

U. S. Department of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

44-24,016

FIELD OFFICE FILE

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RETURN TO FOIPA
ROOM 6296

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

44-1639

Sub 1

Volume Number

Serials

JAN. 3 196

From the psychiatrists who said they would conduct a battery of tests, including the Rorschach inkblot test, and will provide reports to District Judge D. Danforth Jones.

The court ordered that the tests be conducted at the Dallas County Jail. Jones said he would order the tests if the tests are not conducted at the jail.

Dr. H. H. Thoburn, chief of the Dallas County Jail, said he would conduct the tests if the tests are not conducted at the jail.

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and sociological tests designed to determine the presence of any mental illness that would affect Ruby's competency to stand trial.

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Ruby Trial Broadcast Petitioned

MEMPHIS (AP) — The Texas Association of Broadcasters wants 1964 to be Joe B. Brown of Dallas to permit open radio and television coverage of the Jack Ruby murder trial.

The 20-day trial, which is scheduled to go to trial Feb. 17 for the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

Wesley Hayes Jr. of Midland, president of the broadcasters association, told Judge Brown in a recent letter that "with the unprecedented interest of this event, and with the public's wide knowledge of its history through radio and television coverage, we respectfully ask you to reconsider your order prohibiting coverage of the trial."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2d Ruby Test Result Same, Sources Say

By CARL B. ...
 A second "brain wave" test given Jack Ruby ...
 earlier conclusion that the 24-year-old clever had not suffered significant physical brain damage, informed sources said Thursday.

Ruby underwent a second cephalographic "brain wave" test Tuesday in the Dallas Neurological Clinic at 715 Washington Ave. The center test was given at the request of the Dallas Police Dept. of Galveston.

Dr. Tenier repeated the double-blind test on a second day of psychology of any brain damage or abnormality.

... which would be likely to ...
 The Dallas test was ...
 —After repeating the test ...
 —The Dallas test was ...
 —Dr. Tenier said he was ...
 —The results of the ...
 —The results of the ...

—The second test showed no evidence of information or pressure on the brain.
 —A third test did not reveal any disease.
 The "brain wave" test, often termed an EEG by doctors, measures electrical impulses of the brain. In asking for a second test, Dr. Tenier said he thought tests should be given on at least two separate days.
 The psychiatrists will prepare reports which they will submit to Criminal District Judge Joe B. Brown and prosecutor and defense lawyers. A defense lawyer, Joe Tompkins, said he expects the reports within a week.
 Ruby has been held without bond since he shot the Henry Oswald, who had been accused of assassinating President John F. Kennedy.
 Defense lawyers presented testimony at a bond hearing that Ruby acted like a robot, without knowing what he was doing, when he shot Oswald.
 A psychologist said he believed Ruby was a victim of a form of epilepsy which produced "compulsive behavior."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Jack D. Krueger

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
 SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
 JAN 11 1964
 FBI - DALLAS

Floor Permit Applications Do Not Carry Ruby's Name

Jack Ruby, killer of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, apparently has severed all connections with the Vegas Club and the Central Club, now known as the Big D Cops.

Ruby himself was listed as the owner of the Vegas Club, 522 Oak Lawn, and was president and secretary of the corporation. A vice-president of the corporation was listed as the Central Club, 1316 Commerce.

But applications for new beer and wine license permits filed in Dallas Thursday do not list Ruby as an owner of either establishment.

The permit license for the Central Club expires March 3. Application for a renewal of this license was refused by Judge Starnut last Tuesday.

Three Mesquite residents, listing themselves as owners of the Central Club, made application for a new license for the Vegas Club, 1316 Commerce, last Tuesday.

Dallas police and State Liquor Commission officials are expected to appear at the hearings to protest the issuance of new beer and wine license permits.

Paul also owns and operates a drive-in restaurant in Arlington known as The Pull Pen, and listed its location as his permanent address on the application.

Judge Starnut will hold hearings on the applications later, but no dates have been set.

Officers of the SOR Central Club, or Big D Cops, were listed as Ralph Paul of Arlington, president; S. W. Starnut, brother of Jack Ruby, vice-president, and Leo Torti, secretary-treasurer.

Paul also owns and operates a drive-in restaurant in Arlington known as The Pull Pen, and listed its location as his permanent address on the application.

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'Frivolous Conduct' Charged by Wade

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade accused defense lawyers of "frivolous conduct" in the Jack Ruby murder case Thursday.

Wade referred to the manner in which Ruby's lawyers subpoenaed witnesses in violation of a Feb. 10 hearing in Criminal District Court No. 3. The hearing will determine whether Ruby's trial on a murder charge filed after he shot Lee Harvey Oswald, who had been accused of assassinating President Kennedy.

Ruby's lawyers subpoenaed 100 witnesses Tuesday. They included Mayor Mark Cabell, Atty. Gen. Thomas Carr, City Council members, doctors, lawyers, business leaders, educators and newspapermen.

The lawyers said they plan to subpoena another 100 witnesses before the hearing.

Wade charged "frivolous conduct" on their part. It appears they want to harass Dallas people. Maybe they figure that, if they harass enough and inconvenience Dallas people enough, they'll want the case moved to another county.

Wade said he thought Ruby's lawyers were also guilty of "frivolous conduct" during a bond hearing for the 32-year-old slayer.

"They tie up the court for two days asking bond for Ruby and then, when they see the judge intends to rule against them because they haven't made out a case, they withdraw their request," Wade said.

(Ruby's lawyers said they withdrew the request because they were not at the strip-tease club

manager would undergo laboratory tests.)

When Ruby's lawyers filed their subpoena list Tuesday, they said it contained more than a hundred names. But there were several omissions and a check showed 10 witnesses were called.

They said they needed the witnesses to show Ruby could not receive a fair trial here because of newspaper stories and the fact that "Dallas itself is on trial."

The strategy posed a new problem for Judge Joe B. Brown.

Judge Brown said defense lawyers are entitled to have all their witnesses in court Feb. 10, but it has only 63 seats.

After witnesses answer a roll call, Judge Brown said, lawyers may agree to excuse them if they agree to report when needed.

"I'm sure we can work out some plan so they won't have to sit up here awaiting their turn to testify," the judge said.

Wade says he is going to rely on affidavits and the examination of defense witnesses to show Ruby could get a fair trial here.

89 Get Subpoenas For Ruby Hearing

Sherriff Bill Dickler's deputies were serving subpoenas today on 89 witnesses called by defense lawyers for the Feb. 15 hearing which will determine whether Jack Ruby's trial is fair.

When they filed their list, Ruby's lawyers said they were subpoenaing more than 100 witnesses. But the roster contained some duplications.

Witnesses subpoenaed by Ruby's lawyers include:

Ed Miller, Dallas, assistant city clerk; George W. Brown, Dallas, board chairman; Robert Stewart, First National Bank president; Dr. Walter DePue, Westminster Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Morrell S. Dickerson, St. Ann's Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Russell Muller, St. Paul's United Church of Christ; Dr. J. W. Martin, First Colonial Baptist Church; James H. McKea, Crime Commission secretary; Allen Malby, Dallas A. J. D. secretary - treasurer; Dr. Willis Tate, Southern Methodist University president; Councilwoman Elizabeth Flinn; Councilwoman Gene Heston; Robert L. P. Geyer Jr., foundation executive secretary; C. A. DeLoach, Mrs. C. A. DeLoach; Dr. Hibel Silverman, Temple Shearith Israel; Dr. J. C. Chan, Temple Emanuel; Mrs. Thomas Teague, Dallas; Rev. Worth Catholic; Bishop William C. H. ...

... Bishop Avery Harrar; ... W. A. Welch, First Grand ... Church; M. E. S. ... Baptist Standard; Dr. Thomas Fry, First Presbyterian Church; Dr. William Dickerson, Highland Park Methodist Church; Dr. William M. Elliott, Highland Park Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Luther Holcomb, Greater Dallas Council of Churches, ... Loop Clark, Dr. Malcolm ... Dr. Tom Shires, Dr. Ronald Jones, Dr. M. T. Jenkins, C. J. Jones, Steve Landrean and Mrs. Nora Smith of Parkland ...

... First Assistant Dist. Atty. A. D. ... Eric ... Dallas News ... Detective Capt. Pat Gannaway; Homicide Capt. Will ... Capt. C. A. ... Police Capt. Glen King; Detective J. R. Jewell; Dr. Donald Govan, University of Dallas president; Councilman W. H. Roberts; Burwood A. Sutton, former grand jury foreman; the Rev. William Helms, Northaven Methodist Church; James L. Morgan, ... High School teacher.

... Dallas ... department ... Dick ... staff ... Dallas ... Harris, Roy Edwards, Harry ... Cornick, John ... Tony Zoppi, Carl Harris, Francis Raffone, Mike Quinn, Larry ... and ... Dallas News ...

... Ruby's lawyers also asked Brown to bring records or memoranda ... help Judge Brown handle press arrangements.

In addition, they requested the pistol and money taken from Ruby and Parkland Hospital records which pertain to treatment given Lee Harvey Oswald after Ruby shot him.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

More Subpoenas Due in Ruby Case

Defense attorneys for Jack Ruby, charged with the slaying of a police officer, wait to display the report to the grand jury. The defense had a list of 100 names of Dallas residents to be subpoenaed as witnesses. The grand jury is held to determine if the night-club operator's murder trial would be moved from Dallas.

J. H. Tom Hill of Dallas, one of Ruby's defense attorneys, said the defense will request that more than 100 more subpoenas be issued.

TEST BEING PREPARED

The grand jury of Dallas is to be called to court by the defense on Thursday morning and will be held in the morning. Mr. Tom Hill said before the grand jury he has had no

DO NOT KNOW RESULTS

Mr. Tom Hill said he had not received a report on the grand jury's findings are given to the grand jury. He said he had not received a report on the grand jury's findings are given to the grand jury. He said he had not received a report on the grand jury's findings are given to the grand jury.

