

APPENDIX

PRELIMINARY REPORT

"MURDER OF IRENE H. GOWAN"

Submitted to

The Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Council

on

February 18, 1964

by

Leon D. Hubert Jr., Senior Advisor

Eurt W. Gibson, Junior Advisor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Page</u>
Prefatory note.	1
I	
<u>Statement of Procedures.</u>	1-4
II	
A <u>Family Background and History</u>	5-11
III	
B <u>Activities Prior to Dallas</u>	12-22
1. Adult Life in Chicago	12
a. Family and Residences	12
b. Friends	13-16
c. Character and Habits	16-18
d. Sex life	18
e. Occupations	19-21
f. Political Associations	21-22
g. Religious Practices	22a
h. Travels	22a
i. Police Associations	22a
2. Ruby's Life in Los Angeles and San Francisco	22a-22d
a. Friends	22a
b. Occupation	22a
c. Residences	22b
d. Underworld ties	22b
e. Police Associations	22c
f. Sexual relationships	22c
g. Religious Practices	22c
h. Politics	22c
i. Habits and Character	22d
3. Military Service	22d-e
4. Post-War Chicago	22f-h
a. Occupation	22f
b. Residences	22f
c. Friends	22g
d. Underworld ties	22g
e. Sexual Relations	22g
f. Political interests	22g
g. Character and habits	22g
h. Reasons for leaving Chicago	22g-h

		<u>IV</u>	Page
C	<u>Activities in Dallas</u>		23-47
	1. Residence		23-25
	2. Friends and Relatives		26
	3. Night Club Activities		26
	4. Occupations other than Nightclubs		27
	5. Union activities		25
	6. Underworld Ties		29
	7. Sexual Relationships		30
	8. Arrests, Licence Violations		31-32
	9. Association with Police		33-34
	10. Political Activities		35-36
	11. Religious Activities		37
	12. Character		38-47
	a) General		38-39
	b) Consideration for Others		40-41
	c) Aggressiveness		42-44
	d) Affection for Dogs		45
	e) Physical Culturist		46
	f) General		47

		<u>V</u>	
G	<u>Ruby activities September 25 - November 22</u> <u>and Appendix C -</u>		48-54

		<u>VI</u>	
I	<u>Ruby activities November 22 - 24, 1932</u> <u>and Appendix D</u>		55-63

		<u>VII</u>	
	List of witnesses.		64-66

		<u>VIII</u>	
	Tentative Schedule for Unfinished work.		67-68

Feb. 16, 64

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FROM: Leon D. Hubert, Jr.
Bart W. Griffin

SUBJECT: Preliminary Report on Area V - Murder of Lee Oswald.

Preliminary Notes.

This report is based upon a study of the following Commission documents as numbered in the Commission's "List of Basic Source Materials":

1; 2; 3; 4; 7(Part VII); 23; 46; 47; 48; 50; 62; 64; 64-1; 66;
81.a; 84; 85; 86; 87(so far as pertinent); 89; 91 through 99;
101; 103; 104; 105; 106; 219; 221; 223; 295; 299; 302; 305; 320(so
far as pertinent); 348; 349(so far as pertinent); 354; 355; 360;
367; 372(so far as pertinent); 375. This tabulation is made
principally for the purpose of recollection of the fact.

I. Statement of Procedure and General Substantive Outline Priorities.

(a) The work began with a reading of the FBI, State Department Secret Service Summaries; this followed by a reading of the basic materials of the FBI (4; 84; 85; 86; 87; 103-106; 223, 302 and 360) as these were received. This was followed by a reading of the basic materials of the Secret Service (87; 320; 349; 354 and 472). The remaining material was read at times intermingled with the reading of the foregoing. The Texas report (81a) was read along with the rest. As those materials were read, we made a chronology of Ruby's activities on November 22 - 24, showing date, time of day, activity, witness, date of interview, and location of interview in the source materials. As a result of this reading and the

prepared chronology, the original tentative outline was revised and modified several times, but was finally frozen (at least for the present) in the form as it appears in Appendix A heretofore.

(b) Using the outline as a guide, the basic source materials were then broken down and placed in folders, each relating to a major subdivision of the outline. Thereafter, the documents in each major subdivision folder were separated into the minor subdivisions and each page of source material was marked with a number corresponding to a portion of the outline (e.g. C 12 f i.). At the same time, the outline was marked with the numbers of the report and the page involved. As of this date, all of the source materials in major subdivisions A & B and C have been separated into minor subdivisions, marked, and the outline annotated. About two-thirds of C has been thus broken down, marked and annotated; but no breakdown has yet been made of the other major subdivisions. In addition, a rough chronology of Ruby's activities in 1963 prior to November 22 had been prepared in a manner similar to, but less complete than the chronology of activities for November 22 - 24. See Appendices C & D.

(c) A, B, C were given priority for detailed study and evaluation because we believed that knowledge of the history, background, personality and character of Ruby, was necessary in order to properly evaluate the specific events documented in detail under major subdivisions G and I (Ruby Activities September 26 - November 21 and November 22-24, 1963). Low priority was given to E (analysis and check-out of names, telephone numbers, etc. found on Ruby's person, in his car and at his home) because of the tremendous mechanical work which must be done before it will be

possible to evaluate the check-out. Low priority was also given to F (Associations between Oswald and Ruby and Powers) because preliminary reading revealed that no clear cut leads were present which would require immediate action, and therefore the job on this area would basically involve an evaluation of the check-out work done in this area. Low priority also was given to H (Security Measures as to Oswald) because this will also involve an evaluation of what was done or not done by the Dallas Police. Furthermore, preliminary reading of the H material does not suggest now that any Dallas Police Officers conspired with Ruby to kill Oswald, although, there are elements in the testimony indicating that some officer may have knowingly permitted Ruby to enter or remain in the basement of the jail and thereafter suggested to Ruby an explanation of his means of entry which would not implicate the police. Subdivision D (Psychiatric reports re Ruby) and H (Ruby Defense) must await the developments in Ruby's trial and thus also have low priority. Subdivision J (Interviews of Ruby, family and close associates) has been used in all subdivisions as pertinent, and these were given an individual subdivision label principally for the purpose of ease of handling. The remaining major subdivisions (L through Q) involve analyses rather than fact-finding and cannot be approached in a formal way, until the work of the prior subdivisions is done. However, in assembling the facts under subdivisions A through K, we have given considerable thought to those facts which appear likely to be important to our later analyses under L through Q and have prepared informal "aide memoires" for later use.

