
C C Wick
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

OC 44-430

LEWIS TATE, Assistant Chief of Police, Duncan Police Department, was interviewed at Duncan, Oklahoma, 4/17/64 and stated there are no SMITTYs in the Duncan area, who have been in trouble with the Police Department. He is acquainted with GENE and CHARLES SMIDDY, both ex-convicts who live in the Duncan area. He has never known of either of the SMIDDYs being connected with gunrunning in Duncan. He knows of no instance where either SMIDDY was chased in gunrunning activities. There is no information that either of the SMIDDYs was ever connected with JACK RUBY. There has been no gunrunning activity in the Duncan area, to the knowledge of the Duncan Police Department. TATE is acquainted with FRANK WILLIAM BROKN and is of the opinion that BROKN has a tendency to exaggerate matters.

4/21/64

Artel

To: SAC, San Francisco (44-494)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a card dated April 19, 1964, and signed Dick Ruby in which the writer states he is convinced that he is one of Jack Ruby's sons, along with a copy of an enclosed certificate of birth, Canton, Ohio, relating to Richard Lee Snyder, date of birth April 9, 1929. Also enclosed is a copy of the envelope with return address postmarked Alameda, California, April 19, 1964, in which the foregoing items were received.

Promptly upon receipt interview Snyder for full information and explanation of the items which he forwarded and full details of any information he has concerning Jack L. Ruby or why he or Dick Ruby, if they are one and the same, thinks that he is a son of Jack Ruby. If they are not the same, identify and interview the Dick Ruby who signed the card along the same line. Any additional logical leads to fully resolve the matter must be set out by teletype and promptly handled. Submit results to Dallas by appropriate insert or FD-302's (25 copies) for inclusion in a subsequent report.

For your information Jack L. Ruby was born March 25, 1911, at Chicago, Illinois. Extensive investigation conducted concerning Ruby has never established that he was ever married or resided in Canton, Ohio, or that he ever used the name Snyder. There is no record in Bureau files that a Harold Wallace, to whom the letter was addressed in care of the FBI, is now or has ever been employed by the Bureau.

Enclosures (3)
1 - Dallas (44-1639) (for info) (Enc. 3)

APR 21 1964
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

EXH/RAS
EXH/SURE ATTACHED
APR 27 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

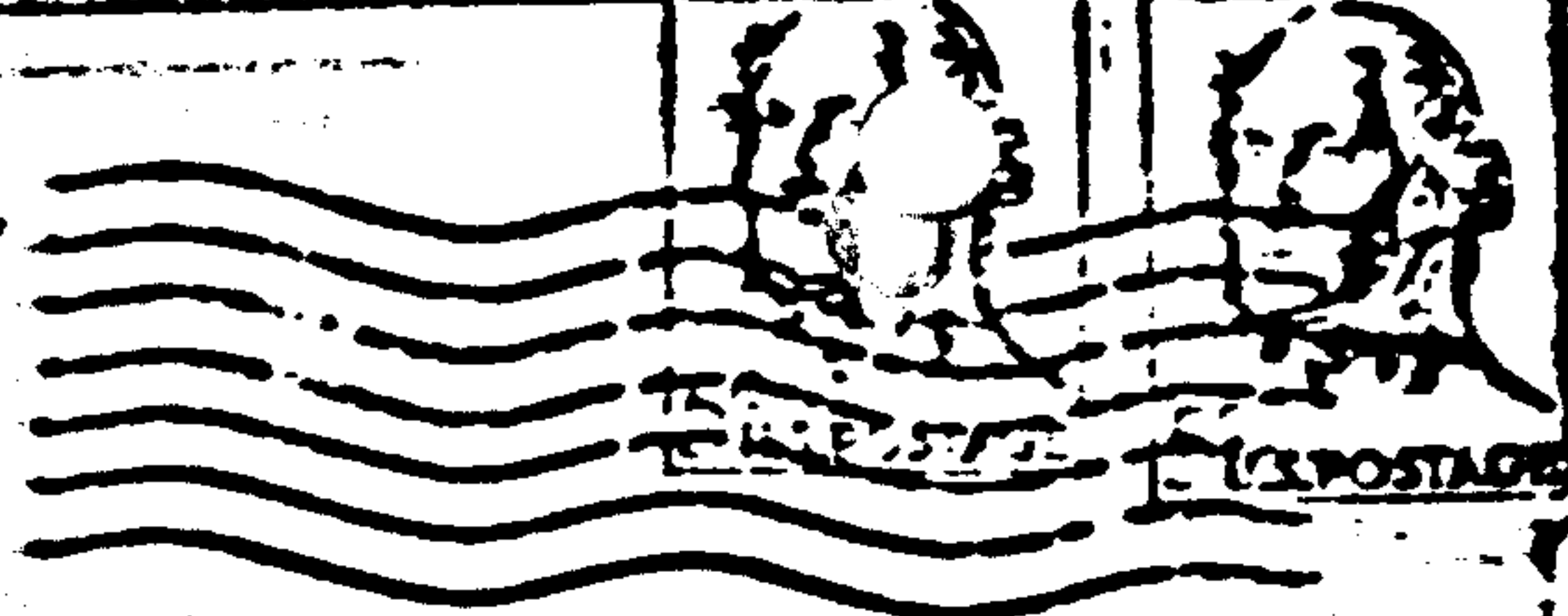
SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