NO REPORT YET

"There has not been a report and there will not be one until the findings are given to the grand jury," he said. "I feel sure that any witness at the trial will be able to give some of the test results are not an

wait to display the report to the grand jury. The defense had a list of 100 names of Dallas residents to be subpoenaed as witnesses. The grand jury is held to determine if the night-club operator's murder trial would be moved from Dallas.

The district attorney said he has no knowledge no one had received results of the tests from the doctors.

Mr. Tom Hill also said no results had been reported to the defense. He said he had not received a report on the grand jury's findings are given to the grand jury.

"It will probably be a week before the doctors complete the work on these tests," he said.

Dist. Judge Joe B. Brown, scheduled to hear the charge of venue in the case and Ruby's trial. If the case is not transferred from Dallas, he said the three doctors had not informed the court of any test results.

Dr. Martin L. Tavel, professor of neuropsychiatry at Texas University's medical school in Galveston, said the only way the three doctors "had not formed or released an opinion to anyone."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Author: Felix R. McKnight

Submitting Office: Dallas

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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...of opinion of any of the doctors."

Dr. Toulter said he would submit a report based on the findings to the judge and the attorney representing the state. The other doctors will review his report, he said, for accuracy.

Ruby, charged with murdering accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, was examined by the two court-appointed psychiatrists Tuesday and Wednesday.

One of the psychiatrists, Dr. John T. Hallock of Dallas, said, "It would be improper for anyone to comment on the results of the tests at this time, because the report has not been prepared."

Ruby, charged with murdering accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, was examined by a trio of court-appointed psychiatrists Tuesday and again Wednesday.

A second brainwave test was conducted on the slayer of Lee Harvey Oswald Wednesday afternoon at the psychiatric conference in Judge Brown's chambers.

Dr. Toulter told the judge a second brainwave test was conducted and the other doctors

Dr. Robert Stahelfeld, who heads the psychiatric department at Southwestern Medical Center and was named to represent the court in the tests, said Thursday he had no comment on the results. "I had no comment on this matter," he said.

He said the tests were completed by the end of the day of all parties.

Sheriff Bill Dasher had Ruby transferred from the Dallas County jail shortly before 1 p.m. Wednesday in an ambulance to the Dallas Neurological Clinic at 712 Washington for the second test.

The dapper nightclub operator was returned to jail at 4:10 p.m. and commented, "I feel better than I did yesterday."

Deputies then escorted him back to his cell. On leaving the jail for his final tests, he had commented to newspaper questions, "I believe everything will come out in the final."

It was the second session of tests in two days conducted on the man who shot the President's accused assassin.

The tests conducted on Ruby included spinal tap, blood chemistry, brain and skull X-rays, and two brainwave tests. All the lab work was conducted at the Dallas Neurological Clinic.

2d Series of Tests Performed on Ruby

By DON MILLEAP

Jack Ruby spent another four hours out of his court jail cell Wednesday — the second day in as many days — to undergo additional neurological tests requested by defense psychiatrists.

The 33-year-old former strip-club owner who is charged with killing accused presidential candidate Lee Harvey Oswald last week was taken to the Dallas Neurological Clinic, 712 N. Washington

Tuesday. Judge Joe B. Brown earlier agreed with a defense request made at a closed meeting Wednesday that Ruby be given a second neurological test (a study of his handwriting).

Others attending the meeting included Sheriff Bill Decker, the court and prosecutors had agreed with a defense request made at a closed meeting Wednesday that Ruby be given a second neurological test (a study of his handwriting).

Although Dr. Towler had told the group that the test would require only about an hour or two, Ruby was gone from the jail for about four hours.

As he hurried toward the marked sheriff's car under heavy guard to the clinic, Ruby appeared for his curtness with reporters Tuesday.

Asked why he felt better Wednesday than Tuesday, he said, "Because you guys didn't jump at me."

Then he was again taken back to his cell to await a Feb. 10 change-of-venue hearing in Judge Brown's court.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade, who attended the meeting with Assistant Dist. Atty. William Alexander

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Asked why he felt better Wednesday than Tuesday, he said, "Because you guys didn't jump at me."

Then he was again taken back to his cell to await a Feb. 10 change-of-venue hearing in Judge Brown's court.

"You took me by surprise. I didn't know you were waiting," he said.

Smiling and a bit more tentative, the handcuffed Ruby explained that he had expected reporters to be waiting when he emerged from the jail Wednesday.

Asked about a copyrighted confession story appearing under his name in a Houston paper, Ruby replied, "I have never talked with anyone about my background or this case."

Sheriff Decker said later that he believed the story could have resulted from a large amount of waiting Ruby did during the first few days in jail. This, he said, could have been passed along to the newspaper by Ruby's attorneys.

"Everything will come out at the trial," Ruby explained. "Everyone will be able to grasp my sincere sentiments during the trial."

As he returned from the jail just before 5 p.m., still under heavy guard and attended by Tonahill, Ruby reported that he was still "feeling fine — much better than yesterday."

Asked why he felt better Wednesday than Tuesday, he said, "Because you guys didn't jump at me."

Then he was again taken back to his cell to await a Feb. 10 change-of-venue hearing in Judge Brown's court.

the move appeared to be business-like and in the best interests of our citizens. I believe, however, most of these men will testify that Ruby can get a fair trial in Dallas." Mr. Wade added.

The district attorney had said earlier he would not call witnesses at the charge of some hearing but would use controverting affidavits from Dallas citizens who believe Ruby can get a fair trial here despite widespread publicity.

Among Dallas business and civic leaders who were present were Mayor Earl C. Cabell and other city officials, including Mayor Cabell's son, Stanley Cabell, and Dr. Robert Stewart, chief of staff to Dallas District Attorney Wade, and Everett L. DeGroot.

Included among city officials were the Rev. J. Lee Ginn of Temple Emanuel, Rev. Mendel Thomas Teague, vice president of the Dallas First North Catholic Diocese, Methodist Bishop Wilaver and C. Manning Bishop, Mayor. Shortly after Ruby was back on the Episcopal list, Dist. Atty. Wade, in a letter, reportedly revealed the tests had been conducted at the East Dallas facility.

Dr. William L. H. ... of "Neurological examination has been completed on Ruby at the ... of Dallas Neurological Clinic." Mr. ... Wade told reporters. "There has been a lot of speculation that ... of Dallas hospitals would not accept Ruby for the tests. This has been unfair, since there has been no facility in the county, including Parkland Hospital, that has refused the tests to me personally."

Also named on the subpoena was Dr. Willis Tate, president of Southern Methodist University, and a score of newsmen, including Times Herald Editorial Page Editor A. C. Greene and columnist Dick Hill.

Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry and Sheriff Bill Decker were also named along with dozens of other city police captains and city and county government officials.

NEUROLOGICAL TESTS

Three deputy sheriffs whisked the neatly dressed Ruby back into the jail through the Houston Street driveway after the medical tests Tuesday. They paused briefly as waiting reporters menaced about the transfer, but Ruby made no comment about the tests.

He replied to questions: "You think it's proper when you are instructed not to talk except in the presence of your attorney that you don't answer any questions?"

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He added that he had talked to several and that all facilities had been willing to conduct the tests.

But he said only three clinics in the county had the necessary facilities.

"The facility was agreed on by all parties seven days ago (Tuesday, Jan. 20)," he said. "All three doctors named by the court participated as observers in the tests."

Doctors named by Judge Brown last week included Dr. John T. Helbrook of the Beverly Hills Hospital in Dallas, representing the prosecution; Dr. Towler, for the defense; and Dr. Robert Stubbfield, head of the Southwestern Medical School's department of psychiatry, representing the court.

However, Mr. Wade said staff physicians at the neurological clinic performing the tests actually conducted them. Mr. Brown said the doctors for the state and defense participated in the tests, with Dr. Stubbfield observing.

Mr. Wade said the tests to be conducted on Ruby were agreed on 10 days ago.

NATURE OF TESTS

Mr. Wade said the tests consisted of EEG, X-rays of the head and brain X-rays, a spinal tap, and brain-wave tests.

"Ruby was transferred without prior announcement for security measures and not because anyone was attempting to keep the tests a secret," he said.

He said the doctors conducting the tests had planned they should take four hours. However, Ruby was outside the room approximately eight and a half hours, including the transfer.

Cooperation Given Wade, Sanders Says

Mr. Sanders said Wednesday that the political group which was allegedly working on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The Warren Commission, directed by the Department of Justice, would also be made available copies of all available copies of the report to Mr. Wade for his use, and in return, he said, "Mr. Wade is being done."

Mr. Sanders' statement came in the wake of a report that all was well in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Sanders said that on the basis of the information he has received, he is completely satisfied with the progress of the investigation.

He emphasized that the report on the assassination of President Kennedy is the most important document ever turned over to the public, and that it is the most important document ever turned over to the public.

Mr. Sanders said that he has been studying the report for several days, and that he is completely satisfied with the progress of the investigation.

Asked about whether or not a copy of the report had been made available to Mr. Wade, he said:

"No. It includes only written material — mostly reports on interviews with witnesses."

Mr. Sanders said, however, that the physical items of evidence would also be made available to Mr. Wade "if he makes a request for these to the Warren Commission."

