



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JACK L. RUBY, also known as Jack  
Leon Ruby, Jack Rubenstein;  
Murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD,  
November 24, 1963

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was taken into custody by  
the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, on November 22,  
1963. He was held in the Dallas City Jail charged  
with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY;  
the attempted murder of Governor JOHN CONNALLY of Texas;  
and the murder of a Dallas police officer, J. D. TIPPITT,  
all of which occurred on November 22, 1963.

Plans of the Dallas Police Department to remove  
OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County  
Jail on the morning of Sunday, November 24, 1963, at 10 a.m.,  
received publicity through news media, on the basis of  
releases of information by the Dallas Police Department.

The Sunday morning edition of "The Dallas Times  
Herald", dated November 24, 1963, reported on the first page  
that Dallas Chief of Police JESSE CUREY had said that  
OSWALD would be put into the custody of Sheriff BILL  
DECKER on Sunday, November 24, 1963. When reporters  
asked when the transfer to the County Jail would take  
place, Chief CUREY was quoted as having said, "You  
better be around here about 10 a.m."

Captain W. B. FRAZIER, Dallas Police Department,  
on November 24, 1963, at 3:20 a.m., stated that OSWALD's  
planned transfer had been publicized as a form of cooperation  
with the press and news agencies.

Captain C. E. TALBERT, Dallas Police Department,  
at 7:28 a.m. stated that in his personal opinion, no effort  
would be made to "sneak" OSWALD out of the City Jail when  
he was transferred to the County Jail, as the Police  
Department hoped to maintain proper relations with the  
press.

On the morning of Sunday, November 24, 1963,  
OSWALD was removed from the Dallas City Jail to the third  
floor office of the Homicide and Robbery Bureau. At 11:15  
a.m., OSWALD was escorted to an elevator leading to the  
basement of the City Hall, where he was to be transported  
in an armored car. With his right wrist handcuffed to the

*Category  
Main  
Report  
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Mason  
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*Return to  
Section 2  
this + other  
staff  
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*11/24/63  
MC 105-3702-169*

left wrist of one officer and a second officer holding his left arm, OSWALD was then escorted to the ramp of the underground parking area.

At approximately 11:24 a.m., when OSWALD, with his escort, reached the ramp area, a man subsequently identified as JACK RUBY darted into the clearing and fired at close range one round from a .38 caliber revolver into the left side of OSWALD's stomach. RUBY was immediately apprehended.

OSWALD was rushed by ambulance to Parkland Hospital in Dallas. Surgery was begun at 11:32 a.m. and OSWALD was pronounced dead at 1:07 p.m., without having regained consciousness.

The shooting of OSWALD occurred while he was surrounded by a large group of law enforcement officers and newsmen, who had gathered in the basement area. The incident was recorded by several cameramen. RUBY was charged on November 24, 1963, with the murder of OSWALD and remained in custody.

At 2:30 a.m., on Sunday, November 24, 1963, an anonymous male, speaking in a calm and mature voice, advised an employee of the Dallas FBI Office by telephone, "I represent a committee that is neither right nor left wing, and tonight, tomorrow morning, or tomorrow night, we are going to kill the man that killed the President. There will be no excitement and we will kill him. We wanted to be sure and tell the FBI, Police Department, and Sheriff's Office and we will be there and we will kill him."

Representatives of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office and Dallas, Texas, Police Department were advised of the receipt of this information. The above information was given to the Dallas Sheriff's Office at 3:00 a.m., November 24, 1963, to Deputy Sheriff C. C. MC COY and to Captain W. B. FRAZIER, Dallas Police Department, at 3:20 a.m., on the same date.

When Deputy Sheriff MC COY was called, he advised that he had also received a call from a man who said, "I represent a committee of around one hundred people who have voted to kill the man who killed the President". MC COY said that Sheriff DECKER had been advised and that security precautions were being made to protect OSWALD.