REC 27 411
1424
APR 23 1964

NOTE:

A letter was directed to Mr. Harold Wallace in care of the FBI, Washington, D. C., postmarked Alameda, California, 4/19/64 with the return address Richard L. Snyder, Oakland, California. There is no record of a Harold Wallace being employed in this Bureau. The letter enclosed a card signed by the name Dick Ruby. The writer states he is convinced he is a son of Jack Ruby. Enclosed is a birth certificate for Richard Lee Snyder, Canton, Ohio, 4/9/29. It would appear that Snyder wrote the card and signed the name Dick Ruby, under some illusions that he is a son of Jack Ruby. There is no information in Bureau files identifiable with Snyder.

LANEDA
APR 13
1964



Air
mail

Mr. Harold Wallace

c/o The Federal Bureau of Investigation

634 RB Washington D.C. U.S.A.

Dear Sir or Madam; April 17, 1964

I hope this card will reach you, ever since I saw Jack Ruby in a recent newspaper photo, I'm convinced that I could maybe by coincidence be one of his sons.

Dick Ruby. C. 11-1-64

1561 02 248
No. 47386

CANTON CITY HEALTH DEPT.
CANTON, OHIO

5/5/17

FEE 25 CENTS

Certificate of Birth

This is to certify that a birth certificate to the following person is on file at the Canton City Health Department, and has been registered according to law.

Name *Richard Lee Snyder*

Father's Name *Frank B. Snyder*

Sex *M* Color *W* Date of Birth *4-9-17*

Registration District *26-845-30*

Attest:
W. Seatt
City Health Commissioner

Margie Leslie
Local Registrar

April 13, 1964

Dear Sir or Madam;

I hope this card will reach you, ever since I saw Jack Ruby in a recent newspaper photo, I'm convinced that I could maybe by coincidence be one of his sons.

Dick Ruby - C. L. L. L.

5/5/97

№ 47386

CANTON CITY HEALTH DEPT.
CANTON, OHIO

Certificate of Birth

FEE 25 CENTS

This is to certify that a birth certificate to the following person is on file at the Canton City Health Department, and has been registered according to law.

Name Richard Lee Ruby

Father's Name Richard Lee Ruby

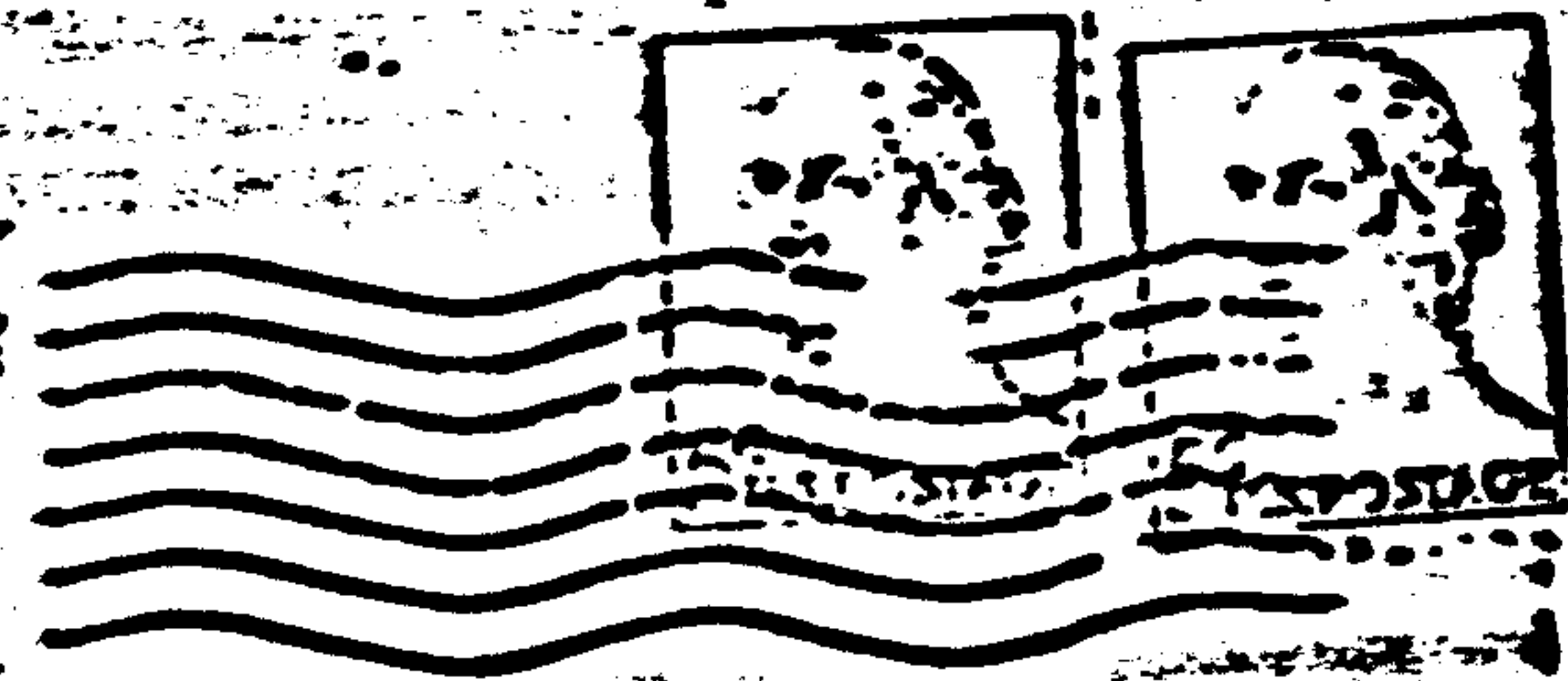
Sex Male Color White Date of Birth 9/18/29

