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Washington Insiders Rocked

 By Report of a 
Fantastic Letter

**LINK RUBY
& OSWALD**

SHOCKED OFFICIALS HEAR:

U.S. Justice Dept. Letter
Blocked Their Arrest Seven
Months Before JFK Slaying

Washington Insiders Are Talking A

By JOHN HENSHAW — ENQUIRER Washington Bureau Chief
WASHINGTON — The hottest story making the rounds here is that the U.S. Justice Department prevented the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby BEFORE the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald and the man who killed him, Ruby, were suspected of being partners in crime seven months before the President's death.

The incredible details of the story are so explosive that officials won't even answer "no comment" when queried about it. But the story being discussed by top-level government officials reveals:

1. That the Justice Department deliberately kept Oswald and Ruby out of jail before the assassination.

2. That Dallas cops suspected Oswald of being the gunman and Ruby the paymaster in a plot to murder former Major General Edwin A. Walker seven months before the President was assassinated.

EXCLUSIVE

There is a suspicion among the American public that there is more to the story behind the assassination of President Kennedy and his slayer, Lee Oswald, than has been disclosed. The ENQUIRER prints this article in the hope it will lead to the solution of the mystery surrounding these tragic events.

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

After a sniper shot at but missed, General Walker in Dallas, April 20, 1963, Dallas police suspected that Oswald was the sniper and Ruby the paymaster.

The cops were set to arrest the pair. But they never got the chance because of the heavy pressure brought to bear by the Justice Dept. And so Oswald and Ruby were allowed to remain free. And seven weeks later, on Nov. 22 in Dallas, Oswald was able to kill the President of the United States.

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

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

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



LEE OSWALD

JACK RUBY

The document — requesting the cop not to arrest Ruby and Oswald — contradicts the FBI report on the assassination and the subsequent murder of Oswald.

According to the New York Times, the FBI report, which was turned over to the Justice Dept. on Dec. 4 and then to the Presidential commission five days later, concluded "that there was no link between Oswald and Jack Ruby."

The Times added, in its issue of December 19:

"Speculation that Oswald and Ruby knew each other, or in some way were part of a prior vendetta or association, is completely discounted in the report."

The ENQUIRER learned, however, that on the day Ruby killed Oswald, a man named Bill DeMar told reporters he saw Oswald in Ruby's Caravelle night club.

DeMar, under the stage name of Bill Crowe, was then master of ceremonies at the club.

RUBY &

SHOCKED OFFICIALS

• Dallas Cops Linked Murder Try in April • U.S. Justice Dept. Let Blocked Their Arrest Months Before JFK's

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

about the accuracy of their statements."

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

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

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

Walker then resigned from the Army.

A high FBI official was asked by a top official in the Justice Dept. after it was disclosed by the CIA of the potentially volatile situation in Dallas to request Dallas police not arrest Oswald or Ruby.

The FBI official refused to do it, saying it would be obstructive; justice and fairness would be served.

The FBI man said he would make the request only if he were officially directed to do so in communication signed by an official.

The FBI official then received a signed directive. He contacted Dallas police and urged them not to arrest Oswald and Ruby.

The Dallas police also wanted an official signed communication.

Therefore the Justice Dept. sent the communication to Dallas Police Chief Curry asking that Oswald and Ruby be strictly alone.

The department explained it didn't want Oswald and Ruby arrested because of "reasons of state."

The Justice Dept. was making the request on behalf of the CIA. Because the CIA was deep involved with Ruby — and possibly Oswald, too!

CIA agents had been using Ruby to recruit men in the Dallas area to serve as command against Castro's government.

And Guy didn't dare let Ruby be arrested and chance such information getting out.

There were also indications that Oswald himself might be



GEN. EDWIN A. WALKER

about a Fantastic Story Calling...

OSWALD PALS

HEAR:

Pair in
1963
letter
Seven
Slaying



EARL WARREN

began working both sides of the fence — as a double agent for both the Communists and the CIA.

So both Oswald and Ruby were left at liberty.

For the next few months Oswald took part in demonstrations in support of Castro. Then he went to Mexico City and tried to get a visa to visit Russia by way of Cuba.