Captain FRAZIER, when contacted, stated that plans to transfer OSWALD to the County Jail might be changed in view of this threat. He said he would give this information to Chief CURRY immediately. He was also advised that the Dallas Sheriff's Office had received a similar call.

At 8:15 a.m., November 24, 1963, the Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas FBI Office advised Chief of Police JESSE CURRY of the facts concerning the anonymous call. Chief CURRY stated he had received this information and was taking all precautions. Chief CURRY stated he had changed the schedule for moving OSWALD and had two armored cars available. OSWALD was scheduled to be placed in one of them, which would mean that the other armored car could be used for diversion purposes.

JACK L. RUBY, officially JACK RUBENSTEIN until he obtained legal sanction to change his name at Dallas, Texas, December 30, 1947, was born of Polish immigrant parents at Chicago, Illinois, March 25, 1911, one of eight children.

Terminating his formal education after the first year of high school, RUBY became a ticket scalper, according to his brother, SAMUEL RUBY, and in his late teens or early 20's, traveled from Chicago to the West Coast, where he worked for a time as a crew member soliciting subscriptions for Hearst Publications. RUBY stated that during this period, he also sold tip sheets at West Coast race tracks and on one occasion sold painted turtles at a fair at Pomona, California.

He returned to Chicago, where he continued his ticket scalping operation in the late 1930's, handling tickets to local sporting events.

About 1940, according to RUBY, he was working for LEON COOK in helping to organize a junk handlers and scrap iron handlers union, AF of L, terminated by the untimely death of his employer, LEON COOK, who was shot to death by another union organizer at a union meeting at which a dispute ensued. RUBY stated he was held in jail overnight but was not charged. As a result of the death of his friend, LEON COOK, JACK RUBY adopted the middle name LEON.

In 1940, he traveled the New England area, selling punchboards, and returned to Chicago. His next significant move was to enter the Air Corps of the U. S. Army on active duty May 28, 1943.

According to U. S. Army Air Corps records, JACK RUBY served honorably from May 28, 1943, to February 21, 1946, when he was discharged to the inactive reserve as a PFC. He saw no foreign service, but did qualify as a sharpshooter with the M-1 carbine rifle February 10, 1944, at Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina.

After returning to Chicago, JACK RUBY entered business with his brothers in the Advertising Specialties Company. After approximately a year, he sold out to his brothers, taking as his share \$14,000 cash assets of the company, and came to Dallas in 1947, where his sister, EVA RUBY, who had moved to Dallas earlier, was operating the Singapore Supper Club at 1717 South Ervay.

A confidential informant of the Chicago Office on November 24, 1963, stated that in the mid-1940's, JACK RUBY operated a "book" in Chicago and was a close friend of ABE ZUCKERMAN, also known as ZUCKIE, who was shot in Chicago in the mid-1940's, apparently because ZUCKERMAN did not cut LEONARD PATRICK, a Chicago hoodlum, in on the proceeds of his "book." PATRICK then told JACK RUBY to leave town, accusing him of operating a "book" without PATRICK's sanction. PATRICK warned RUBY that if he did not leave Chicago, he would "get what ZUCKIE got." According to the informant, RUBY left Chicago for Dallas at this time.

b7D [REDACTED] Chicago, on November 24, 1963, stated that JACK RUBY had been a close friend of JOE SCARAMUZZO, who owns a gun shop on Halsted Street near Taylor Street in Chicago.

The records of the Chicago Office of the FBI reflect that JOSEPH SCARAMUZZO is the owner of Scaramuzzo and Sons Gun Shop, 831 South Halsted Street, Chicago. Three of the four guns used by members of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in the apparent attempted assassination of President HARRY TRUMAN at the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1954, were purchased from Scaramuzzo and Sons, 801 South Halsted Street, Chicago.

Another Chicago informant on November 24, 1963, advised that he believes RUBY is related to HARRY RUBENSTEIN, who owned the Hotel Olympic on North Clark Street, Chicago, about 15 years ago. HARRY RUBENSTEIN killed a man, but according to the informant, was able to fix this charge by paying \$25,000 to a Chicago police captain.