Registration District 10-2005-701

Attest: W. A. Scott
City Health Commissioner

Margaret Leslie
Local Registrar

3021 CURRY AVENUE
OAKLAND 2, CALIFORNIA
RICHARD L. SNYDER



Air
mail

Mr. Harold Wallace

in c/o The Federal Bureau of Investigation

637 RB Washington D.C. U.S.A.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

TO :

J. T. [Signature]

DATE: APR 14, 1964

FROM :

G. T. Scattergood [Signature]

SUBJECT:

ROBERT TAYLOR [Signature]

Reference is made to the letter dated 4/3/64 from Mr. J. Lee Rankin, general counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Paragraph two of this letter requests that in order to shed further light on connections between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald, the Bureau furnish material concerning captioned subject, including the names of any suspects or confederates in his armament sales to Cuba.

Lee Harvey Oswald is one of the subjects of a Bureau investigation involving Carlos Trio Socarras and numerous others. This investigation was begun in 1952 and conducted under the character of Neutrality Matter and Registration Act. During the course of investigation, the Bureau determined that Trio and others were involved in a conspiracy to ship arms, munitions and other war materials to Fidel Castro in his efforts to overthrow the Batista regime in Cuba. The names of these individuals are being furnished the Commission in response to their request. The results of the investigation are voluminous, consisting of 57 sections of the main file. There are no references to Jack Ruby in this investigation. Lee Harvey Oswald's name is indexed once in the Jack Ruby investigation. The pertinent information in this reference concerning Oswald's connection with Lee Harvey Oswald is set forth in a report which has already been disseminated to the Commission.

As there are no references to Oswald in the 57 section file it does not appear that any purpose would be served by reviewing this voluminous material page by page for complete detailed information concerning Oswald's background. The Commission has been given the names of Oswald's confederates in this matter as requested and has previously received the information concerning possible contact between Oswald and [Name].

The attached memorandum sets forth brief information concerning Oswald and may be used, if you approve, for inclusion in an answer to the over-all letter received from the Commission.

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[Handwritten signature]

ROBERT RAY MC KEOWN

Information concerning reported contact between Jack Ruby and McKeown was furnished the Commission on March 2, 1964, in a report dated February 18, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, made by Special Agent Manning C. Clements, under the title "Jack L. Ruby, aka.; Lee Harvey Oswald, aka. (Deceased) - Victim." Our files reveal no other contact or association of Ruby and McKeown.

Bureau files reveal that McKeown was one of the subjects in an extensive investigation conducted by this Bureau since 1952 concerning the activities of Carlos Prio Socarras. This investigation involved neutrality matters and possible violation of the Registration Act. Prio, a former President of Cuba and supporter of Castro, was engaged with others, including McKeown, in attempting to assist Castro in his revolutionary action against the Batista regime in Cuba. McKeown is reported to know Prio and Castro personally.

A summary of McKeown's admitted participation in efforts to procure guns, ammunition and other war material for Castro's use prior to Castro's overthrow of the Batista regime is set forth in the above-mentioned report and in a statement in this report which was taken from McKeown on January 27, 1964, ^{of SA Clem. C.} ^{interview with N. A. S.} and is included in the report.

Inasmuch as the investigation by the FBI did not develop violations within the jurisdiction of this Bureau by individuals involved in the smuggling activities on behalf of Castro, the information, ^{disclosed} in our investigation was furnished to the Bureau of

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Internal Revenue. We subsequently received information that Agents of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Bureau of Internal Revenue, continued the investigation in this matter and charged various individuals, including McKeown, with conspiracy to smuggle guns and related equipment to Cuba. The defendants in this action were as follows:

Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, aka Carlos Prio, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Jorge Enrique Sotus Romero, aka Jorge Soto, Commander Jorge, S. Romero, age 24, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Orlando Garcia Vasquez, aka Orlando Vasquez, F. Valdez, Ramos, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Angel Banos, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States.

Robert K. McKeown, aka Dick McKeown, Max, J. T. Brown, H. J. McAllister, age 47, male, resident of Galena Park, Texas, citizen of the United States.

Mario Silverio Villamia, aka Frank Guzman, Frank George, John Jordan, R. Castillo, age 34, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States by naturalization.

Manuel Arques, aka Manny, age 23, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States.