(d) It was necessary to "freeze" the tentative outline in its present form because constant change delayed further progress. However,

there is no doubt that the final outline will differ somewhat since
rearrangements, new categories and modifications will be required as the
work progresses. Nevertheless, it is not probable that the final outline
will be drastically different from the one presently submitted.

(c) Later, herein, there is a tentative Schedule for completion
of the unfinished work.

II

A. FAMILY BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORIES.

Jack Ruby states that he was born on March 25, 1911. (4.13)

He is the fifth of eight living children of Joseph and Fannie Rubenstein. Those other children are:

Hyman Rubenstein, born December, 1901 in Poland;

Anne Rubenstein Volpert, born June, 1904, in Poland;

Marion Rubenstein Carroll, born June 1906, in the United States;

Eva Rubenstein (Magid) Grant, born in the United States, 1909;

Sam Ruby (formerly Rubenstein), born December, 1912, in the United States;

(Isadore) Earl Ruby (formerly Rubenstein), born April, 1916, in the United States;

(Ida) Eileen Rubenstein Mandinsky, born July 1917, in the United States.

There is also some evidence that two other children died before reaching adulthood. They would be Jeanette, born 1907 and died approximately in 1909 (Washington Star 2/2/64). A last child, apparently a boy whose name we do not have, is reported to have died in the early 1920's at age of 29 months from a scalding resulting when he pulled over on himself a boiling vat of chicken soup. (4.214, 4.197).

Jack Ruby's father, Joseph Rubenstein, was born in Poland February 2, 1871. (86.66, - 68, 69) in Sokolov, Sedlitz Province, Poland (86.69). At that time, Poland was not an independent country but was under the authority of Czarist Russian. Joseph Rubenstein served in the Czarist Russian Army Artillery from 1893 to 1898 (86.69).

In 1901, at age 20, he married Fannie (Rudel) Rubenstein (86.69, 70, 4.213). This marriage was arranged through a professional matchmaker. (4.213). Fannie is reported to have been 24 years of age; however, there is conflicting evidence as to whether she was born in 1875 or 1878 (84.23, 86.68).

In July, 1903, Joseph emigrated to the United States leaving behind his wife and young son Hymen. (86.69). He declared himself to U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials as a Russian national. There is no evidence that he ever returned to Europe.

We have no evidence of why Joseph left Poland, nor of what he did or where he lived while alone in the United States. Immigration records conflict as to whether Fannie followed Joseph to the United States in June, 1904 or June, 1905. (Compare 86.66 with 86.69) Inasmuch as the second Rubenstein child, Anna, is reported to have been born on June 2, 1904 (4.201), it would appear that Fannie probably came to the United States in 1905. If Fannie did enter the United States in 1905 and Joseph did not return to Europe after 1903, the paternity of Anna is in doubt.

Fannie had two sisters who remained in Poland (4.213). Otherwise, we know nothing about the relatives of Fannie or Joseph who remained behind in Europe, although one of Jack's sisters has stated that there were family members in Europe who presumably were killed by the Nazis. We have no evidence as to contacts between the Rubensteins and their relatives in Europe. At least one brother of Joseph came to the United States since Jack Ruby has a cousin named Hymen Rubenstein

who lived at one time in Denver. Jack also has a cousin Morris Rutland living in Denver (4.10). Rutland may be the anglo-saxon form of Rutkowski, and thus, this cousin may be the son of Fannie's brother. (4.213).

Upon arriving in the United States in 1905, the family lived in the vicinity of 14th and Newberry in Chicago. This was one of the series of Jewish neighborhoods in which the family resided during Jack Ruby's childhood.

(4.196) In 1906, the family moved to a residence near 15th and Halstead. (4.196) By May 1, 1916, when all of the living Ruby children except Eileen had been born, the family was living at 1232 South Morgan in Chicago.

Joseph's only known employment was as a carpenter. This work was described as occasional and he was known as a heavy drinker. (84.38) The neighborhood children called him Pappa Joe. (4.242).

Fannie Rubenstein helped support the family in working as a seamstress. (84.19). She has been described as maintaining a sloppy home and having no interest in cleaning or cooking (4.206).

Fannie was apparently illiterate and spoke little or no English throughout her life (4.213). Such difficulties, of course, made it essential that the family reside in a Jewish neighborhood. There are different reports as to Fannie's personality. One outsider has said she was a friendly person. (E.4.19). However, Jack's sister Marion has described her Mother as temperamental, domineering and self-willed. Marion said that if her mother did not get her way, she often went into tantrums and became very disagreeable and unfair. She cared little for the welfare of her children (4.213). Marion's description

certainly seems to hold true for the later periods of Fannie Rubenstein's life. To what extent it accurately reflected her attitude toward Jack when he was growing up, is unclear.

The Rubenstein family had many encounters with the law. The records of the Jewish Home Finding Society indicate that between 1915 and 1921 Joseph was arrested on numerous occasions because of disorderly conduct for assaults against his wife. These charges were filed by Fannie. The FBI reports do not, however, give dates or details. On May 1, 1916, Hyman Rubenstein was the subject of a juvenile court proceeding, as a result of which he was found to be incorrigible. He was released on probation to "the home of his mother". (26.78). Joseph Rubenstein did not appear in court during that proceeding. The FBI report also states, on the other hand, that he was released from parole February 20, 1918, on the condition that he live at the Deborah Boys Club.

Family difficulties increased in 1921. On September 20, 1921, Eva was the subject of a juvenile court proceeding. At that point, the mother and father apparently had separated since Joseph's address is given as 1252 South Morgan, and Fannie's address, 1128 South Marshfield. The nature of the proceeding with respect to Eva is unclear. On September 30, 1922, Joseph was ordered to pay \$42.00 per week for the support of Eva. (26.76). At approximately that same time, Jack, Isadore (Earl), Ida (Eileen) and Sam were made wards of the Jewish Home Finding Society.

