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**TERM CARRIES
PAROLE HOPE**

Jack Ruby would become eligible for freedom on parole within 10 years, regardless of the length of the prison sentence assessed by jurors if they convicted him of the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald.

A state law provides that, no matter how long his sentence may be, every Texas convict becomes eligible for parole when he gets credit for serving 15 years.

"By accumulating "good time" through a clean prison record, a convict could get credit for serving 15 years in less than 10 calendar years.

The Board of Pardons and Paroles considers parole requests. It may free the convict or order him to stay behind prison walls.

Specialist Says Epileptics Unlikely to Commit Murder

You're more likely to get murdered on the streets of any American city than in a hospital for epileptics, a specialist said here Friday.

The observation came from Dr. Frederic Gibbs of Chicago, who testified for the defense as the final witness in the Jack Ruby murder trial.

Dr. Gibbs is a specialist in giving and interpreting electroencephalographic tests. Laymen often refer to these tests as "brain wave" or EEG tests. Electrodes, cemented to the scalp, record electrical impulses given off by the brain.

DEFENSE ATTORNEY Melvin Belli asked Dr. Gibbs:

"Just because a man is an epileptic, it does not necessarily mean that he will commit a crime, does it? We cannot say that an epileptic will commit a crime any more than we can say that a man with a black eye will commit a crime?"

Belli had been the target of bitter criticism because of his claim that Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald while in a psychomotor epilepsy seizure.

Dr. Gibbs, who said his efforts to help epileptics led him into his specialty, replied that studies showed epileptics were less likely than others to commit murder.

UNFORTUNATELY, he said, the public has gained the wrong impression as a result of news stories and novels about epileptics who commit crimes.

Dr. Gibbs said only a small number of epileptics are likely to commit crimes of violence as a result of their brain disorders. He said you must have "the proper kind of epilepsy" plus circumstances which "trigger off" the violence.

The handsome, black-haired doctor reminded numerous courtroom spectators of actor Gregory Peck. He held his horn-rimmed glasses in his hands while answering questions from Belli and Assistant Dist. Atty. William F. Alexander, but donned them before examining Ruby's "brain wave" patterns.

Dr. Gibbs said they convinced him Ruby suffered from a "very rare" type of epilepsy.

HE ESTIMATED it is found in 1/2 of 1 per cent of epileptics.

The specialist put Ruby's tracings on the rail of the jury box as he explained his interpretation to the eight men and four women who must decide whether Ruby committed murder when he shot the Marxist accused of assassinating President Kennedy.

Dr. Gibbs, who testified he flew here at his own expense to appear

as a witness, told jurors that Ruby's type of epilepsy "does not manifest itself in convulsive seizures, but in other ways."

WHEN BELLI completed his questioning, he commented, "Perhaps Judge Brown might have some questions."

The judge replied curtly: "I'm sure the jury has none and neither do I. If they (jurors) did, I wouldn't let them."

Alexander asked Dr. Gibbs if other specialists in the electroencephalographic field referred to him as a "heretic."

"Possibly, but I would prefer to use a different word," Dr. Gibbs replied.

HE SAID he withdrew from an association of specialists because of differences over techniques and policies, but told the jury he has the confidence of nationally known neurosurgeons who send him tracings to interpret.

Alexander got the answer he wanted when he asked his "big question."

"Do you have an opinion from your EEG studies as to whether Jack Ruby knew the difference between right and wrong, and the nature and consequences of his acts, on Nov. 24, 1963?" the prosecutor asked.

"I have no opinion," Dr. Gibbs replied.

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