Records of the Chicago Police Department reflect a HARRY RUBENSTEIN, hotel owner, on the near North Side, was sentenced to one year probation on a charge of manslaughter in Chicago in 1946.

Still another Chicago informant on November 24, 1963, advised that JACK RUBY is related to HARRY RUBENSTEIN and worked for him as a bartender in a bar at the Bankers Building in the Chicago Loop.

After first coming to Dallas in 1947, JACK RUBY returned in late 1947 to Chicago for a short time, but returned when his sister, EVA GRANT, indicated she needed his help in running the Singapore Club.

He then returned, put the money he had into the Singapore Club, and according to JACK RUBY, changed the name of the club to the Silver Spur. He continued to operate this club, and in 1952, also took over the operation of BOB WILLS' Ranch House Club. Shortly thereafter he went broke and lost control of both clubs, returning to Chicago for a short time.

Within a year he returned to Dallas and again took over running the Silver Spur, continuing to operate it until about 1956. He also took over the Hernando's Hideaway, which he operated for about three months and then opened the Club Vegas, in which JOE BONDS was his partner. He continues to operate the Club Vegas, although his sister, EVA GRANT, has been doing most of the management.

In 1960, JACK RUBY took over the operation of the Sovereign Club, a private club catering to professional people, primarily doctors. In December, 1961, RUBY converted this to a public club known as the Carousel Club, which he still operates as a striptease joint at 1312 1/2 Commerce Street. He states that his brother, EARL RUBY, and RALPH PAUL, of Arlington, Texas, have an interest in this club.

EARL RUBY, brother of JACK RUBY, characterizes JACK as a promoter, stating that in addition to running various clubs, he has usually been promoting items such as prefabricated log cabins and a dietary iron supplement. He is interested in weight lifting and is a strong believer in physical fitness and particularly cultivates the friendship of doctors.

EARL RUBY further indicates that JACK RUBY is irresponsible in the use of other people's money.

EARL RUBY stated that JACK has employed off-duty officers of the Dallas Police Department at his club as special police officers. [REDACTED] inmate of the b7d Texas Penal System, serving time for sodomy, stated JACK RUBY was very friendly with police officers of the Dallas Police

Department, commencing with the time that an officer named JOHNNY SIDES was killed. JACK RUBY held a benefit for him at his club and turned the proceeds over to the officer's family. RUBY encouraged police officers frequenting his club and gave them jobs and would give them free dinners and drinks, and make women customers and entertainers available to officers, according to [redacted] and [redacted] also an inmate of the Texas Penal System. [redacted] stated RUBY carried a card indicating he was an honorary peace officer b7c

According to CARL A. DOLSEN and others, JACK RUBY is noted for being a hot tempered individual who resorts to fisticuffs on the spur of the moment and received the nickname SPARKY before coming to Dallas because of this trait. DOLSEN, who books striptease acts, stated that JACK RUBY has violent moods and intense anger and recalled occasions when RUBY has struck people in a sudden fit of anger. DOLSEN recalled that on one occasion he discontinued a conversation with RUBY because he thought RUBY was going to hit him. He also recalled that on one occasion RUBY approached two or three Hungarian refugees standing on a street corner at night and without provocation, suddenly attacked these men and beat them severely.

FRANK FERRARO, New Haven, Connecticut, advised that in 1962, while employed as a handyman at the Carousel Club, Dallas, for JACK RUBY, he got into an argument at the Horseshoe Bar, Dallas, went to the Carousel, where he changed his shirt and coat, and then went to the Lasso Bar nearby. JACK RUBY came in and told FERRARO not to threaten him or cause his friends any trouble and then hit FERRARO three or four times with brass knuckles, causing a wound over FERRARO's left eye, which was treated at Parkland Hospital, Dallas.

According to BENNY H. BICKERS, former operator of a night club in Dallas, JACK RUBY on occasion could not pay his striptease performers, and when they asked him for their pay, he would get mad and beat them up. Because of these reports, BICKERS barred RUBY from the University Club, which BICKERS was then operating.