In the face of parental inability to maintain a stable home, the Rubensteins do give evidence of being a closely knit group. Joseph Rubenstein, the father, exercised influence over his sons to the extent

that each of them learned the carpentry trade. (84.14). And, despite the neglect of his family, that court records would indicate, all the children remained sympathetic to their father in later years. ()

When the children reached adulthood, there seems always to have been a family home in which one of the parents and the unmarried children resided together. It is not entirely clear when Joseph went back into the home of his children and Fannie; however, after residing at 1109 Marshfield Street in the early 1920s, the family had residences at 1120 Sacramento (2 years), 1551 Clifton Park, 729 Kostner, 722 Independence (1- $\frac{1}{2}$ years) and in 1933, the family moved to 624 South Independence (4.214). But this time, Joseph was living with the family, although Jack and Eva had moved to California.

In the mid-1920s, Fannie Hubenstein began to have psychiatric difficulties. In 1926, she had complained of a sticking sensation in her throat, which she insisted was a fish bone. (4.123). She visited Michael Reece Hospital regularly for treatment, being admitted on out-patient basis September 25, 1929. (84.23). While undergoing psychiatric treatment during the period 1937-1938 at Elgin State Hospital, the family complained that she was loud, quarrelsome, noisy and obscene. (4.14). The family attributed her psychological difficulties to menopause, thyroid condition, and grief over the death of her last child. (4.210). Her relations with the family became so difficult that in 1938, she was advised to end did move to a separate residence at 3684 West End Avenue, after a release from Elgin State Hospital. Living apart from the family, her condition seemed to improve. It is not clear whether or not she ever returned to the family home.

Jack has not been questioned extensively about his early childhood and his relationship with the family. He has stated that he has spent four or five years in foster homes. (223.12) It has been reported that Jack was the favorite of Joseph Rubenstein. (Washington Star 7/2/64).

On July 6, 1923, Jack was referred to the Institute for Juvenile Research, a State Agency dealing with the mental health of children. (86.79). An extensive examination was conducted and a 50 page report, which we have requested the FBI to obtain, was made. (86.79). On July 10, 1923, Jack was the subject of a proceeding in Cook County Juvenile Court, and it was determined that he was not receiving proper parental care. Joseph was ordered to pay \$4.00 a week for his support and Jack was referred to the Jewish Home Finding Society. This case was continued until April 8, 1925, at which time it was closed. It is difficult to determine from the information provided by the FBI exactly what happened during those proceedings, however, the FBI advises us that the reports have been interrupted by court officials to mean that on November 21, 1924, he was returned to the home of his parents. (86.77).

Conflicting evidence exists as to when Jack terminated his schooling, and we have no direct evidence of the age at which he left school. One source states that he attended Smith Grammar School and Marshall High School. (4.196). A friend, Al Golden, states that Jack attended Schley Grammar School and Sabin Junior High School. (223.45). Larry Patrick, another acquaintance, states that Jack attended Sheppard Grammar School. (4.259). Jack himself has not stated where he went to school but says that he started but did not finish the second year of high school. One of his relatives reports that Jack attended public school until about the tenth grade (4.185), another reports that he completed one year of high

school. (4.220). The Washington Star reports that he quit school at the age of 16 and attended only 6 months of high school. (Washington Star 2/2/64). The FBI has not obtained any school records to date.

Jack gained the nickname "Spardy" at an early age. His sister Eva is reported to have said that he was called "Spardy" after "Sporkplug" a plug horse in a comic strip because Jack moved so lazily. (Washington Star, 2/2/64). A friend recalls that he was nicknamed "Yank" (223.45) By the time he was in high school, the nickname Spardy apparently had stuck. His sister Marion explains that this name resulted from his youthful appearance and his energetic attitude. (4.198).

As a youngster, Jack had a reputation as a fighter. One friend recalls that he "beat hell out of Al Golden". (106.16). This was when both were in grammar school. (223.45). Golden states, however, that Ruby was no more belligerent than any other of his contemporaries, but had a quick temper, which subsided quickly with no lasting grudges. Golden says that Ruby did have the reputation of being someone not to take advantage of. (223.45) At the same time, another friend recalls that Jack was not inclined to pick fights or go out of his way to find trouble. This same friend reports that all the kids in the neighborhood belonged to street gangs and engaged in street brawls. (84.38). No one indicates that Jack had a reputation for engaging in criminal activities.

We have no evidence of his religious training or of the religious practices observed in the home. Nor do we know whether Jack himself was religiously motivated.

A personal history for each of the Rubenstein children is attached as Appendix B of this report.

III

13 ACTIVITIES AND EVALUATION OF THEM PRIOR TO MORAL DATE TO BIRMINGHAM.

1. Adult Life in Chicago before Military Service

a. Family and Residences

1926 - 1129 South Sacramento (86.71)

1928 (approximately) - 1551 Clifton Park

Date uncertain - 729 Kostner (84.19)

1931 - Apartment at Wilson Avenue and Glazendon with

Alex Gruber (4.273)

1932 - 722 South Independence Avenue (84.19)

1933 - 644 South Independence Avenue (4.214)

(It is not clear that Jack actually lived at any of the foregoing addresses except for the Wilson Avenue apartment; however, these were family apartments and there is no evidence that Jack did not live with his family except during the period that he roomed with Alex Gruber. From 1933 to 1937, Jack resided in Los Angeles and San Francisco.)

1941 - 8650 Lexington Avenue (4.196)

From 1933 to 1936, Jack, his sister, Eva, and her son, Ronald, lived together in San Francisco. However, by 1943, he apparently did not feel sufficiently close to Eva to list her as a beneficiary or relative to be notified in case of death in military service. At that time, Eva was unmarried and attempting to support her young son, Ronald; however, Jack listed, instead, his sister, Marion Kaminsky, whose husband was employed in Youngstown.

b. Friends

Ruby is described during this period as a person who made friends easily, was a good talker, and was affable. (106.16) Although one person has called him a loner () others have indicated that he was well liked. (104.28, 4.223). The two descriptions are not necessarily inconsistent.

We have been able to compile a list of friends and places frequented by Ruby; however, no definite dates can be associated with such names. One witness states, that after moving to Independence Boulevard (no earlier than 1932), Jack was a regular customer at the Loundsle Restaurant aka Loundsle Pool Room (84.35), the Sherman Hotel, the Clover Lounge, (84.36), the YMCA (4.223), and Postl's Gym (4.265). He also is reported to have frequented a place called the "Gym Club" (86.94). Two other hangouts were the Glass Hot Bar located in the Congress Hotel, (4.233) (4.244) and an unnamed barber shop frequented by sports figures (106.14).