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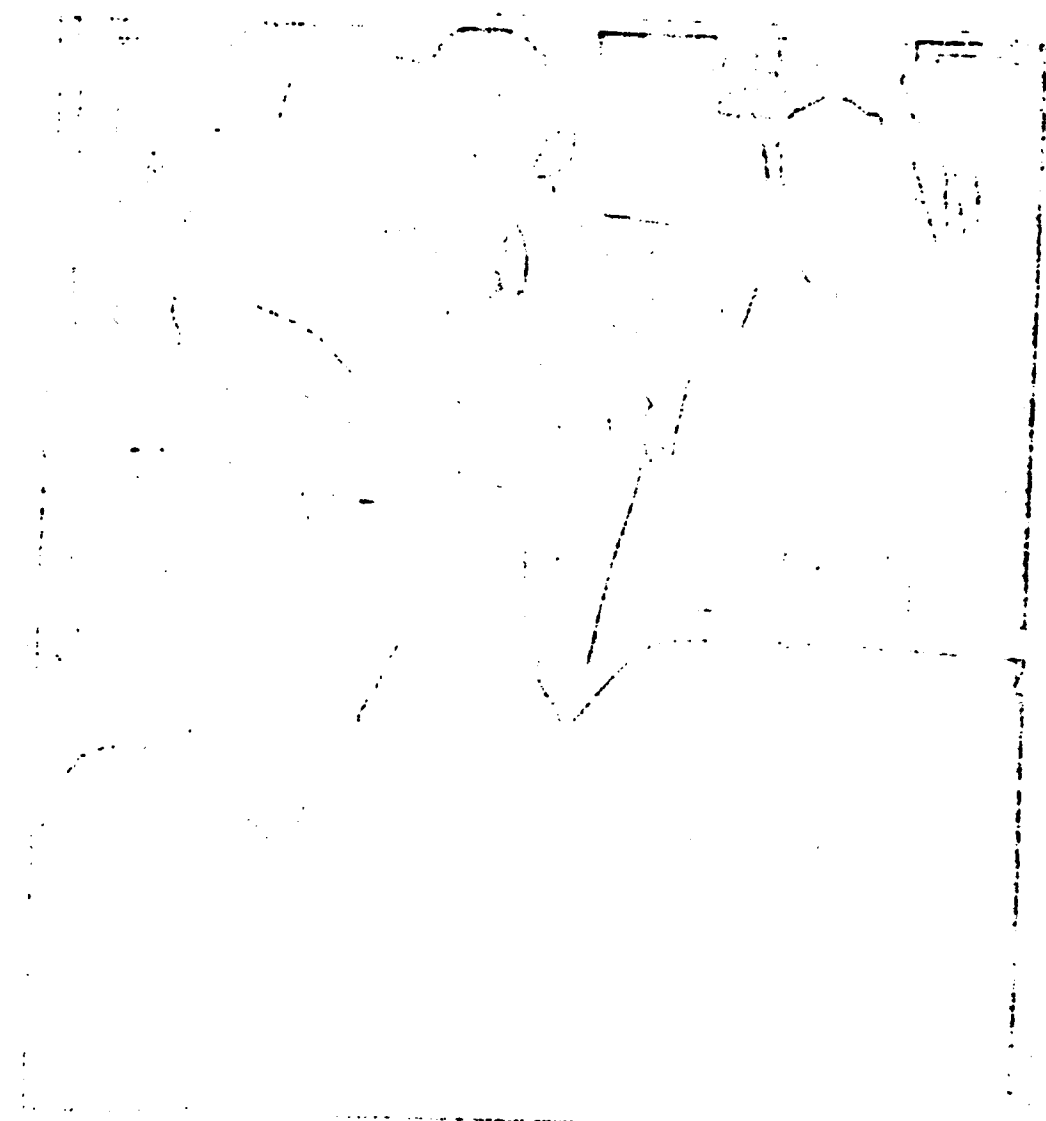
Russ Hint Ruby Bribe

MC KOW (AP)—The gov-
ernment news agency Tues-
day reported today that a Dallas
court was halted and post-
poned the trial of Jack
Ruby, slayer of Lee Harvey
Oswald.

In a dispatch from New
York Times said:

"Big donations from anony-
mous and non-organizational
well-wishers continue to cheer
the Dallas Ruby trial fund.

"The first results of this
fund and financial assistance
already are evident. The Dallas
court granted the request of
Ruby's defense counsel to per-
mit the trial to be held in Dallas
to permit the necessary
arrangements."



Deputies lead back Ruby center, back to jail after medical res.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ruby Attorneys Subpoena Over 100 Witnesses

By CARL LALUND

Attorneys for Lee Ruby filed subpoenas today for more than 100 witnesses, including Mayor Erik Castell.

The subpoenas were filed with the court to appear in Criminal Dist. Court No. 3 Feb. 10 for a hearing to determine whether Judge Joe E. Brown should move Ruby's murder trial to another county.

The "blue ribbon" witness list includes Edith Johnson, Texas Instruments board chairman who has agreed to serve as the next mayor of Dallas; Stanley Marcus, who heads the Neiman-Marcus department store; Dr. Willis Tete, executive of Southern Methodist University; and Ed Mahon, an auto dealer who served as chairman of the Dallas County Hospital Board.

Attorneys BILL Barker and Police Chief Jerry Curry are also on the list.

In addition, it includes doctors, lawyers, communications media representatives and police. Among the communications men are Dick West, editorial manager of The Dallas News, and Tom Severoid, a CBS commentator whose columns appear in The News.

Ruby's lawyers say he cannot get a fair trial here as a result of "prejudicial" news stories and the belief that "Dallas is on trial" since President Kennedy was assassinated here.

Dist. Atty. Henry Wade declined. He says lawyers can choose an impartial jury here.

RUBY WAS charged with the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, who had been accused of assassinating President Kennedy two days earlier.

Tom Howard, a defense lawyer, predicted the hearing would last "several days."

Wade said he does not plan to subpoena witnesses. He will rely on his cross-examination of witnesses called by the defense and on affidavits from Dallas County residents who believe Ruby can get a fair trial here.

In another development Tuesday, Assistant Dist. Attorneys A. D. Jim Bowie and Paul J. Wade went through FBI files which involve the Oswald slaying.

RUBY DID so behind closed doors in the office of U.S. Dist. Attorney Richard Sanders.

The Justice Department did not turn over its evidence to Wade, but let his assistants copy part of the data compiled by FBI agents and other investigators.

"I am sure arrangements will be worked out for us to get what we need to introduce at Ruby's trial," Wade said. "Meanwhile, my staff and the Dallas police department will continue to compile evidence available here and run down any leads we get."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Author: Jack D. Krueger

Dallas

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JAN 2 1964	
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Ruby Medical Tests Conducted in Secret

By DON WILSON

The three doctors were "given or supplied" Ruby's blood samples to a "panel" which included an "expert" on "blood chemistry, blood serology, blood typing and a skull x-ray."

Upon his return, Ruby was taken in an unmarked sheriff's car to the jail. Ruby was taken to the jail. Dallas Municipal Clinic in Dallas. To King trial, drawn and taken to Washington, where Ruby, the handcuffed Ruby, then called the three deputies.

He was taken to the jail about 2:30 p.m. He declined to answer repeated questions.

Judge Joe D. Brown of Dallas County Court No. 3 called the three doctors to determine if Ruby had "any" mental illness.

A trio of psychiatrists, named by all parties, was suggested to determine Ruby's mental condition and to analyze his records.

They were Dr. Martin Toulter of John Seale Hospital in Galveston, Dr. John H. Hirsch of the University of Texas at Dallas and Dr. Robert L. Hirsch of the University of Texas at Dallas.

They said they doubted that the findings will be made "own until they are disclosed in the trial."

Ruby, who is being held without bond for killing the accused assassin of President Kennedy, will go into court Nov. 24. His attorney will then attempt to get the murder trial transferred from Dallas to another Texas city.

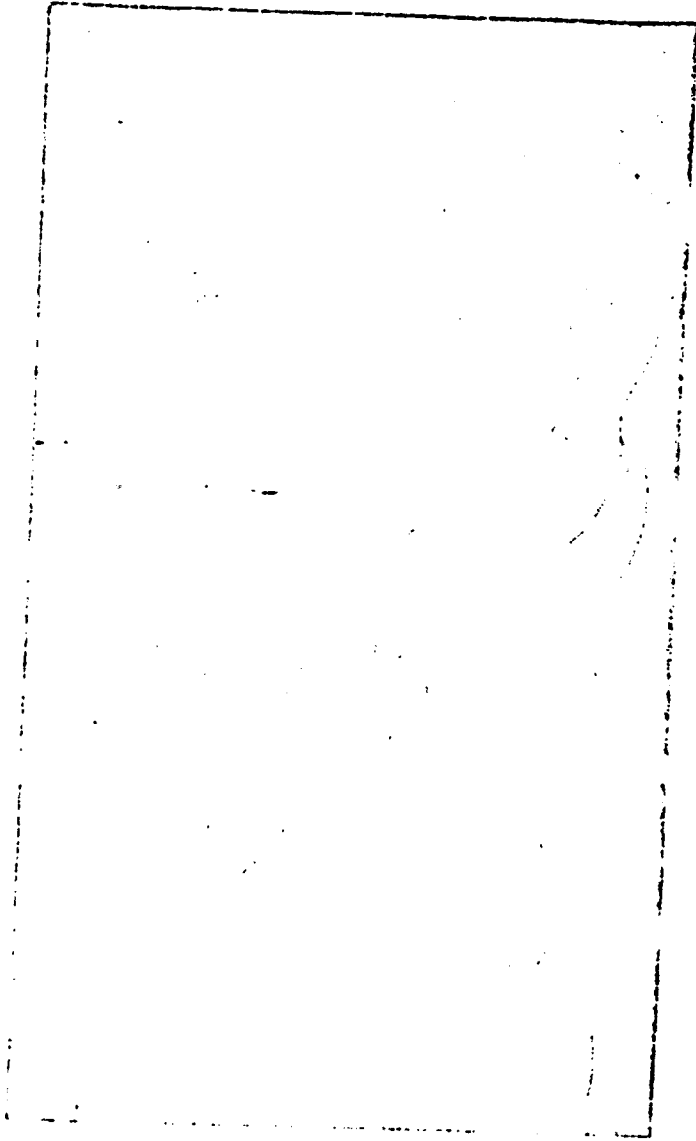
Should the attorney succeed, the trial would be held in Judge Brown's court.