According to EARL RUBY, Southfield, Michigan, brother of JACK RUBY, JACK carried a gun, and when he asked JACK why he carried a gun, JACK told him it was because he often had a large amount of cash in his possession from his business.

SAMUEL RUBY, brother of JACK RUBY, considers JACK religious, and JACK often visited him on Jewish religious holidays and is a member of a local Jewish congregation. He is unmarried, although he exhibits considerable interest in women.

ALICE KEAVES NICHOLS of Dallas, former girl friend of JACK RUBY, describes him as very emotional and noted that after the death of his mother, he was almost inconsolable. She described him as having a quick temper and on occasion he becomes physically violent on very short notice although he usually does not hold a grudge.

According to GEORGE SENATOR, current roommate of JACK RUBY, RUBY belongs to no societies or groups, political or otherwise, and seldom if ever engages in political discussion.

Immediately following the assassination of President JOHN KENNEDY, at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, RUBY closed the Carousel Club. At about 3 or 4 a.m. on November 23, 1963, he talked to SENATOR at length about the assassination and was considerably upset by it. He gave the appearance of having been crying and did cry while he sat and talked with SENATOR about the assassination.

SENATOR again saw RUBY on the evening of November 23, 1963, at which time RUBY appeared to be "brooding".

All persons interviewed indicated that they knew of particular interest in politics by RUBY. JOSEPH P. ROSSI, a Dallas real estate dealer, described RUBY as very anti-communist.

Investigation has not established LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY knew each other.

JOHN MARCUS, attorney of Evanston, Illinois, advised that while visiting in Cuba on Labor Day Weekend in 1959, he met a man at the Tropicana night club, Havana, who gave his name as JACK RUBY, who indicated he was familiar with Chicago and had acquaintances there. RUBY stated he owned a night club in Texas in which RUBY stated he had "everything" including gambling. RUBY told MARCUS if he ever passed through Dallas to stop at RUBY's club. The meeting lasted about 10 minutes and no political statements of any kind were made.



Prior to the arrest on November 24, 1963, of JACK RUBY, following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, RUBY was last arrested by the Dallas Police Department on March 14, 1963, on an over-due traffic ticket and previous to that on February 12, 1963, on a charge of simple assault. The assault was a fight occurring in the Burgundy Room of the Adolphus Hotel at Commerce and Akard Streets in downtown Dallas, where RUBY was alleged to have assaulted DON TABON, 8546 Forest Hill, Dallas, Texas, by hitting him in the face several times with his fists for no apparent reason.

GEORGE SNIDER of the Records Bureau, Dallas Police Department, in addition to the information furnished above, stated that JACK RUBY had been arrested August 21, 1960, for a violation of the dance hall ordinance; June 21, 1959, for permitting dancing after hours; December 5, 1954, for investigation of violation of State Liquor Laws; May 1, 1954 for investigation of carrying a concealed weapon (pistol) and investigation of peace bond violation; on July 26, 1953, for investigation of carrying a concealed weapon; and on February 4, 1949, for disturbing the peace. All of these arrests have been by the Dallas Police Department.

Records of the Texas Department of Public Safety, Drivers and Vehicle Records, Austin, Texas, reflect that JACK RUBY has been issued twenty traffic tickets from April 21, 1950, through February 28, 1963, for negligent collision, running red lights, speeding, illegal turn, running stop signs, and accident. On May 29, 1956, he was placed on six months probation in connection with holding a drivers license and on December 3, 1959, he was convicted as an habitual motor vehicle violator in Corporation Court, Dallas, Texas, placed on twelve months probation, at the end of which time he was required to pass another examination before his license could be reinstated.

JOHN MC KEE, President, Dallas Crime Commission, advised that his records reflect that the Texas Liquor Control Board on February 18, 1954, suspended the liquor license of JACK RUBY, Silver Club, 1717 S. Ervay, Dallas, Texas, because of a violation pertaining to lewd and vulgar show, to wit strip tease act and consumption of alcoholic beverages during prohibited hours.