Many of Ruby's associations seem to stem from his great interest in professional prize fighting, especially his adulation of Barney Ross and his friendship with Fennie Barrish. He is reported to have visited the prize fights at the Marigold Gardens every Monday night (84.35)(4.233). Although one acquaintance described him as a hanger on who likes to act like a big shot (4.243), Jack's acceptance by his associates was apparently genuine though not necessarily deep.

The associations built around Barney Ross, included Ira Colton, Joe and Morris Kellman, John McDonald, Solly Schuman, Francis and Don McDevine. (84.35). Through the Kellman brothers, Jack became friendly with their cousins (4.256) Art Wayne and Bessie Rikkin (4.258). Other friends were:

Sam Gordon (4.231) who later moved to Los Angeles and allegedly purchased Roger Maris's sixty-first home-run ball for \$5,000,

Maury Cahn (4.236),

Harry Epstein (4.237),

Marlin Sample (4.237),

Marty Krait, known as the sultan of snop (4.241),

Mike Kemanin (4.241),

Alex Graber who later moved to Los Angeles (4.243).

Among persons who mentioned the above people as friends of Ruby, none mentioned that he was friendly with Leon Cooke whose first name Jack claims he took for a middle name because of the close bond between the two men. Abe Cahn, who knew both Ruby and Cooke, states that Cahn and Cooke were able to obtain advanced educations; thus, it would appear that Ruby and Cooke parted ways for a substantial period. Furthermore, one would infer from Cahn's interview that he did not see Ruby from about 1927 to 1937, when Ruby, unbeknownst to Cahn, attempted to organize Cahn's employer into a scrap handler's union. We have no evidence as to Ruby's close friends and associates in the scrap handler's union. Nor do we know what persons were

close associates of Ruby, either as customers, suppliers or employers in connection with any other occupations Ruby had while he was living in Chicago.

Ruby's underworld ties in Chicago prior to his move to Dallas would appear to be extremely loose if they existed at all. Because of his associations with the fight game, ticket scalping, punchboards, and the scrap handless union, Ruby undoubtedly became acquainted with underworld figures. But persons who have remembered Ruby from his Chicago days, state that he had no Chicago underworld "connections" (4.333, 4.243, 4.244, 4.245, 4.230, 4.227, 4.241). Lt. Smith of the Chicago Police Department has also stated that Ruby had no criminal connections (4.258). Another person called him honest and forthright (36.70).

On the other hand, Ruby was rumored to be associated with hoodlums Joe Kwasnow and Lou Simon in the 1930's (4.258). He also allegedly was involved in a bookmaking operation in Milwaukee sometime in 1933 and 1935 (4.259). He was also allegedly arrested in Chicago with a man named Sam Menosh in connection with a con game charge. Those rumors have not been investigated to our knowledge. (4.241)

Meaningless and unreliable as they may be, various members of the Chicago underworld, when interviewed, denied that they knew or had any connection with Ruby, either now or prior to his move to Dallas in 1947 (4.252, 4.256, 4.253). "Butch" Iovardo, apparently active in

the Chicago underworld, has stated that Jack (Rubenstein) Ruby may be confused with Henry Rubenstein, a well-known Chicago underworld figure who was convicted in about 1946 of manslaughter, served a year in jail, was active as a tavern owner, and later left Chicago for the South and Southwest (4:259).

c. Character, habits and interests.

Ruby has been described by his cousin, Judy Prock, and by others as soft-spoken (84:185, 84:9). Another person who knew him after he got out of the army refers to him as soft-spoken and the "clim type." (86:95). Still another person recalls Ruby as usually quiet (84:47). Since it is reported that prior to World War II, Ruby spoke with a lisp (84:265), such descriptions of Ruby as a soft-spoken and normally quiet person may be accurate. Ruby was apparently a person who worried about his dress (4:234) and was always well dressed (4:234, 84:36). One person who considered Ruby well mannered, stated he was "almost effeminate" (4:265, 84:9). Other persons described him as likable, gregarious, knowing many people, (4:228) and one who always had a smile. (84:36)

Although some persons have described Jack as "even-tempered" (4:260), one who avoided fights and arguments (4:237, 84:36), Ruby was known to be volatile as a young man in Chicago.

He retained the nickname "Speaky" which he had earned as a child (86.270, 84.125, 84.126, 86.97 and 84.127), and was described by one person as "always jumping around with fast jerky movements." (104.19)

Even some who remembered him as likable and personable said that he was unstable (4.223). He was known to be argumentative about sporting events and was remembered to have, on occasion, picked up a stick or used his fists in a particularly heated argument (4.223). One person remembers him very seriously asserting in an argument that he (Ruby) could hit harder than Joe Louis, and getting quite upset when the others with whom he was talking disagreed with him (106.16). He is variously described by some as hot-tempered (84.49), quickly moved to violent acts or words (4.250) and a street brawler (4.243). A third group describes him as no different from any of the other people with whom he grew up and later associated with (223.44) or explained that in the environment from which Ruby came one had to be able to defend himself and Ruby could take care of himself (104.28).

The extent to which his interest in athletics extended beyond professional prizefighting is not clear. He was described by Joe Tuchman as a small better at "a gambling joint" which Tuchman operated (4.243). Ruby was also known to have scalped football tickets. Thus the inference would be that Ruby had a general spectator interest in athletics. At the same time, it would appear that Ruby

was something of a "nerdish fanatic." (4.226). He neither drank or smoked (84.322).

In describing Ruby's concern for other persons, Jim Colitz (a longtime associate) stated that Jack was "overbearing" concerning the rights and feelings of others. Colitz further stated that he disliked slang phrases about people's origins and was ready to fight to protect persons who were the subject of such verbal abuse. Colitz observed that Ruby had strong feelings about civil rights and was proud of his country. After having served in military service, Colitz said Ruby was ready to fight people to defend the military (84.33). Samuel Stone, who has known Ruby all his life, stated that Ruby favored the underdog and wouldn't stand for anyone taking advantage of another person (85.102). He didn't smoke, drink or curse (105.14).

d. Sex Life

There is no indication that in the period prior to entering military service, Ruby's sexual habits were anything other than normal. Both Sam Gordon (4.231) and Maury Cahn (2.236) mentioned double dating with him. Another witness stated that he was well liked by the women (4.269). Another witness described him as a "ladies man," (4.233) and it is known that he dated Virginia Delasco in New York as late as 1941. (84.123) He had met Miss Delasco, the daughter of a prominent West Coast playwright, in either Los Angeles or San Francisco.

occupations.