Judge Brown, after talking with the doctors, agreed to take Ruby to the Dallas Municipal Clinic.

He said earlier reports that three Dallas hospitals had refused Judge Brown's request to examine Ruby in their facilities were unfair to the hospitals.

"None of them refused me," he said.

Results of Tuesday's examination are expected to be furnished to the prosecution and defense psychiatrists, and shown to Ruby's attorneys, but both Wade and Ruby



- Dallas, Tex. - Sept. 1965.

They stand silent before microphones.

(Please Clipping in Space Below)

Wade Aides Study

FBI File on Ruby

U.S. Only Permitting Inspection

By [unclear] [unclear]

Washington, D.C. (AP) — U.S. Attorney Wade's staff has been authorized to inspect the FBI's file on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, according to a report from a source familiar with the matter.

The source said that the FBI's file on the assassination of President Kennedy is the largest in the agency's history. It contains thousands of pages of documents, including reports from field offices, memoranda, and other internal communications. The source said that the FBI's file on the assassination of President Kennedy is the largest in the agency's history. It contains thousands of pages of documents, including reports from field offices, memoranda, and other internal communications.

A statement by a spokesman for the assistant attorney general said that the FBI's file on the assassination of President Kennedy is the largest in the agency's history. It contains thousands of pages of documents, including reports from field offices, memoranda, and other internal communications.

But Tuesday Mr. Wade expressed the FBI's opinion that the Ruby file is the inspection of the chief of the staff, although the chief of staff of actually handling the file over to Mr. Wade.

Mr. Wade also has the Dallas police file and everything that has been gathered locally in the Ruby case, the district attorney said.

Mr. Wade said he was particularly interested in the FBI's file on the assassination of President Kennedy because of the Ruby file. He said the FBI's file on the assassination of President Kennedy is the largest in the agency's history. It contains thousands of pages of documents, including reports from field offices, memoranda, and other internal communications.

Mr. Wade's mother, Emma O'Connell, with Ruby, we are not concerned with evidence on the assassination of President Kennedy, and the district attorney said.

"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Felix B. McKnight

Investigation Dallas

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JFK Death Upset Ruby's Mentality, Psychiatrist Says

Dr. Walter Dornberg, a psychiatrist who examined Jack Ruby after his execution, said that in medical practice he has never seen a patient who "came out of a mental hospital and then people are surprised when they find out that he has not been aware of his condition or that he is not what they do or say."

Dr. Dornberg said that Ruby, in spite of the fact that he was "mentally unstable," Dr. Dornberg said that Ruby's Russian background "might have had an effect on his own background."

At the hearing Dr. Dornberg testified that Ruby's Russian background "might have had an effect on his own background."

By this, he told the interviewer, he meant that some elements in the emotional makeup of Ruby's father had manifested themselves in the son. He described the father as a Russian who raised in the United States and was a member of the Communist Party.

Dr. Dornberg said that Ruby was "a very intelligent man" and that he was "a very intelligent man" and that he was "a very intelligent man."

He was proud to be a "Russian" and that he was "a very intelligent man."

Dr. Dornberg said he spent 11 years in a period of severe mental illness. "The first hearing to Ruby's case was held in 1961," he said.

Dr. Dornberg said that he explained when the Ruby's father "was in the hospital."

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Tests Appear Imminent for Ruby

By HENRY RICHMOND Staff Writer

Jack Ruby's transfer from the Dallas County jail to a hospital for neurological tests appeared likely today, but the time and place remained shrouded in mystery.

The groundwork for extensive brain tests, which both the state and defense agreed were necessary, was laid shortly after a bond hearing closed Tuesday with Judge Joe D. Brown announcing that three psychiatrists would participate in the tests.

Doctors named were John T. Harwood, Dallas psychiatrist representing the state; Robert Sub-Mitchell, head of the Southwest Medical School's department of psychiatry, to represent the defense; and John L. Towler, professor of neurophysiology at the University of Texas Medical School, to represent the state.

Both the state and defense yesterday declined to discuss what hospital will conduct the tests and at present the doctors contemplating the parties were to make final arrangements for the brain studies.

Judge Brown said earlier in the week that three hospitals had indicated they did not want the case.

A facility with an X-ray laboratory, a clinical laboratory equipped for blood, urine and spinal fluid analysis and an electroencephalographic (brain wave) laboratory will be required to conduct the tests agreed on by the state and defense. All parties

would share in the results of such tests.

Meanwhile, Ruby remained in jail in an undisclosed area of the county jail where he has been accused of slaying accused postman Jack Ruby in the police station basement two months ago.

His jail life has been described by his jailers as "routine."

Ruby has made appearances outside the jail on three occasions since he was whisked behind the bars on Nov. 25.

At two sessions of his bond hearing on Dec. 22 and Jan. 20 and 21, he has been dressed in the same style—a dark business suit.

PHONE DOWN

However, last Tuesday when he attended the closing session of the bond hearing, his normal telephone number, which usually is answered by newsmen. When asked about the day of the execution and his role in shooting Ruby, he broke down and wept. "I was more depressed than any . . ."

His attorneys contend the upcoming tests are necessary because they suspect he suffers from impairment.

But Dist. Atty. Henry Wade, who has agreed to the tests, said the results could not show whether Ruby was legally sane or insane, and would be useful only to aid psychiatrists in their study of Ruby.

Ruby's next announced appearance outside jail will be Feb. 10 when attorneys meet again in the courtroom to clash over whether Ruby will be tried in Dallas.

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WHAT MAKES JACK RUN?

Ruby Left History With an Unanswerable Riddle

By EDWARD GAVLER
Associated Press Staff Writer

JACK RUBY killed more than a man.
He killed a secret.

The bullet he fired Sunday, Nov. 24, 1963, while millions watched on television, destroyed Lee Harvey Oswald and gave history an unanswerable riddle.

Why was President John F. Kennedy assassinated?

A mountain of evidence—circumstantial though it is—points to Oswald as the killer. But before Oswald could begin to provide answers to the riddle (if, indeed, he would have done so), Ruby pushed his way into the picture and killed Oswald.

Why?

There have been quick answers: He was insane with grief and killed impulsively to avenge the President. He killed to get publicity for himself and the strip joint he operated. He was part of a conspiracy.

Ruby's behavior in jail indicates he may be troubled by the question, too.

He apparently gives little thought to his fate.

"He talks, oh man, how he talks," says one of Ruby's visitors. "You're not here, I'm not here. What will happen to me?"

"JUST LAST WEEK, he spoke with me nearly two hours, and over and over he talked about that Sunday morning. It was like hearing a man talking about something that didn't happen to him, as though he was trying to figure out to whom it did happen. He goes over every single detail, over and over, as though he is trying to learn something or find something."

One of his most frequent visitors is his sister, Mrs. Eva Grant. Her visits are welcome, but decades of brother-sister bickering do not vanish easily. Something about a recent visit caused Mrs. Grant to recall that when they lived in San Francisco in the early 1930s, Ruby got so angry with her one night he fired their apartment, cursing her. "If this was my wife, I'd divorce her, but how can you divorce a sister?"

He does not herald her visits with the pride and satisfaction that he cherishes for some people, such as the rabbi of a substantial conservative synagogue in Dallas.

"Ah, see, you guys," he called out to jailers during a visit to Dr. Hillel Silverman of Congregation Shearith Israel, "I've got a crazy visitor now."

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Among others stamped classy by Ruby are the noted psychiatrist, Dr. Manfred Guttmacher of the University of Maryland and Johns Hopkins; Dr. Roy Schafer, a psychologist from Yale University; Melvin Bell, the handsome and articulate lawyer from San Francisco. Bell heads Ruby's defense; Schafer has given Ruby a battery of tests, and Guttmacher has examined him psychiatrically.

Prison routine hasn't cooled Ruby's passion for keeping trim. With close to 165 pounds on his 5-foot-9 frame, he is stocky. But exercise keeps him solid. His thinning hair worries him. When he combs or brushes his hair, he can get lost doing it, as though it is a major enterprise.

He still swings between emotional extremes. Old Dallas acquaintances say, "Ruby is the kind of guy who reads a newspaper and lives it. He reads about a kid getting polo or a dog getting run over, and he cries. The same way in a movie. If the good guy gets double-crossed, Ruby acts like it happens to him."

Most of all he worries about what people think of him.

"When he reads letters from people who tell him he did right, or otherwise compliment him," says one of his visitors, "his spirits go way up. He says he has had no mail from anyone criticizing him. Maybe they only give him the complimentary mail. I don't know."

"CLASS" IS AN IMPORTANT word to Ruby.

A source close to the prosecution says:

"Ruby is a class-conscious nobody who saw an opportunity to do something that would put him in the public eye and even make him a hero. He wasn't insane. He was rational. But he figured wrong. He's not a hero; he's a heel. Because of fouling up history."

The defense seems to agree too. Indications are it will try to show that Ruby's preoccupation with class not only was irrational but at certain times bordered on insanity.

Ruby was the sixth of nine children born to Joseph Rubenstein, a carpenter from Sokolow, Poland, who had served in the Russian army, and his wife, Fannie. He was born March 25, 1911, in a flat on Johnson Street, now Florida Street, in an area of Chicago known as the Maxwell Street ghetto.

A few neighbors and a midwife attended Mrs. Rubenstein. The delivery was made by Dr. Joseph Solivan Dole, later famous for his "The Fight for Life," a book about medical heroes. Mrs. Marion Carroll, then a girl of 6, remembers Dr. Dole bringing the baby into the kitchen and hearing him say:

"He's going to be a baseball player."

They called the youngster Jake.

IN THE south elementary school yard, young Jake learned the combing games of buck-buck and run-sheep-run and kick the can. He also learned to fight the Italians who came down from Florida Street in Little Sicily.

His sister, Eva, remembers him as a kid who moved lazily. She called him "Spauldine," after a plug-horse in a popular comic strip. He also was called Jack.