Oswald's application for a visa was turned down.

Last October 3 he arrived back in Dallas. A week earlier it had been announced that President Kennedy would visit Dallas on November 22.

On October 24 Oswald got a room in a rooming house near the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas. The next day he

got a job at the depository as an order filler.

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

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

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

Ruby, the Dallas night club owner, went on trial for that killing on March 4. He was convicted "murder with malice" on March 10.

But after the assassination of President Kennedy, and the killing of Oswald, the investigation continued.

And no satisfying answers were really found, except that evidence was overwhelming that the President had been killed by Oswald.

The same Oswald who had gone to Russia in 1959, pledged allegiance to the Soviet Union and tried to become a Russian citizen.

The Russians supposedly, for whatever reason, turned him down and he finally came back to America with his Russian-born wife, Marina, and their baby daughter in June 1962.

From then on he tried to get mixed up in left-wing activities, ordering all kinds of Communist literature and eventually becoming a loud supporter for Castro's Cuba.

He and his family lived first in Fort Worth, Tex., and then moved to Dallas.

In addition to the apartment he had with his wife and child he rented a room under the name of "A. Biden."

On March 24, 1963, he received a rifle under that name from a mail-order firm located in Chicago.

On April 16 a sniper fired a rifle bullet through a window of the Dallas home of Gen. Walker.

Gen. Walker was working at his desk on his income tax returns.

The bullet missed his head by one inch, went through ainch wall and came out in another room.

Dallas police investigation showed that the sniper shot from an alley 120 feet from the Walker home, using a fence to steady the rifle.

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



JFK'S LAST RIDE: President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy ride in the rear seat of an open limousine in Dallas last November 22, just before the shooting. The Warren Commission's investigation was discontinued.

on this news but said its investigation was continuing.

The New York Times reported in a story dated from Dallas on December 7, that "evidence developed this week showed that it (the rifle used to kill President Kennedy) was first used April 16 to fire into the home here of Edwin A. Walker."

On February 4, the day after Marina Oswald's first appearance before the Warren Commission, Chief Justice Warren told reporters that Marina's testimony "may not be released in your lifetime."

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

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

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

Two fantastic turns in the Oswald-Ruby mystery were front-paged in the New York Journal-American of Sunday, February 21.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

According to the New York Times of Thursday, March 3, Lane gave sensational evidence to Washington to the Warren Commission.

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

Lane told the commission that at the secret meeting November 24 were J.D. Tippit, the Dallas patrolman who was slain while trying to arrest Oswald; Bernard Weisman, a New York resident who had placed an anti-Kennedy advertisement in a Dallas newspaper the day the President was shot; and a third person.

The mystery深ened even further when Lane would not state publicly who this third person was.

But the commission knows the identity of the Mystery Man because Lane told it to them after the hearing room was cleared of cameras and spectators.

Lane had said that the secret November 24 meeting was held in Ruby's Carousel Club, and when the public hearing of the commission resumed, Justice Warren asked a question loaded with dynamite:

"Mr. Lane, what was the PURPOSE of this meeting in Dallas?"

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

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



OFFICER J.D. TIPPIT

Teenager Wants Cops to Kill Him, So He Murders A Stranger

By LOUIS MANSON

Sixteen-year-old Charles Morris stood at a window of his home with a rifle and looked out.

The first person he saw was Kenneth Beebe, 18, who was digging a ditch nearby. Morris had never seen Beebe before in his life. But he aimed a rifle at him — and shot him to death.

And when police came for Morris, he told them:

"I killed him because I wanted to die."

"I knew if I killed someone the police would have to come and get me — and I wanted to kill myself."

Police asked him: "If you wanted to die why didn't you just shoot yourself?"

Morris replied: "I know I'd never have the nerve."

"This was easier. I just wanted the police to kill me."

And that's why he murdered a stranger.

It was a broken teenage romance that led to Morris' murder and suicide-scheme in Wall-Eyed Lake, Mich.

He had been going with a 15-year-old girl and last October they ran off to Kentucky to try to get married.

But authorities caught up with them and brought them back. The girl's parents then refused to let their daughter see Morris anymore.