Earl Ruby states that all of the Rubenstein learned the carpentry trade (84.104); however, there is no evidence that Jack was ever so employed. Immediately upon leaving high school in 1927 and for a considerable period thereafter, Jack was a ticket scalper (4.109, 86.103, 84.35, 4.106, 4.245, 84.223). Before going to California in 1933, Ruby was known as a "hustler" in that he sold a multitude of inexpensive items including newspapers and radio programs (86.103), flowers and coronations at night clubs, sheet music (84.35), Christmas wreaths (4.223), and cheap costume jewelry (4.233). Sometime between 1931 and 1933, he also worked as a clerk in a Chicago shoe or clothing store on West Roosevelt near Halsted (84.35, 4.35). Ben Epstein reports that he and Ruby printed and sold radio programs at a newsstand somewhere near Van Buren and State Street in the early 1930's. Epstein is a bookie and had a brother-in-law who was a "precinct captain who was able to get them a city permit (4.228). Later when Jack tried to sell Christmas wreaths on his own without a permit, he apparently got in trouble with the police (4.228).

After returning from California in 1937, Ruby became involved in the Waste and Material Handlers Federal Union (223.351). Victor Raisal has reported that Ruby organized the union (223.351). Ruby has stated that the union was organized by his friend, Leon Cooke. The union allegedly

had a Federal charter; however, we have no official documents reflecting that. One witness, Abe Cohn, stated that Ruby was an organizer for the union (4.221). Paul Dowdman states that Ruby was probably unsalaried (223.351). Another report states that Ruby was secretary of the union. In any event, we do not know how long Ruby was connected with the union. In December 1939, Cooke was wounded by a gunshot from the Union's President Jack Martin and died of the wound in January 1940 (4.720). Martin was reportedly 25 years older than Cooke (223.352). Martin and Ruby were both suspects (4.229). Martin was indicted but acquitted on a defense of self-defense (4.720, 223.352). Ruby stayed with the Union for only a short while after Cooke's death. Conflicting witnesses state that Ruby was mangled out, that he was released because he was too hot tempered to handle grievances peacefully, and that he left because his heart was not in the union after Cooke died (4.222, 4.245).

Sometime between 1938 and 1941 Ruby was employed by the Stanley Oliver Company the Spartan Company (4.193). He also continued to engage in ticket scalping (4.196). For an unknown period prior to December 1941, Jack and Paul sold punchboards in New England and the Eastern Seaboard including Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania (). He was also associated in some unknown business enterprise with Harry Epstein (84.39), and was a free lance jewelry salesman (86.97, 106.115).

On January 7, 1940, Ruby filed a request for a copyright of an item entitled "Remember Pearl Harbor." Ruby's nephew states that it was a red, white, and blue placard showing the Statue of Liberty and bearing the inscription "Remember Pearl Harbor" (84.8). The nephew also reports that Ruby sold busts of General MacArthur and FDR although the exact dates are unknown.

It is alleged that in 1943 Ruby was a bartender at the "Famous Door" night club in Chicago (84.44). He also was reported to have been employed with the Torch Club (223-47). He was known during the period from 1942 to early 1943 to frequent McGovern's Par, a bookie joint owned by Fanny McGovern, a former professional boxer. (). Ruby is also alleged to have an interest in the French Casino (84.31).

f. Political and Non-Business Associations

Ruby is rumored to have been active in 24th Ward politics in Chicago, but this is not confirmed (4.266).

The only activity of a political nature of which we have definite proof is Ruby's participation in attacks on German-American Band rallies held in Chicago in an area known as White City near Western Avenue and Roosevelt Road in Chicago (86.102, 86.83, 84.49). One witness says that a group known as the "Save Miller" gang used to regularly interfere with these meetings and that Ruby was part of it (4.248). Mike Henszen states that he and Ruby regularly participated in attacks on such rallies (4.241). Another person describes Ruby as a leader in this gang (4.225).

He says that Ruby would fight with anyone expressing that sympathies (P.225).

One acquaintance describes Ruby as a "neo-con kid" on patriotism (P.202). Otherwise he was said to have no political views (P.33). Another person has alleged, however, that for a period prior to his induction into military service, Ruby wore a hearing aid even though he had no hearing difficulty.

g. Religious Exercises.

One witness states that Ruby did not have strong religious convictions (84.39). Other than that we have no direct evidence of Ruby's religious views or practices.

h. Travels.

During the periods prior to military service that Ruby was living in Chicago, his only known travels were to Seattle with his brother Earl about 1941 for an unknown purpose and trips to New England and other Eastern states selling punchboards.

i. Police Associations. No information.

2. Ruby's life in Los Angeles and San Francisco (1933-1937).

a. Friends.

Some time in 1933, Ruby, Al Dunn, Mary (probably Geln) and a fourth person whose name Ruby could not recall left Chicago for Los Angeles where they sold "Colliers Tip Sheet". (223.13) Ruby and Dunn remained in Los Angeles for only a few months and during the same year, 1933, both went to the San Francisco area where Ruby sold the same sheet at the Bay Meadows Race track. (223.13) We have no information concerning Ruby's other two friends.

During his stay in San Francisco, Ruby is alleged to have been friendly with Sam Gordon (4.186, 4.231, 4.233), Bonnie Benrich (84.28), Jack Stevenson (84.127, 4.647) (Stevenson denies this friendship), Harry Sollowant, Herb Bobrow and Albert Dunn (4.453). Ruby has been described during this period as a "loner" (84.29).

b. Occupations.