The photo kids were shunted onto the street and stayed there until it got too dark or too cold. But one place in which the Rubenstein children always found a warm welcome was the Holy Family School.

"We played a lot in the basement at Holy Family," recalls Earl Ruby, now 45 and proprietor of a cleaning and dyeing business in Detroit. "The nuns were wonderful to us. They gave us milk and cookies in the afternoon."

The Rubensteins kept moving from flat to flat with their eight children. One daughter, Jeannette, died in 1909 at the age of 2 from injuries suffered when she was scalded in the kitchen.

By the time Jake entered the Shepard School, he apparently was a hellion. "Sparkplug" became Sparky, a name that has remained with him, especially among his Chicago friends.

"SPARKY WAS A REAL scrapper, even when he was 10," says brother Earl. "He was always getting into fights and winning 'em. I think that's the main reason Pa liked him so much. He was the old man's favorite. I remember Pa was always bragging about 'my boy, Jake.'"

The boys—Hyman, now 61 and salesman of florist supplies in Chicago; Sam, now 50 and operator of a laundromat serving business in Dallas; Earl and Jack—all had to attend religious school after regular school hours.

"It was worse than anything," Earl recalls. "They could do anything to you. I don't know how many times Sparky took a hit on the head. We used to get such a hit with the ruler."

But Earl and another sister, Marian, called Mary by her brothers, agree there was a lot good that could be said for the old days.

"Listen, everybody was the same, everybody spoke the same language," Earl says. "When we lived on the West Side, away from Maxwell Street, it was a place with compensations. There were wonderful places to eat. I think it was near the Gold Theater there was Fleky's where they had nickel hot dogs with everything on them—everything."

THE FAMILY WAS having troubles that the younger kids couldn't understand. Joseph and Fannie separated in 1921. Sparky, Earl, Sam and baby sister, Edleen, were placed in foster homes.

Duby reached confirmation age, 13, while in a foster home. But he never had a bar mitzvah, the traditionally vital event in Jewish life.

Being 13 also meant a boy got his first long pants, and he could go into Davey Miller's, a popular poolroom hangout on Roosevelt Road, the big street of the "Great West Side," as the area was called, sometimes derisively, by its inhabitants.

The elder Rubensteins reconciled in 1925 and moved into a new flat on the West Side. Sparky and the others had their first Thanksgiving turkey in this flat, sister Marian says, "and Ma also learned how to make chop suey with kosher food because we told her how delicious it was."

The big event in Jewish social life was the Sunday softball game. And, as though true to Dr. DeLee's casual prediction, Sparky was good at it.

"He was a hell of a ballplayer," says brother Earl. "Sparky wasn't just good, he had that extra something. He was a scrapper, a go-go guy."

A SCRAPPER WAS ADMIRER, so it was no surprise that Sparky's first hero should be Barney Ross, later world welterweight and lightweight champion.

"When I was in the amateurs, Sparky was with me. He'd come to work to carry my bags and go in free at the amateur fights," says Earl. He was with me the night I won the Golden Gloves in '29. I've been his friend ever since."

Sparky had little knack for schooling. He dropped out of Roosevelt High School after six months. He was then 16.

The depression brought political zealots of all hues into the ghetto, but if the Robensteins paid any attention it escaped notice.

"The only thing political I remember," says Earl, "was wrestling at the Democratic party meetings for a couple of bucks."

"We were too busy hustling for every cent we could. We'd do everything. Scrap tickets at Wrigley Field and at Comiskey Park and at Soldier Field. At the football games we'd ask people if we could watch their cars. The idea was that if they didn't tell you they could get you the air out of their tires."

In 1933, Sparky went west, along with Benny Parrish, now a liquor salesman in San Francisco, and a few others from the neighborhood.

667 **WAS HIGHLY** "as a featherweight," says Parrish, "and working my way west by fighting. But when we got to Edison, we all went into the canvassing business, what they call 'knocking the doors'."

Sister Eva also joined the subscription sellers. The newspapers paid the sales company from 75 to 80 cents for each one-month subscription. A good man could make \$15 a day, and a real hustler could even pick up \$30.

"Sparky was damn good at it," says Penny Parrish. "He knocked the doors for The Examiner and would tell people all kinds of stories. If he sold 10 subscriptions the sales crew would win a radio to give to the blind, or with one more subscription he could get a scholarship."

The Great, married and divorced, set up a home for her young son, but Sparky, joined Penny and another young man from Edison on Jones Street, in the San Francisco Tenderloin. The boys had a lot of fun, many secret thoughts.

"That girl was beautiful," she remembers. "Every night you would come looking for Opal, Violet, Denise, Maurine. I never even heard of Ruby."

Other women were all right, but Ruby, it is said, sought something more in a woman. He found it in a girl bearing the name of a member of the over family.

"She was a very high class, refined girl," Ruby told one of his sisters recently. "But her mother couldn't see me. She broke it up."

RUBY LEFT SAN FRANCISCO in 1937 to join an old friend, Leon D. Goble, in a plan to organize junk yard workers in Chicago.

About the same time his mother was committed to Elgin State Hospital at the request of Hyman, the oldest child. Drs. John J. Madlen and Francis A. Bulak concluded that "her disease is a mild deterioration, paranoid state." She was paroled once, readmitted and finally discharged as improved in 1935.

With Goble, Ruby impressed some people as being a caricature of a movie bodyguard.

"Sparky would just stand there with Cooke," recalls an attorney who had an office near Cooke's law office on Chicago's Randolph St. "He'd stand there, saying nothing, nicely dressed, holding his hands in front of him like some goof."

Cooke was killed in December 1939 and according to an attorney who was very close to the situation, "It didn't seem like there was any room for Sparky any more. One thing I'm sure of though is that he never was on the payroll of the Waste Material Handlers Union."

The union was expelled from the AFL-CIO during a corruption purge in 1957.

RUBY WORRIED AROUND Chicago "concessioning sporting events and concerts and things like that," as he puts it. Others translate this to mean he sold souvenirs, programs, etc., until he was drafted.

He received training as an Army Air Corps mechanic at Republic Aviation Corp.'s factory-training course at Farmingdale, N.Y. He emerged with a rating of "very satisfactory."

He saw service at five camps—Keesler Field, Miss., Seymour Johnson Field, S.C. (where he qualified as a sharp shooter with a carbine), Blumenthal Field, N.C., Chatham Field, Ga., and Drew Field, Fla.

Mustered out in 1946, he went to Dallas a year later at the suggestion of Eva Grant, who had moved there earlier.

They opened a night club called the Silver Spur on South Ervay Street. It subsequently was succeeded by a place called the Club Vegas. Backed in part by a friend, he opened the Carouche, a brass strip-tease joint in downtown Dallas.

Ruby, who changed his name legally from Jake Rubenstein to Jack Leon Ruby in 1948, soon had a reputation in Dallas as a guy who wanted class.

"He wanted to be liked, and he was," says Joe Cavagnaero, a hotel executive. "He'd do anything for you if he liked you. He could be on the take to someone but he'd still loan you money if you needed it."

HIS IDEA OF THE ULTIMATE in class was a man who would dedicate his life to something, despite its heartaches and aggravation.

"That Kennedy, what does he need such headaches for?" he would ask. "He's got everything, a nice wife and kids and millions of bucks. Millions. What does he need with those Cubans or those nuts who are against him? Who needs it?"

It was the search for class—which in a sense may have been Ruby's word for the American dream—that drew him to a soft-spoken, gentle woman who is now secretary to an insurance company executive.

"We went together next in 1955 and 1959," she says. "I was divorced then and my former husband has since passed away. Mr. Ruby and I talked often about marriage but we never became formally engaged. We began to drift apart and stopped seeing one another in 1959.

"He certainly was a gentleman to me. He was kind and considerate. Anything I would say about him would be nice. It was such a shock to me when he shot Oswald."

But for all his gentlemanly behavior, he still was a fact man with his fists. He broke his hand in 1958 hitting an obstreperous patron.

"Jack didn't like heebies," says one of his strippers.

HE WAS QUICK to tip police about shady characters, too. "Ruby was no stool pigeon, but he was damn good about tipping the cops about drunks or police characters," says a well-informed source in the district attorney's office.

Despite his readiness to scrap, Ruby stayed clear of serious trouble. There is no police record on him in Chicago or San Francisco, and the only marks against him in Dallas are for after-hour sales of beer.

Mostly, he seemed preoccupied with his four dachshunds. He often called them "my children." One of them, Sheba, was a particular favorite. "She's my wife," he would say of her lovingly. He had a special place for his dogs behind the stage of the Carousel.

As a rule, he left his \$125-a-month apartment at 223 S. Ewing each day for a workout at the YMCA. He shared the apartment with George Senator, who describes himself as a wholesaler of postcards and an occasional ticket-taker at the Carousel.

Recently a visitor asked about his ambition in life. Ruby thought about it a while. Then he said:

"A success."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sealy Doctors Said Alerted To Take Ruby

Doctors at John Saly Hospital in Galveston have been alerted to receive Jack Ruby as a patient, reports from the Gulf Coast city said Friday.

Sheriff Bill Decker said, however, he has not received instructions to move Ruby to any hospital.

"He's still in jail," Decker said. "I haven't been told to take him anywhere."

Judge Joe B. Brown, who would issue the instructions, was out of the city.

Judge Brown approved an agreement Wednesday which calls for Ruby to receive "brain wave" tests and skull X-rays to determine whether he has brain damage which could affect his thought patterns. Parkland Hospital refused to accept Ruby for the tests, which are expected to require 36 hours.

Ruby has been held without bond on a murder charge since he shot Lee Harvey Oswald, who had been accused of assassinating President Kennedy.

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Public Relation Function In Ruby Case Outlined

Dallas public relations and publicity adviser Sam Bloom described his firm's role subsequent shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, he offered to aid in as "purely mechanical in handling press matters concerning Ruby's trial."