On March 26, 1956, JACK RUBY was suspended from use of his liquor license for three days beginning April 15, 1956, the violation being a dishonored check.

In March, 1961, in connection with an application for a beer license, JACK RUBY listed an arrest of "about 30 years ago in Chicago, arrested for selling copy song, ten days in jail".

Beginning October 22, 1961, JACK RUBY's liquor license at the Carousel, 1312 $\frac{1}{2}$  Commerce was suspended for three days for soliciting for alcoholic beverages for consumption on licensed premises.

On November 25, 1963, the following individuals furnished information with regard to the method of security to be set up concerning the transfer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail on November 24, 1963:

Chief JESSE CURRY, Dallas Police Department, advised that plans for the removal of OSWALD from the City Jail to the County Jail was left to the discretion of Homicide Captain WILL FRITZ, who was in charge of investigating the murder of Officer J. D. TIPPITT of the Dallas Police Department, by OSWALD on November 22, 1963, and the murder of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and the shooting of Governor JOHN CONNALLY. He advised that FRITZ told him he planned to remove OSWALD sometime during the following day, i.e., November 24, 1963. He stated that he did not specify any time and that the time of removal was left to the discretion of FRITZ. He also said he did not at any time give the press a specific time as to when OSWALD would be removed. He said he told the press, when asked, that they should be back at 10:00 AM on November 24, 1963.

Chief CURRY related that the Deputy Chief, N. T. FISHER, had instructed Captain CECIL TALBERT of the Patrol Division, to make certain that the proper security was set up in the basement of the Dallas Police building.

Assistant Chief M. W. STEVENSON, Dallas Police Department, advised that on November 24, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was to be transported from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail. He advised that in preparation for this transfer, extensive security precautions had been put into effect, which called for all pertinent areas to be cleared and secured; this phase to be under the control of Captain CECIL TALBERT. After the area was secured, he instructed Captain O. A. JONES, Forgery Bureau, to be in charge of placing additional detectives in the pertinent area. In addition to officers under TALBERT's and JOHNSON's supervision, his homicide officers were in charge of the actual transporting of OSWALD from the Police building to the transportation vehicle. He said the transportation vehicle was to be an armored car driven by a Dallas County Deputy Sheriff. He gave specific instructions as to who would be allowed in the pertinent area of the loading of OSWALD into the transportation vehicle and also in the surrounding area. He advised that there

were from 60 to 80 officers stationed throughout the pertinent area. STEVENSON added that he has no idea as to what caused the security breakdown. He stated that a full investigation is currently being conducted by the Dallas Police Department.

N. T. FISHER, Deputy Chief, Radio Patrol, Dallas Police Department, advised that Captain CECIL TALBERT was given instructions to set up proper security in the basement of the Police building and on the route to be taken to the Dallas County Jail from the City Jail. He stated that Captain TALBERT was in charge of the setting up of the security.

Captain CECIL TALBERT, Radio Patrol Division, Dallas Police Department, advised that on November 24, 1963, he utilized 18 officers of the Dallas Police Department and 25 reserve officers for setting up the security of the removal of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail. He said he made specific plans and gave specific instructions with regard to the route to be taken by the transportation vehicle. He also gave specific instructions to the officers responsible, regarding the route and method in which OSWALD was to be taken from the third floor of the Police building to the basement of the Police building. He also gave specific instructions with regard to persons who would be allowed to be in the parking area. These would be only accredited newsmen, Police officers and officials. He further advised that a thorough search was made of the pertinent transfer area prior to the arrival of OSWALD in the basement of the building. He estimated that when unauthorized persons were cleared from the building, and conditions were proper for placing OSWALD in the transportation car, there were approximately 150 news reporters and television cameramen in the pertinent area. He gave his men instructions to check all newsmen for their passes, identifying themselves as newsmen.

Captain TALBERT said that he had no idea as to how JACK RUBY got into the basement and was as close as he was to the prisoner, OSWALD. Captain TALBERT said he had no idea as to what caused the security breakdown.