In addition to selling "tip sheets", Ruby's employment in

San Francisco consisted of selling linoleum (84.9, 302.11) and newspaper subscriptions. Henry Berrisch says that while he was crew chief over Ruby, Jack sold subscriptions to the "Bulletin", "Chronicle" and "Examiner" (84.28-29) and that Jack sometimes made as much as \$100 or \$150 in one week (84.26). Ruby also is reported to have sold subscriptions to the San Francisco Call-Bulletin (86.270, 223, 125) and the San Francisco News (84.127). At one time, it is alleged, Jack was a crew chief (84.126, 84.5, 4.165).

c. **Residences.**

Evidence is available that early in his stay in San Francisco, Ruby was living with his sister Eva Grant and her young son Ronald. There is some indication, also, that **Jack may have lived with Al Dunn** while in San Francisco. It is also not clear whether Eva and Ronald accompanied Jack to Los Angeles. But in San Francisco, Eva also sold newspaper subscriptions. (223.15). During this early period in San Francisco, Jack, Eva and her small son lived with Bonnie Berrisch. Berrisch states that he moved out when Eva began to make advances toward him. Thereafter Ruby is said to have lived with Eva at the following addresses: 326 Brady (302.11, 84.5), 345 Jones Street (84.125), 335 Jones Street (84.26), and Turk Street (84.26).

d. **Underworld Ties.**

One witness states positively that Ruby had no underworld ties while he was in San Francisco (4.231). Nonetheless, during this same period, Ruby has been reported to have operated a **crap game in Passaic, New Jersey (96.1-3)** and to have been **connected with a car theft ring involved in transporting cars from Texas to Chicago (86.414)**. Inasmuch as no newspaper employment record or specific records have been found

which would indicate exactly where Ruby was located during specific periods 1933 to 1937, it is not possible to say absolutely that Ruby was not involved in such activities. The alleged crop game in Passaic, New Jersey, seems particularly unlikely however, since the physical description of the Rubenstein running that operation does not fit Jack. The car theft ring may have some substance to it and more information needs to be developed as to who is alleged to have been in that ring, what their operation was and what police investigation was conducted of it.

e. Police Associations.

Nothing is known of Ruby's police associations in San Francisco, although one person who knew Ruby while he was in San Francisco has stated that he liked law enforcement and would have been a police officer if he were larger (86.270).

f. Sex Relationships.

Ruby met and dated Virginia Delasco while in California (84.123). He also dated a girl named Fitzgerald (84.183). Neither has stated anything derogatory about him. No other information has been received.

g. Religious Practices.

One witness has stated that while in San Francisco Ruby was not really interested in religion (4.232). Nonetheless, Jack did attend social affairs at the Jewish Community Center in San Francisco (84.123).

h. Politics.

One witness who knew him in San Francisco has stated that Ruby never discussed politics during this period (4.232). No other information has been elicited in that regard.

1. Habits, Character and Interests.

While he was in San Francisco Ruby was always known as Rubenstein (84,125), but the nickname "Sporty" stayed with him (85,270, 84,125, 84,126, 84,127). During this period he is described as honest, forthright (86,270), soft-spoken, likable, well mannered, well dressed (84,127), short tempered (84,127), and good looking (84,127). One person who knew him during this period states he had no recollection that Ruby ever expressed any admiration for Franklin D. Roosevelt (84,127).

Ruby's roommate Al Dunn remembers one incident when Ruby complained about Dunn because Dunn slept with his mouth open, and Ruby scolded him for "spreading germs". Dunn considered Ruby to be lovable, quick-tempered but acknowledged that he had "certain peculiarities" (4,453).

3. Military Service (May 1943 - February 1946).

Ruby was inducted into military service on May 21, 1943. His active duty began on May 28, 1943 at Camp Grant Illinois. Thereafter his service was as follows:

- June 10, 1943, Recruit Training Center, Keesler Field, Mississippi.
- Sept. 3, 1943, Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina
- Feb. 15, 1944, Eighteenth AAF Technical Training Detachment, Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, New York.
- (March 24, 1944 to April 25, 1944. Place of service not listed; on leave until April 11, 1944)
- April 25, 1944, Static Cross Section, Blumenthal Field, North Carolina.
- June 9, 1944, 114th Air Force Base Unit, Chatham Field, Georgia.
- November 27, 1945, 301st Air Force Base, Drew Field, Florida.
- December 8, 1945, 300th Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida.

Ruby was granted furloughs for the following periods: March 24, 1944 to April 11, 1944; November 5 to November 16, 1944; May 5 to May 24, 1945; December 15, 1945 to January 2, 1946.

Ruby received the general basic training that all recruits undergo and advanced training as an aircraft mechanic. His rifle training indicates that he successfully fired the 30 calibre carbine and the 45 calibre submachine gun on August 2, 1943, but failed to qualify on that date with the 30 calibre rifle. On February 10, 1944, Ruby fired the M1-30 calibre carbine for a score of 163 earning a sharpshooter rating. On February 11, he completed the course of training required for first and second echelon maintenance of light bombardment-type aircraft. His character and efficiency ratings were at all times either good or satisfactory. He received a good conduct medal, gained the rank of Private First Class and was honorably discharged on February 21, 1946 at Post Sheridan, Illinois.

The only person who has been identified to date as having been a friend of Ruby while in the Air Force is Clifford R. Collins. (86.136). No details were obtained. (86.136). Mrs. Lyle A. Moore expressed belief that she knew Ruby between 1945 and 1947 when she was a waitress in a bar in Phenix City, Alabama. However, she states that it was her understanding at that time that Ruby was not in the military service. (223.126). Isadore Silver, who was a bartender at Do-Deeps Bar and Pool-Room in Savannah, Georgia during World War II, stated that Ruby frequented that bar while he was stationed in the Air Force near Savannah and that Ruby later sent him a cigarette lighter as a present. He recalls that Ruby didn't drink, gamble or chase women. (84.129)

4. Post War Chicago (1946 - 1947)

a. Occupations.

After military service Ruby returned to Chicago. It is definitely known that he entered business with his brothers Earl and Sam in the Earl Products Company. (4.173). He is also said to have worked for Advertising Specialties Company. (4.186). It would appear that this company is the same company as Earl Products Company. Earl and Sam Ruby believed that Jack was not giving his full time to their business and bought him out some time during 1947. (4.173) Earl Products Company sold aluminum salt and pepper shakers. (85.38, 104.29, 84.39). There is also some indication that it sold screwdriver sets. (4.230).