"We have issued no press releases or statements in regard to the Ruby case," Bloom said. "And we don't intend to do so later in the proceedings."

Bloom is working in conjunction with Judge Joe B. Brown, who is presiding over the Ruby case in Criminal District Court No. 3.

Bloom said that following pub-

licity adviser Sam Bloom described his firm's role subsequent shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, he offered to aid in as "purely mechanical in handling press matters concerning Ruby's trial."

"There are certain matters in a trial of this scope which have to be attended to," Bloom explained at a luncheon meeting of the Dallas chapter of the Public Relations Society of America.

"For instance, Judge Brown's court room seats from 62 to 150—depending on the individual's build of beam," he said. "And we have the problem of what to do with 50 to 100 members of the press who are expected to be here to cover the trial."

Will be doing the leg work, finding places for reporters to stay, deciding on telephone service, where to put down electrical cables, telegraph lines . . . and, in doing this, try to keep from disrupting the normal business of the courthouse."

Another prime concern of Bloom's workers is the problem of identification—for reporters, electricians, elevator operators, maintenance men, telephone and telegraph operators and service men, and for the regular courthouse staff in various other parts of the building.

"Our job, then, has been, and will be, to provide equipment and access to facilities for the press so they can best serve the public interest with fast and accurate reporting. This, and nothing else."

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Two Quizzed About State Of Ruby Mind

By JOHN MASHAK
Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON — Dist. Atty. Henry Wade said here Friday he had interviewed two Washington area residents as witnesses in the Jack Ruby murder trial.

Wade, who also was here for a meeting with the presidential commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy, would not elaborate on the interview.

The Warren Commission was believed especially interested in getting evidence which would prove or disprove speculation that Oswald had been on the payroll of the FBI or the CIA, a government intelligence agency.

Magazine articles this month have speculated that Oswald received money from one of these agencies after promising to give it information.

It was believed the Warren Commission wants to determine also whether it was negligence on the part of the FBI in failing to notify Dallas police and Secret Service agents that Oswald worked in a building which President Kennedy's motorcade would pass.

Wade said he and Assistant Atty. William F. Alexander interviewed the witnesses during a 24-hour stay in the capital. He indicated the witnesses had information bearing on the sanity of Ruby at the time of the slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of the late president. Ruby's state of mind at the time of the slaying is the issue in the case.

The district attorney also said there may be further interviews in Washington on the case.

Wade also spent three hours with Chief Justice Earl Warren, head of the Warren commission, and J. Lee Rankin, commission counsel.

Accompanying Wade to the district attorney's office were Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr, Alexander, Houston attorney Leon Jaworski and Dallas attorney Robert Storey.

Jaworski and Storey have been retained by the state for its investigation of the circumstances surrounding the assassination. Chief Justice Warren has invited Carr and the two lawyers to meetings of the commission as the investigation goes along.

Wade and the others did not reveal what was discussed at the lengthy meeting.

"The investigation is still not complete, you know," Wade said. "The commission is still checking on information which continues to come in on the case."

Wade said he felt the commission was doing a thorough job in collecting all the evidence on the case for presentation to the public in a final report. The report probably will not be released for six months or so.

The News was told President Johnson arranged for two Texas officials to fly to Washington in a White House plane, but it was diverted on another mission at the last minute and they flew to Washington in a commercial airplane.

By coincidence, the daughter of President Johnson was a passenger on the same plane.

Before returning to Dallas Friday night, Wade also stopped at the Justice Department for a meeting with J. Edgar Hoover, head of the criminal division.

Some 12 lawyers are working under Rankin in combing material from all federal, state and local law enforcement agencies which have worked on the case.

Work also is being done on rumors in clearing up some of the rumors that came up after the assassination. The FBI report on the case states fully that Oswald was a loner in the slaying of President Kennedy.

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Wade: Grins In Addition To Granite

By HOLT BYLIE
News Staff Writer

THE NAME is Wade. Henry Menasco Wade from Squabble Creek. He's a man of parts—one grinning, one granite.

Those who see the grinning side of his nature have a habit of voting for him. Those who see the granite side don't always get over it.

As Dallas County district attorney for the past 13 years, he has personally sent a score of men to the electric chair. But Wade sleeps well.

"They all deserved it."

A surname like Wade had to come from a place named Squabble Creek. It was on the banks of that stream in Rockwall County that Henry Menasco Wade Sr., a jurist, built a homestead and a family of 11 kids.

Half a dozen of them—adding weight to the geographical appellation—became lawyers.

Henry Wade, the youngest, says, "It seems to me that I heard once that Menasco was supposed to be an Indian name—the name of an Indian princess or something. But I'm not sure."

At any rate, Wade, whose mother was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and whose father was of English-German antecedents, has grave doubts that there ever really was an Indian princess in the family.

Wade grew up reading Dickens and Hugo and playing football for Rockwall. He got state-wide recognition as quarterback and captain of a powerhouse team in 1924.

IN 1936 he was valedictorian at Rockwall High School. That year his dad dug up \$5 in depression money, gave it to him and packed him off to the University of Texas. The \$5 was all he got.

Five years later, Henry Wade, the younger, returned to Rockwall with a law degree and \$3,000.

How did he do it? University officials arranged for Wade and other football players to work as table waiters. He got \$50 a month. Then, the second year, he was red-shirted by coaches who wanted more weight on his 175-pound frame.

Wade found he could spend the same number of hours working as a student librarian and make \$95 a month. He forgot about football and started a savings account.

Wade was president of the law school during his final year at the university and he wrote for the Law Review.

He was a classmate of John Connally, now governor of Texas.

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IN 1939 Wade served as Rockwall county attorney while waiting to be accepted as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Special Agent Wade later helped crack one of the Bureau's biggest spy cases—the rounding up of 33 German spies involved in a plot in New York City to steal plans for the Norden bombsight.

That story was made into a dramatic movie called "The House on 42d Street." Wade, who appeared in some courtroom film clips used in the movie, said, "It was really on 42d Street."

Wade spent a couple of more years with the FBI in Boston, Baltimore, Washington and South America. Then he joined the Navy.

Wade, a lieutenant junior grade, served on the USS Hornet during the invasion of the Philippines. Later he left the carrier for the USS Paramint, command ship for the invasion of Okinawa.

Wade knew he wanted to be Dallas County district attorney when he got out of the Navy. He was defeated by Will Wilson in his first race for the post. But in 1950, Wade won. He took office on Jan. 1, 1951, and has held it ever since.

For most of the public, Wade was an unknown quantity until Aug. 23, 1951, when a wealthy man named Thomas Dowwell was shot to death on the parking lot of the Melrose Hotel.

Wade placed the victim's widow, Mrs. Rebecca Dowwell, on trial for murder. Everybody said, "You can't put a million dollars in prison." But Wade did.

She got a life prison term.

ONE OF THE MOST celebrated cases of Wade's administration was the conviction and 2- to 10-year prison sentence of Dallas promoter Don Jack Cage.

Justice was thwarted, however, when Cage, accused of embezzling \$100,000 while head of TGT Corp., fled to Brazil after he was freed on an appeal bond in 1957.

Wade became a national figure last November after President John F. Kennedy was murdered and Wade's long-time friend Gov. John Connally was wounded during a Dallas motorcade.

The district attorney announced he would demand the death penalty for Lee Harvey Oswald, chief suspect in the shooting of Kennedy, Connally and Dallas Policeman J. D. Tippit.

Wade was blasted from trying Oswald. Nightspot owner Jack Ruby panned down Oswald in the basement of the Dallas police station.

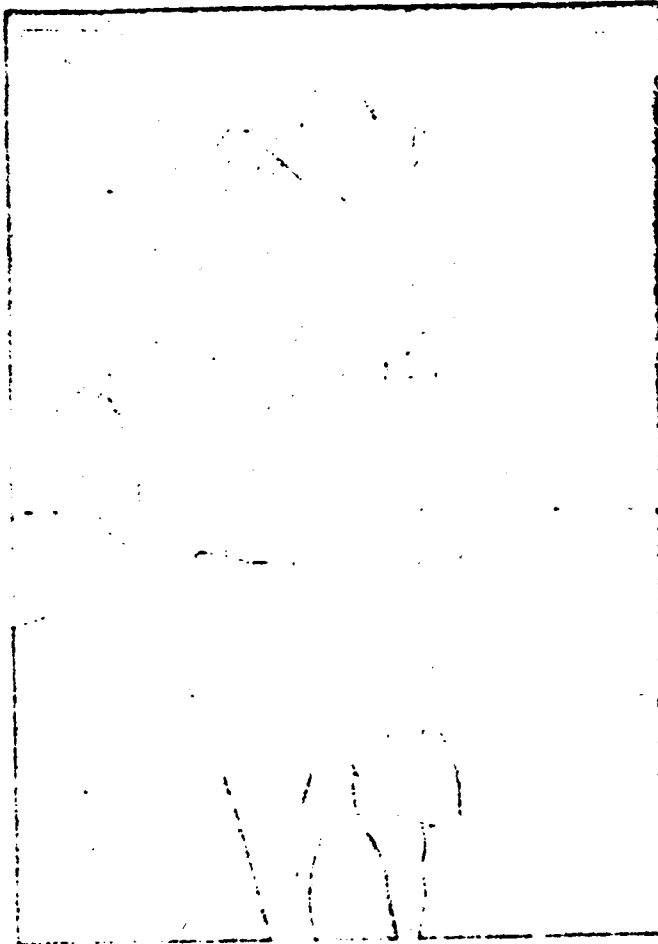
Her shooting the handcuffed prisoner, Ruby now faces Wade in a life and death legal struggle.

WADE IS ASKING for a death sentence against Ruby. A battery of legal talent is arrayed to defend Ruby.

The eyes of the world are on Wade as he now approaches his biggest case. Publicity from this trial could launch Wade toward any political office he might desire.

"The truth is," said Wade, "that I'm not interested in any political office but this one. Oh, I'd be glad to accept a federal judgeship. Anyone would. I mean I'm not thinking of running for state office."