Captain O. A. JONES, Forgery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that on November 24, 1963, he was given

instructions relative to the transfer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail. He said it was his job to see that the armored truck, which was to transport OSWALD, was placed into position in the basement. He said he received other specific instructions to keep the press and news media east of the basement driveway. He issued these instructions to the officers under his command. Captain JONES advised that he does not know the reason for the security breakdown.

Lieutenant VERNON S. SMART, Auto Theft Division, Dallas Police Department, advised that he received instructions from Assistant Chief JIM W. STEVENSON, on November 24, 1963, to take all available detectives in STEVENSON's Division and go to the basement of the Dallas Police Station building to assist in handling the transfer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the City Jail to the Dallas County Jail. He advised that he was performing his duties when he heard a sound as if a fire-cracker was going off. He said he immediately thereafter found out that JACK L. RUBY had shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DON RAY ARCHER, Detective, Auto Theft Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that on November 24, 1963, he had a security station in the basement of the Police building in connection with the transfer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail. He advised that he feels the possible reason for the security breakdown which occurred was the presence of such a large number of news media personnel allowed to cover the transfer and also was possibly due to the brilliant illumination caused by the lights set up for television cameras.

T. D. McMILLAN, Detective, Criminal Intelligence Division, Auto Theft Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised he was instructed by Lieutenant SMART of the Auto Theft Bureau, to report to the basement of the Police building in connection with a security detail on November 24, 1963. He said that while fulfilling his assignment, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who was being transferred from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail, was shot by JACK RUBY, in the basement of the Police Station. He said he had known RUBY since about 1957 and that shortly after the shooting occurred, he talked to

RUBY. He said that RUBY told him that he, (RUBY), had walked down the ramp from Main Street into the basement on the east side. RUBY told him that he had been to the Western Union office and sent money to a girl in Fort Worth and then walked to the Police and Courts building. He said that RUBY told him that he could not have timed his arrival better. He said he asked RUBY if he had been challenged and RUBY told him that one Policeman, whom he did not name, shouted at him, but that he just ducked his head and kept on going. He said RUBY told him that just as he arrived at the bottom of the ramp into the basement, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared. He said he asked RUBY how he knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD and RUBY replied that he was present on Friday night, November 22, 1963 at a press conference at the Dallas Police Department, at which time OSWALD was also present.

Lieutenant JAMES R. GILMORE, Platoon Supervisor, Vice Section, Dallas Police Department, advised that he has known JACK RUBY for approximately 12 years and has had frequent contact with him on an official basis while covering the night clubs in Dallas.

Lieutenant GILMORE advised that he was in the Dallas Police Department building on the night of November 22, 1963 at which time he recalled seeing JACK RUBY in one of the passageways. He said he chatted briefly with RUBY and RUBY did not appear any more upset or disturbed than anyone else over the activities of the day, i.e., the assassination of President KENNEDY which occurred that afternoon. He said RUBY told him he had distributed some sandwiches to the KLIF radio station employees who were in the police building. He said he recalled seeing RUBY in the basement of the building that same night, however, he did not pay him any attention in view of all the other activities.

HENRY WADE, Dallas County District Attorney, volunteered information on November 24, 1963 that on November 22, 1963 numerous photographers and news reporters were at

the Dallas Police Department in connection with the arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and some of them were complaining that OSWALD was being held incommunicado. In order to prove to them that this was not true WADE arranged for these people to view OSWALD, and during this period WADE observed that JACK RUBY was among the photographers and television cameramen present. He advised that he asked Captain FRITZ of the Police Department to arrange to have OSWALD moved from the Dallas Police Department to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office on the evening of November 22, 1963, and Captain FRITZ declined, stating that Sheriff BILL DECKER did not like for prisoners to be moved in the night time and that he would handle this at a later date. Captain FRITZ subsequently announced to the press that he would be moved to the Dallas Sheriff's Office Jail at 10:00 a.m. on November 24, 1963.