Neither Earl or Sam has been explicit as to what Jack was doing that prevented him from devoting full time to their business. However, various persons outside the family have identified him with other activities. One person has stated that Jack borrowed some money to go into the candy business in 1946. (4.228). Others have said that he was connected with night clubs - specifically, that he sold horse tickets at the Gordy Club in 1946 (84.95) and that he was a bartender at the Zig-Zag Club, Calumet City, Indiana (84.46, 4.262). One person, on the other hand, has definitely stated that Jack was not in the "strip joint" business. (4.250).

b. Residences.

It is not entirely clear where Jack lived when he returned to Chicago after military service. It is known that in August 1947, he was living at the family residence on Lexington Avenue (104.74) and that on August 29, 1947 he was staying at the Congress Hotel (101.2).

c. Friends.

Jack's friends during this period were Benjamin Kops (A.246, 4.177), Harry Epstein, Mike Kowalski (4.177), Michael Levin, Morris Keldman and Percy Ross (4.177).

d. Underworld Ties.

Ruby was rumored to have underworld ties through an individual named Lou Craven (4.246); however, one underworld character who was interviewed by the FBI stated that Ruby had "nothing to do with nothing" (4.239).

e. Sexual Relationships.

Ruby is described as having been at that time a Romeo who was very successful in picking up girls (104.29).

f. Political Interests.

Ruby was rumored to be a fanatic on Franklin D. Roosevelt after the second World War, but there is no confirmation of this (4.242). He was a staunch defender of the military.

g. Character, Habits and Interests.

His personality seems to have been much the same after the war as it was before the war. He was described by a customs agent who interviewed him in 1947 as a fashionable dresser (101.1). He continued to be described as soft-spoken (86.95), although he was also hot-tempered (84.47). He worked out regularly at the Skyline Athletic Club, 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago (86.95).

h. Reason for leaving Chicago.

The reason that he left Chicago in 1947 is not altogether clear. The only explanations that are given are that Eve asked him to come to

Dallas to help her operate a night club (4.171) and that he was very close to her (4.242). One witness states that while he was in Chicago he visited the Snowbird Lounge with his sister Eva (4.236).

IV

IV G Activities and Residences of Ruby after return to Dallas

(Note: As indicated in Part I b, Supra, about two thirds of the basic source materials in major subdivision G has been segregated into minor subdivisions and annotated. In all probability the unsegregated one third will be largely cumulative. The following is a synopsis of the basic facts which have been developed so far. Annotation to specific material in support of each fact stated are not attached, but are readily available.)

1. Residences in Dallas

Ruby lived at the following addresses for approximately the periods stated. The source materials do not indicate exact dates so that it is not now possible to account for each day.

? ≡

- a) From February 1963 to November 24, 1962
Apt. 207, Marsalis Place
Apt. 223, So. Ewing Street
- b) From April or May 1962 to February 1963
 Marsalis Apts. South, 503 So. Marsalis.
- c) From 1960 to April 1962
 Continental Apartments
 4812 Alcott Street
- d) From 1957 to 1960
 Hawthorn Terrace Apts.
 4160 Hawthorne
- e) From 1947 to 1955
 1719½ Ervay Street

However, some confusion results from the fact that bank and credit sources, motor vehicle bureau records and license and

Permit records show that Ruby lived at (or at least represented that he lived at) the following places in the years indicated:

1950 -	1717 S. Ervey
1950-59	4169 Hawthorne
1960-61	4727 Homer
1962	500 So. Maxwell
1963	3299 Rawlins

Undated references show that Ruby also lived at 11016 Jamestown Road and 3508 Oak Lawn. Ruby also is reported to have had in about 1960, a summer cottage near Dallas as a business enterprise, but there is no evidence that he lived there. 3508 Oak Lawn is the address of the Vegas Club and 3809 Rawlins is the address of Ruby's Sister Eva Grant. Ruby received mail there but did not reside at this address. The Jamestown address is the home of Sam Ruby, Jack's brother.

The Homer Street address has the further significance that George A. Bouhe who knew the Oswalds and assisted them, lived at 4740 Homer in November 1963 and in 1962 when Ruby allegedly lived at 4727 Homer. However, Bouhe denied knowing Ruby; but facts should be sought to determine if Ruby maintained the Homer Street address in addition to the one or more of the others, or if he lived only at that address during 1961 and/or 1962. If the Homer Street address was an additional address, then inquiry should be made to determine the significance, if any, of a second residence which was in close proximity to Bouhe's residence. In this connection, it should be noted that Ruby made no attempt to hide his identity at the Homer St. address since he mingled with other tenants at the

swimming pool of the apartment house. When Paul was interviewed by
the FBI, he was confronted with the fact that Holly had lived at
444 a Moreau and not 427 Moreau.

C 2 and C 3

C 2 deals with the relationship of Ruby with his family and friends.

C 3 deals with Ruby's high club activities - ownership and operation.

In both areas there is much confusion and contradictions. In order to properly deal with these areas, it will be necessary to construct a graphic layout of what each witness says about particular points (e.g. who owned the stock of S & R Club, and what properties did it own?) This is complicated by the fact that the charter of S & R was forfeited in 1961 but apparently its properties, probably Vegas and Genouel, went on operating nevertheless.

This work can be done in a few days and incorporated into the report.

C. 2 Personal Relationships and Related Misc.

a. Family closeness, including personal histories.

In the latest tentative outline of Area V (See Appendix A attached to report dated February 16, 1964) subdivision C. 2 a. was further subdivided so that each sibling, ascendant and collateral relation was to be separately discussed. Our further study has indicated that most of the material concerning these relatives are part of other areas e.g.

C. 3. a. (Ruby's relationship to his siblings relative to operating and financing his Clubs); or that it has become necessary to make a far more detailed study than was originally contemplated and for which additional information is needed and is being obtained. Thus, we have opened a general file on Eva Grant and Earl Ruby and are gathering various sorts of background material about them such as income tax returns, Social Security records; and telephone and telegraph records. There will eventually be a detailed analysis made of all of this material, which when added to the material in other parts of Area V, will enable us to evaluate Eva Grant and Earl Ruby in a way which will make the existence of a subdivision such as C. 2. a. unnecessary except as a point of reference to the larger studies. The material in regard to the other siblings and the ascendants and collaterals shows nothing of significance.

b. Change of Name.