An acquaintance said, "The reason he doesn't want a state of-



—Dallas News Staff Photos by Tom E. Dillard

Henry Wade . . . part grin, part granite.

fine is because he hates to spend even a single night away from home."

Home is a pretty wife named Yvonne, three daughters, Lynda Michele, 13, Wendy Gale, 6, and Bari, 2, plus two sons, Kim, 11, and Henry, 8.

WADE MET Yvonne Hillman before he became district attorney. But he was already headed in that direction.

She remembers their first date. "It was a VFW dance. I passed out campaign cards all evening."

Wade likes to play with the kids. On holidays he takes them to his 20-acre farm near Wylie where they can ride a 10-year-old Tennessee walking horse named "Fat."

Yvonne said that during their married life on perhaps only half a dozen Saturday afternoons has Henry Wade failed to play dominoes. "He's in another world when he plays dominoes," she said.

On his desk is a gold trophy awarded him by some of his domino buddies. It's in the shape of a domino and bears the legend: "To the world champ who never kills the double six in his partner's hand."

Wade chews up three cigars a day. Once a month he lights one.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY stands five-foot-ten. When his weight climbs above 200, he tries to eat less.

He plays golf in the middle 80's. And he says he likes to hunt.

Yvonne says he likes to go on deer hunts in order to play more dominos. She has an example of this on film.

After 53 games of dominos on one particular hunt, the cook rushed into the cabin and yelled that a big buck was standing at the edge of the clearing outside.

Everybody else had his limit. They insisted that Wade go out and bag the buck. Reluctantly, Wade got up from the domino table, tucked his rifle and went outside.

He'd fired a dozen shots at the unmoving, defiant animal before he discovered that it was a stuffed deer. The worst part was that the planksters made movies while Wade blasted away.

Wade is hoping he'll be able to finance his five children through college.

Paid \$10,000 a year, the district attorney said it's impossible to save any. A member of his staff said, "You can't imagine the donations made on that pay . . . flowers for funerals . . . donations for every kind of drive you could imagine."

Last year Wade turned down a couple of \$20,000-a-year jobs. There was a rumor earlier that he would resign his county post on Jan. 1. But then the Cowell and Ruby cases came along and he couldn't step out. Wade doesn't talk about it.

WADE SUFFERS from hay fever. Otherwise he's in good health. "Sometimes I think I have sleeping sickness," he yawns. He goes to bed early when he can—often 8:00 p.m.—but likes to rise before dawn.

"He has a habit," said an associate. "When he bumps into a problem he can't answer—maybe nobody can answer it—he calls in Lawyer A from his staff.

"He calls Lawyer A to study the problem. Then, without telling A, he asks Lawyer B to dig up an answer to the same problem. In the fashion, he invites Lawyer C to work on it.

"Then he calls them all in his office and gets the answer from each and use them to form his own answer.

"He's the best at spending somebody else's mind I've ever seen. That's the wrong way to put it. But it's a talent with him."

WADE HAS 42 assistant district attorneys and a total staff of 80. He has an annual budget of \$100,000—more than paid for by nearly \$200,000 in fines assessed through his office's efforts.

In his 40 years, Henry Wade has built a reputation for being . . . well . . . duty-bound.

"I'd be afraid to drink a glass of light wine and then drive to the drugstore," admitted his wife.

"If the police stopped me, I know what Henry would do . . ."

King of Torts Has Flair for The Colorful

By LARRY GROVE
News Staff Writer

DAPPER, COLORFUL, internationally famous Melvin Mouron Belli, at 56, has grown accustomed to the spotlight. He is seldom outside it.

He sees to it that he is not.

And, perhaps more than ever in his successful 31-year legal practice, Belli will make headlines next month in Dallas. He'll lead the defense of Jack Ruby, the nightclub operator who shot the accused assassin of the President of the United States.

Dallas saw a preview of Belli's style in a bond hearing last week. Belli lost the round; Ruby remains in jail, at least until a change of venue hearing scheduled Feb. 10.

But Belli's flair for the colorful was unmistakable.

And so was another bold fact: If Ruby is judged sane, as Dist. Atty. Henry Wade contends, a great legal battle is in store before the defense rests.

CONFIDENT, eloquent, Belli looks the part of the King of Torts.

That is the name given him for his success in famous damage suits.

His full head of silver-streaked hair, his stride, indeed his every gesture, contribute to his legend.

His face is the face of an actor; he might have been equally successful doing Shakespeare on stage. His voice booms or stabs when he roars. Or it may plead in soft, piercing logic in a courtroom. He laughs with zest that shakes his massive body, like a man who appreciates a good story.

And he's a master story teller himself.

His critics may say that he dresses like a dandy: His clothes are styled by Prof. Antonio Santomauro in San Francisco. And Belli is seldom without his black over-the-ankle Congressional jackets, made in San Antonio. ("I wear them even when I'm in white tie and tails," he says.)

Associates say his expensive clothes certainly aren't out of line with either the Belli personality nor with the kingly surroundings in which he lives.

His red-carpeted quarters occupy the entire top floor of a four-story building atop San Francisco's Telegraph Hill. An expanse of glass affords a 260-degree view of San Francisco and its bay, and the mood of the view changes with the hours of the day and night.

BELLI MAINTAINS a killing schedule of trying cases, lecturing, writing. (His latest book, "Belli Looks at Life and Law in Russia," is selling well in Dallas.)

His clients have included Mae West, the gambler Mickey Cohen, and Beverly Aadland, Errol Flynn's protege. And many others.

He once took the case of Horace Fong. Not at all famous at the start, Fong was—as his name may suggest—Chinese.

Fong complained that real estate men in Oakland were depriving him of a right: They wouldn't rent an apartment to him.

Belli found four little-known decisions in which California courts had ruled that Chinese people were, in fact, Indians.

And he fired his legal arrows with gusto: "Either my Indian, Mr. Fong, gets that apartment or he will shoot your deer. He won't pay his taxes. He will do everything he is allowed to do—but he won't drink whiskey, which an Indian cannot do under the law," Belli needed.

The real estate man said they'd welcome Horace Fong into their apartment building.

"You will also give a dinner in his honor," Belli insisted.

Reluctantly, they said they'd be happy to do that, too.

But Belli was never one to hide his success once the headlines were spelling his name right. He helped organize a restaurant called "Fong's Iroquois Village."

"Organize" is hardly the word; the Iroquois Village had all the confusion of the fabled Chinese fire drill.

Within six months, the Village bit the dust. Belli dropped \$100,000 in the venture. The wound in his wallet today has healed.

HIS WIFE, Joy, is a curvy blue-eyed California native and former airline stewardess who would pass for a Swedish movie actress.

She accompanied Belli on his latest trip to Dallas, as she does on many of his frequent travels to lecture or defend clients. ("That's the only way we can have a life together," says the former Joy Turney, Belli's third wife. "I spent my honeymoon on a lecture tour. To this day, I try to avoid serving the lecture tour fare, roast beef, potatoes and peas . . .")

"What is Mel like? He likes garlic. He visits courthouses wherever he goes. He likes to walk. He never rides if he can walk . . ." she says.

At home, Belli is keen for trying his hand with recipes. Any talk of food usually finds him exchanging a recipe for one he doesn't have.

BELLI'S FOREBEARS were pioneer Nevada and California stock. His father's parents arrived in Nevada after the gold rush. His father was a banker in Sonora, Calif., where Melvin Newton Belli was born, July 29, 1907. His grandmother was California's first woman druggist.

Belli's appreciation of early western history is reflected in one of his buildings: Caesar's Annex. Built in 1849, it is the oldest San

Francisco building except the Presidio. Bottomed on refurmed logs floating in a dock, the building now is named for, and held in ownership of, Belli's six-year-old son, Caesar.

One accoutrement in the building is an ancient trapdoor. The trapdoor used to drop in the lusty days when the Barbary Coast ran high, wide and handsome. And its victims found themselves working on ships bound for China.

THE OFFICE is downhill from the Belli residence. Belli walks down to the 3-story office early each morning; he is usually at his desk by 6:30 a.m.

Spectacular street lamps from Copenhagen, once glowing with gaslight, surmount the gateway to the office building that is accented with fancy wrought-iron grillwork in black and gold from New Orleans. The Belli office, with chandeliers and artifacts collected from all over the world, could be compared to a museum.

Two of Belli's favorite topics are the lack of public recognition of American court procedures and the responsibility lawyers have in defending the accused, no matter how unpopular their cause.

"Criminal law professors give some wonderful speeches that everyone is entitled to good counsel.

"But offer it and you get your tail bit off," Belli said.

He said criminal law in the schools is "going down the drain, cut to half a semester."

And what, in his opinion, are the hardest cases a lawyer gets?

"That's easy. Divorce. Figure the time you must spend, listening, counseling, on the telephone, and the lawyer doesn't make as much as a day laborer . . ."

BELLI RECALLED that he lost his first case. Back in 1933, he became a transient to gather material for a report on the legal rights of transients.

"I'd beg; I'd be thrown into jails—things like that . . ."

"In San Diego, I asked for a jury trial. They said 'How about that? Slim, here, wants a jury trial! Tell him to wait until December and we'll arrange a jury trial.'"

It was July at the time.

Years later, he received the fingerprints police made at the time. They're framed in Belli's San Francisco office, where his firm maintains a staff of 25.

Another 15-member law branch is in Los Angeles. "And then we have enough for a Pantrami parlor in Rome, and a noodle maintainer in Tokyo . . ."

ONE OF BELLI'S favorite traveling companions is a human skeleton, known to courtroom spectators over the country as "Elmer."

Belli brings Elmer to court to demonstrate his appeals in personal injury cases.