Morris brooded about it for several weeks. He later said: "She's the only one who cared about me. There's no reason for me to live anymore."

Last November 6, while his stepfather was at work and his mother was out shopping, Morris turned from brooding to deadly action.



KILLER: Charles Morris, 16, killed a youth he had never seen before.

He took a .30 caliber deer rifle his stepfather had recently bought, loaded it and went to a window on the second-floor landing of the home. He later explained:

"Rather than cause anyone any trouble I decided I'd get myself taken care of."

"I was going to shoot somebody — anybody passing by on the road."

Morris didn't explain just how he thought no trouble would be caused by shooting an innocent passerby.

In any event, as he looked out the window of his home, he spotted Beebe.

Beebe was shoveling dirt from a shallow trench across the way. He was one of an eight-man crew, of which his father was foreman, digging a pipe trench

for a gas installation.

Beebe's father had gone for some extra equipment, while the other men had just gone for lunch. Young Beebe had eaten earlier and was all alone at the ditch.

Morris later said: "It could have been anyone who passed."

"But when I looked out the window and saw him over there, I just aimed the rifle and fired."

The shot hit Beebe in the left shoulder, knocking him down.

Terrified and unaware of

where the shot had come from,

Beebe staggered to his feet and

desperately tried to run away.

Said Morris: "I could see I had hit him but then he started to run."

"He I shot again, and then again. And he fell."

The second shot missed but the third broke Beebe's spine.

No neighbors heard the shots and called police.

A dozen police raced to the scene and surrounded the Morris home.

They called to the boy to come out but he refused. So

police crept through the base-



VICTIM: Kenneth Beebe, 18, tried to run away after the first bullet hit him. The third shot killed him.

ment and upstairs.

They found Morris sitting in the kitchen — smoking a cigarette and drinking a glass of milk.

Morris then told police all about his weird reason for shooting Beebe and finally said:

"I did it because I didn't have the nerve to shoot myself."

"I just wanted to be put out of the way, that's all."

Last February 11, Morris pleaded guilty to second-degree

murder and was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

And on March 18 Judge Philip Pratt put him out of the way — but with a life sentence.

Washington Insiders Are Talking About Story Calling...

Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald Pals

(Continued from preceding page)
spent more than two hours con-
ferring.

According to the Times, Weiss-
man had been asked by one re-
porter to comment on Lane's
statement.

Weissman said that he had
never met Tippit or Ruby or
Oswald.

And Weissman also said he
had never been in Ruby's Carve-
sel Club.

Then columnist Dorothy Kil-
gallen raised this "important
question" in her nationally syndi-
cated column on April 14:

"Why did Lee Harvey Os-
wald, presumably fleeing from
the police after the assassina-
tion, approach Patrolman J.D.
Tippit — in broad day-
light with witness standing by
— and shoot the policeman
three times, although Officer
Tippit had not said a word to
Oswald?

"A man who knows he is



HENRY WADE

wanted by the authorities after a
spectacular crime does not seek
out a policeman, usually, un-
less he has decided to give him-
self up, and certainly Oswald
was not doing that.

"By shooting Officer Tippit
instead of trying to make him
self inconspicuous, Oswald put
himself in double jeopardy. His
act almost guaranteed his ar-
rest."

"Why?

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

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Mar-
guerite Oswald, pointed to still
another possible explanation for
the murder of Tippit.

When Mrs. Oswald was ask-
ed, "Who killed Tippit?" by
Ed. Condine of the Journal-
American, she replied in his
column on March 18:

"Nobody seems interested in
how Lee got out of the Federal
Depository the day of the assassi-
nation. The place was sur-
rounded by police, absolutely
surrounded. Yet Lee walked
right by them."

"You know how?"

"Because Tippit took him out."

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

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

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

"The most respectable news-
papers and radio and television
stations in Western Europe feed
this viewpoint by giving promi-
nence to reports that insist that
the late President was slain at
part of a left-wing or a right-
wing plot."

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

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

The UPI report also notes
that Serge Grussard, "one of
France's best known journal-
ists," wrote from Dallas:

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

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

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

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

In the Warren commission —
and all other interested agencies
and officials — keeping the lid on
this shocking secret!

Only time will tell.

