

# Commission Says Ruby Acted Alone in Slaying

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—

The Warren Commission reported today that Jack L. Ruby acted independently in killing Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission rejected rumors and suspicions that Ruby, a Dallas nightclub owner, shot Oswald as part of a conspiracy.

A major factor in the Commission's conclusion was its almost minute-by-minute reconstruction of Ruby's activities from Nov. 21 to Nov. 24, when he shot Oswald in the basement of Dallas Police Headquarters as Oswald was about to be transferred to the county jail.

Other important Commission conclusions regarding Ruby were that he was not acquainted with Oswald, had no connection with the Communist party, had no connection with ultra-conservative causes and was not significantly linked to organized crime.

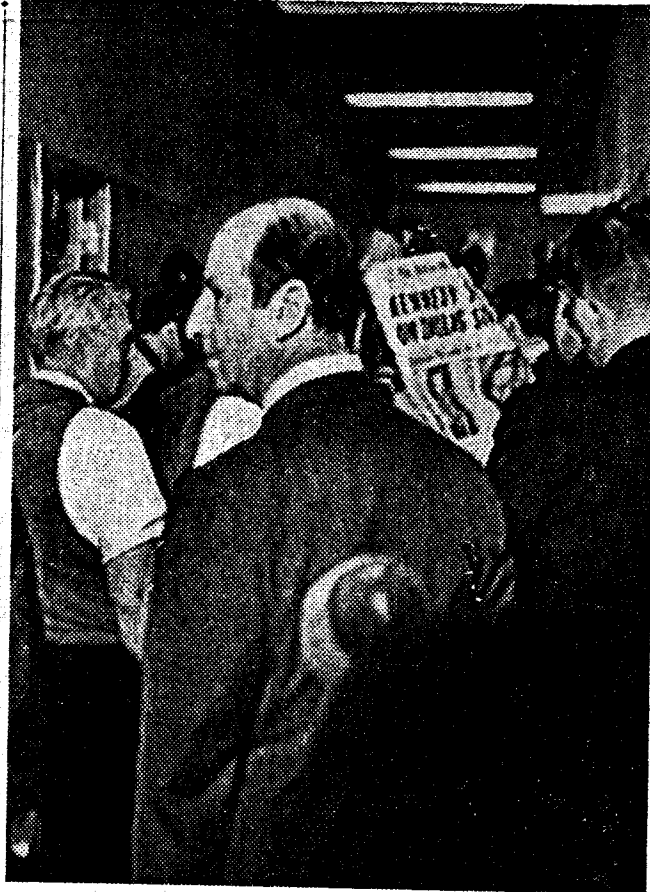
## Lane's Charges Discounted

The Commission specifically discounted an allegation by a New York lawyer, Mark Lane, that an informant had told him that Ruby, Bernard Weissman and Dallas Patrolman J. D. Tippit had met at Ruby's Carousel Club on Nov. 14.

Patrolman Tippit was killed by Oswald shortly before Oswald was arrested on suspicion of murdering President Kennedy. Mr. Weissman was one of four promoters of an anti-Kennedy advertisement that appeared in The Dallas Morning News the day President Kennedy came to the city.

The Commission held the Dallas Police responsible for failing to observe adequate security precautions and creating the condition that enabled Ruby to shoot Oswald. It also said that news media must share the responsibility for the failure of law enforcement.

The Commission said it did not analyze Ruby's possible motives for shooting Oswald because legal proceedings involving him were pending. Ruby told the Commission that he did it to spare Mrs. Kennedy the ordeal of returning to Dallas for Oswald's trial.



CBS News Photo

**JACK RUBY, bald-headed man in center, is shown in a corridor of Dallas police headquarters on the evening of Nov. 22, 1963. Much of the testimony taken by Warren Commission showed Ruby had easy access to the building. It was there, two days later, that Ruby murdered Oswald.**

Ruby was sentenced March 14 to die in the electric chair for Oswald's murder. The death penalty was fixed by a Dallas jury that returned a verdict of "murder with malice." Ruby's lawyers had asked for acquittal on the ground of insanity. The jury verdict is being appealed.

The biographical sketch of the 53-year-old Ruby depicts him as a man psychologically scarred by constant discord between his mother and father during his boyhood in the tough Chicago neighborhood where he was brought up.

For a while, he was business

agent for a Chicago labor union, but quit when its president shot and killed its financial secretary, who was Ruby's friend.

Ruby, who had a volatile temper, was easily moved to violence, the report indicates. He was particularly sensitive to anti-Jewish remarks and sometimes participated in attacks on German-American bund meetings in Chicago.

Ruby learned of the assassination at the advertising offices of The Dallas Morning News where he had gone the morning of Nov. 22 to place regular weekend advertisements for his

two night clubs. A few hours later, he ordered the clubs closed for the weekend.

From the commission's description of Ruby's activities from that point on there emerges a picture of a man deeply disturbed by the murder of the President, moving somewhat aimlessly around the city, eating little and making frequent local and long-distance telephone calls to acquaintances.

Ruby first saw Oswald the night of the assassination when he went to police headquarters to try to find an employe of a local radio station, the private night phone number of which he wanted in order to offer its employes some sandwiches and soft drinks he had purchased.

## 3 Spoke to Ruby

The morning of Nov. 24, three persons spoke with Ruby before he left his apartment. George Senator, who shared it with him, said that Ruby was mumbling things that he did not understand and pacing the floor. The other two — Mrs. Elnora Pitts, Ruby's cleaning lady, and Mrs. Karen Carlin, a stripper— both spoke with Ruby by phone and later testified that he seemed upset.

Describing his own state of mind that Sunday morning, Ruby recalled that he had seen a "heartbreaking" letter addressed to Caroline Kennedy, the President's daughter, in the morning newspaper and also a comment that Mrs. Kennedy might have come back to Dallas for Oswald's trial.

Ruby told the Commission:

"I don't know what bug got ahold of me . . . I am taking a pill called Preludin. It is a harmless pill . . . I use it for dieting. I don't partake of that much food. I think that was a stimulus to give me an emotional feeling that suddenly I felt, which was so stupid, that I wanted to show my love for our faith, being of the Jewish faith, and I never used the term and I don't want to go into that— suddenly the feeling, the emotional feeling came within me that someone owed this debt to our beloved President to save her the ordeal of coming back. I don't know why that came through my mind."

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