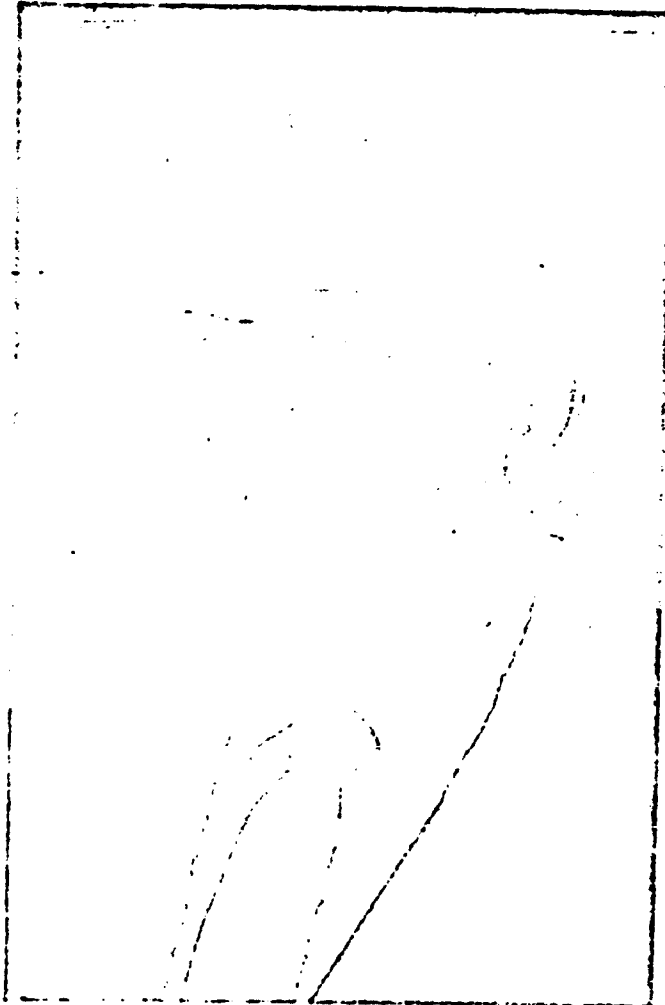
He said he will have no need for Elmer in the Jack Ruby case.

Elmer will remain in Belli's basement stock of props that include a plaster torso with veins and arteries marked. There's also X-ray equipment to make pictures that, from a certain long interest in medical topics pertaining to court cases, Belli reads.

All this equipment and his colorful defense of clients with whatever legal means at hand have brought occasional criticism of Belli's action in court: too circusy.

Belli said he could get recommendations from any judge who has ever seen him work.

In view of all this, it is certain that Jack Ruby will have strong counsel when he goes on trial for his life.



Melvin Belli . . . at home in the spotlight.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ruby Test Here Still Possible

Possibilities for conducting neurological examinations for Jack Ruby in Dallas have not yet been exhausted. The Times Herald learned Friday.

A spokesman for St. Paul Hospital said the hospital has not been contacted about conducting the tests there.

The spokesman would not say whether the hospital would accept Ruby if Justice Joe B. Brown requests Ruby's admission.

A spokesman for Beverly Hills Sanitarium said the facility has not been approached to admit Ruby, but he added that Joe B. Brown broke one of the parole rules to admit Ruby to the hospital as a member of the Poyen staff. This could mean the parole is unacceptable to some lawyers.

At Methodist Hospital a spokesman said Justice Brown had inquired whether the hospital was prepared to make the tests, but made no request to admit Ruby.

Justice Brown was out of the city Friday and Methodist Hospital officials were unable to contact him. A spokesman said the hospital is equipped for the necessary tests, but would not say whether Ruby would be accepted there.

At Baylor Hospital an official said Baylor had been indirectly contacted about the tests through a Dallas physician. The physician was told that while Baylor had the medical facilities, the hospital did not have space for a closed ward necessary for security precautions.

Trustman officials had no comment on contacts they may have had from Justice Brown.

Justice Brown said Thursday that three Dallas hospitals had refused to administer the tests to Ruby, but he did not name the hospitals. Trustman Hospital officials have stated publicly the tests will not be given there.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

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Edition: _____
Author: _____
Editor: **Felix R. McKnight**
Title: _____

Character: _____
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Submitting Office: **Dallas**

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Judge Says Hospital Refuses Him on Ruby

By CARL FREUND

Judge Joe B. Brown said today that the Parkland Hospital board chairman rejected a personal appeal that it accept Ruby.

Judge Brown said he talked with Maher, chairman of the Dallas County Hospital District board of managers, and asked him to let Ruby undergo tests at Parkland.

"He told me they didn't want to do with Ruby."

to have something to do with Ruby. Parkland rejected Ruby, Maher replied.

"We put the welfare of our patients first. It could prove a setback to the patients, and to the hospital," he said.

The agreement also provided for a spinal tap and skull X-ray.

Judge Brown said he believed the tests would not disturb other patients in district hospital here.

"I can't make them take them," the judge said.

"I don't have the power. If I did, I wouldn't have the problem of financing a hospital willing to accept him."

Doctors estimated Ruby would spend about 36 hours in the hospital.

Judge Brown said Wednesday that deputies may transfer Ruby to another county for the tests if hospitals here stand firm in refusing to accept the 52-year-old slayer.

One possibility is Peter Smith Hospital in Fort Worth. Owned by the tax-supported Tarrant County Hospital District, it has a county wing. Another is John Sealy Hospital in Galveston.

receive "brain wave" and blood tests before he stands trial on a charge of murdering Lee Harvey Oswald, who had been accused of assassinating President Kennedy here.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state)

"The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Author: Jack B. Krueger

Dallas

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Ruby Clubs Face Loss Of Permits

Police Chief Asks State to Withdraw Licenses on Liquor

By JAMES EWELL

Police officials have taken steps aimed at cutting off a source of revenue to the two Dallas clubs of Jack Ruby by having their beer and wine permits canceled, an inquiry by The Dallas News disclosed Thursday.

Within a week after Ruby shot and killed accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, Police Chief Jesse M. Gurnea, at the urging of the vice squad commander, Capt. Pat Gannaway—asked the Texas Liquor Control Board to cancel liquor permits granted the Carousel Club, 1112½ Commerce, and the Vegas Club, 3503 Oak Lawn.

Gurnea's request was outlined in a letter to James E. Dale, TLCB administrator here.

The request was referred to TLCB administrator Coke Stevens, Jr., in Austin.

The police chief's letter noted the slaying of Oswald by Ruby Nov. 24 and asked: "The criminal action pending against Jack Leon Ruby and the circumstances surrounding the combat action indicates that Jack Leon Ruby is not of good moral character, nor is he a peaceable and law-abiding citizen."

Ruby is listed as the licensee of the Vegas Club and a vice-president of the S & R Corp., owner of the Carousel.

Capt. Gannaway, who recommended the cancellations, said the action was not one of revenge, but followed longstanding police policy.

"There is nothing unusual about this; it's just a control we take to keep down the number of incidents that could occur in these places," Gannaway said.

Liquor licenses are at stake, Gannaway said, because a serious offense must be committed or occurs on the premises.

Currently an appeal to the City Council is a police order canceling the dance hall permit to the Vegas Club, managed by Mrs. Eva L. Grant, Dale's sister.

A hearing on the appeal has not been set by the city attorney's office, police said.

A beer license renewal comes up for the Carousel Club on Thursday before County Judge Lee Stegert.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ruby Denied Tests At Three Hospitals

Judge Brown Voices Hope For Parkland Admission

By JERRY RICHMOND, Staff Writer

Three Dallas hospitals have refused to accept Jack Ruby for mental testing and authorities are still attempting to secure permission from Parkland Hospital to perform the tests there, Judge Joe B. Brown said Thursday.

The official who will hear the Ruby case did not identify the three hospitals which refused to admit Ruby.

But Judge Brown said he has learned that the three hospitals which refused to accept Ruby are the Parkland Hospital, the University of Texas Medical Branch at Dallas and the Dallas County Hospital.

The Parkland Hospital is owned by the Parkland Foundation, which is controlled by the Parkland Foundation Board of Trustees, Judge Brown said.

Dist. Atty. Jerry Williams said Judge Brown can order the Parkland Hospital to take a "young patient" which Ruby appears to be.

Under the terms of the Parkland Foundation agreement, the hospital does not have to admit a young patient, Mr. Williams said.

He said that Parkland has been offering Parkland and Dallas County for the test at Dallas County Hospital. But Mr. Williams said Ruby's lawyers have indicated a willingness to pay, they remain doubtful from the refusal of the hospitals.

"The Dallas
Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Felix R. McKnight

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FACILITIES LIMITED

Facilities in the state for the treatment of patients have been limited, said Judge Brown.

Number of hospitals in the state with the necessary facilities for the treatment of patients are limited. The facilities required are in many instances for skull X-rays, a clinical laboratory equipped for spinal fluid, blood and urine analysis, and an electroencephalographic unit.

Judge Brown said he believes there is no need of facilities which will prevent the transfer of cases to another county. The law is to be as lenient as possible toward out of the state. It is probably not even possible from the state for the treatment that were necessary in some instances, but he did not know of a concrete possibility.

POSSIBLE LOCATION

The State Hospital at Galena has been mentioned as one possible location for the treatment. Judge Brown said it would be ideal for patients in the state. He said that for the treatment of patients, Dr. Martin Weiss is the one of seven for the treatment on the staff.

There are two doctors in the state, Dr. Robert S. Gold, chief of the psychiatric

department at the State Hospital at Galena, and Dr. J. H. P. Smith, chief of the psychiatric department at the State Hospital at Chicago.

The Chicago psychiatrist was named by Judge Brown to conduct the medical part of the trial at the hospital in Chicago.

Judge Brown said there is an intention to have a clinical laboratory at the hospital in Chicago. He said that if the hospital in Chicago would have a clinical laboratory, it would be possible to have a clinical laboratory at the hospital in Chicago.

Meanwhile, the district attorney said that the medical part of the trial will be held in Chicago.

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