Mr. A. D. HODGE, owner of the Buckhorn Bar and Trading Post, 217-19 South Ervay, Dallas, Texas, advised on November 24, 1963 that he has known JACK LEON RUBY for over 20 years. He said that on the evening of November 22, 1963 after the assassination of President KENNEDY, he had been talking to some of the officers in the Dallas Police Department. He said that subsequent to this he was on the elevator in the Police Department building and saw JACK LEON RUBY on the elevator. He said RUBY greeted him and asked him if he had been arrested. He took this as a joke and they both laughed. He did not ask RUBY why he was there, and RUBY did not volunteer that information.

WILBUR JAY CUTCHSHAW, Detective, Juvenile Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that he had a security station in the basement of the Dallas police building on November 24, 1963 in connection with the transfer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail. He advised that about three minutes before OSWALD had been brought out of the jail office a television camera had been rolled through the double doors leading into the corridor from the basement lobby. This camera was rolled past him, and he recalls three men with their heads down were pushing it.

CUTCHSHAW advised that immediately after OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and the excitement had died down, he noticed that this camera was being rolled back up the ramp toward the basement lobby area and only two men were pushing the camera. He stated he questioned them as to the whereabouts of the third man and they stated there had only been two men all along. He said he turned the foregoing information over to the Homicide and Robbery Bureau.

ROY LEE LOWERY, Detective, Juvenile Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised on November 24, 1963 that he was assigned to the security detail guarding transfer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail. He said he recalled a Channel 5 television camera was rolled down the corridor to the ramp area in the basement of the police building just prior to the arrival of OSWALD in the area. He said that he was under the impression that there were three men pushing this camera and all had their heads down. He said this camera was never put into operation, the cable was never connected and the lense cap was never removed. He said that following the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY the action of the two cameramen, who pushed the camera from the area, was brought to the attention of Lieutenant R. E. SWAIN, JR., and that these men were taken to the Homicide Robbery Bureau for questioning.

LOWERY advised that he was of the opinion that JACK LEON RUBY probably entered the pertinent area in the basement of the police building under the pretext of being with the above mentioned Channel 5 television news men.

At 10:30 p.m. on November 24, 1963, Officer DWAYNE MC GRATH, Dallas Police Department, who was assigned to guard JACK RUBY was heard to make several statements to the effect that the whole business of transferring LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail was bungled. MC GRATH said while he was in the dressing room changing his uniform he overheard one of the officers make a statement to the effect that RUBY gained entrance to the basement of the Dallas police building with a press pass. MC GRATH did not know who gave the pass to RUBY.



Mr. GEORGE ROBERT PHENIX, 2530 Klondike, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is a newsman associated with KRLD-TV for the past six weeks. He said that on the morning of November 24, 1963, he went to the Dallas Police Station and was immediately admitted to the basement without identifying himself. He advised no one questioned him regarding his identity or as to his business there. PHENIX advised that he was carrying a 16 millimeter sound camera.

He related that prior to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's being brought to the basement floor, he set up his location across the ramp just north of the hallway leading from the elevators. He was present when OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY. He stated that at that time several officers jumped on the individual who shot OSWALD and disarmed him. He said that the police immediately blocked off all exits; however, he displayed a badge which reflected that he was with the KENNEDY newsmen, and he was immediately allowed to leave the basement. He stated that at no time did he display any identification as to his name or his occupation. He stated, to his knowledge, no other newsmen were asked for their identification.

Efforts were made to contact Captain FRITZ, who was in charge of the investigation and movement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. On November 25, 1963, Captain FRITZ advised that he had been on duty constantly for the past 48 hours and desired to obtain some rest. He said that he would be willing to furnish any information during interview at a later date.

JACK L. RUBY was transferred to the Dallas County Jail, November 25, 1963, where he is incarcerated, awaiting further court action.

District Attorney HENRY WADE advised on November 25, 1963, that arrangements have been made to present the facts concerning RUBY to a State Grand Jury at an early date.