Earl Ruby states that all three of his brothers changed their names about 1946 or 1947 in Chicago. This is partially incorrect. Hyman Rubenstein has never changed his name. Jack Ruby's name was changed by a decree of the 68th Judicial District Court, Dallas County, Texas, dated December 30, 1947, in a proceeding in that court entitled "Estate of Jack

Rubenstein, Ex Parte #17944-C of the docket of that court. The reasons for the change were stated to be that the name Rubenstein is too long and because petitioner de facto was known as Jack Ruby. It is noteworthy that Jack Rubenstein was interviewed in Chicago in October 1947 in connection with the narcotics activities in Dallas of Paul Roland Jones. We have no information other than what Ruby says in this application that he was ever known as Ruby prior to that change of name. Sam and Earl Ruby changed their names in proceedings in Chicago about 1946 or 1947, of which we have no details except that Earl claims that this was done for "business reasons".

c. Friends (including personal histories)

The outline (Appendix A to report of February 18, 1964) provides individual sub-headings for Ralph Paul, Joe Bond, George Senter and Alice Nichols and an omnibus sub-heading for "others". Further study of the materials reveals that as to the "others" such a subdivision may be unnecessary, except as to point of reference, to the larger studies since the interviews regarding these other persons, to the extent that they supply significant material, state facts which fall within one or more of the other categories of the whole outline. Later, if it appears that a detailed study of the activities, work, or character of such persons is indicated, the annotated outline will be useful in quickly finding the material necessary. We are also preparing an appendix showing the name of each such "other" friend, address, telephone number, the Commission Report reference and a thumb nail characterization, including the main points of contact between Ruby and the friend.

In regard to Joe Davis, our original decision to give him an individual classification, has not proven to be warranted. Who he is and his relation to Ruby, so far as the materials on hand indicate, are treated in C. 3. a. If later it is decided that Joe Davis is more important than we now think, then a further investigation of his background, character, etc. will have to be made before an evaluation can be undertaken.

Alice Nichols was a far more important person in Ruby's life. He dated her for almost ten years and there is considerable evidence that at one time he thought seriously of marrying her. Their close association broke up about two years ago; but Nichols was one of the first persons Ruby called after the death of President Kennedy. The facts contained in the interviews with her have contributed significantly to other parts of Area V particularly to major subdivision G.

Ralph Paul and George Senator on the other hand have assumed much greater significance than originally given them, and we have opened individual folders on each of them. We are now in the process of collecting background material on Paul and Senator, and after these materials have been analyzed and evaluated, a detailed written report on each will be made part of the record in Area V.

36c

6 3. Ownership and Operation of Night Clubs in Dallas.

a. Ownership.

Except for a brief period in 1932 when Ruby managed the Navy Movie House, his primary source of income and his basic interest in life during his sixteen years in Dallas from 1947 to 1963 was the operation of various sorts of night or dance clubs. In order to form a better judgment of his character, associates, and employees during various periods, and in order to pin-point the time when he was associated with such people, it is essential to obtain a knowledge of what clubs he owned or managed, the nature of the operation of each, and the period of time when Ruby was associated with each club. The following analysis has been made for that purpose:

i. Singapore Supper Club - Silver Spur, 1717 So. Ervey (1947 - 1948)

Some time during the mid-1940's, prior to 1947, Eva Grant, Ruby's sister, obtained a lease in a newly constructed building at 1717 South Ervey and opened the Singapore Supper Club. Eva states that she acquired the lease with a view that when Ruby returned from military service he would join her in the operation of this club. Eva says she began to have trouble with the operation and finances of this club, and in mid-1947 Ruby indeed joined her in Dallas. He remained only a few months, returned to Chicago in the fall of 1947, and returned permanently in late 1947 or early 1948. Thereafter, he became active in the operation of the club: he paid the rent; he changed the name of the club to the Silver Spur; and his sister, Marion Carroll, invested \$1,000.00 in this club, but has never cashed anything out of her investment; he applied

264

for an employer's Social Security identification number on October 2, 1948. In 1948, Eva Grant moved from Dallas to San Francisco and did not return to Dallas until 1959. Ruby continued to file Social Security reports for the Silver Spur through the first quarter of 1952, at which time he reported that he had sold the club on July 1, 1952 to Marty Gimple (deceased) and Willie Epstein because of financial, physical and emotional difficulties. (Ruby claims that for a period of three or four months he was so mentally depressed that he "hibernated in the Cotton Bowl Hotel" in Dallas refusing to see all friends and rarely leaving his room.)

He left Dallas after selling the Silver Spur but returned after about one month and re-acquired the Silver Spur from Gimple and Epstein who were "glad to get rid of it". He signed an AHA contract for the Silver Spur on December 14, 1953. Ruby continued the operation of the Silver Spur until some time in 1956 when he sold it to Rocky Robinson; but the latter could not get a licence to operate the club and so it was closed.

Lester Joe Chambers claims that he leased the Silver Spur from Ruby for a two week period in 1959 or 1960. This is probably a mistake relative to time at least or as to the name of the club; and in any case, Chambers' reasons for leasing the club for two weeks are unclear and indefinite. (Chambers states that he leased the club because his mother was operating another club, and there was "some association through their mutual operation of clubs". This has not been clarified.)

Joe Bonds (later associated with Ruby in reference to the Vegas Club) states that he introduced Ruby to the owner of the Silver Spur in 1948

and that Ruby bought the club from him. This, however, is not consistent with the facts stated above which are well established by the statements of several witnesses and by documentary evidence.

ii. The Ranch House Club. (located at corner of Grady and Industrial Streets, Dallas; a few months in 1952.)

The materials reflect only that Ruby operated this Club for a few months in 1952 and that it was not a success.

iii. Hammonds Hideaway. (Greenville, Street; a few months in 1953.)

Sam Ruby stated that Jack Ruby operated this club; and Jack Ruby admits that he did so for a few months in 1953. Nothing else about this operation is known.

iv. Longhorn Tavern. (Ervey Street; 1956.)

Grover W. Cantrell, states that he met Ruby in 1956 at a place owned by Ruby on Ervey Street known as the Longhorn Tavern. There is no other mention of this place; and it is possible that Cantrell mistook the Silver Spur, which was located on Ervey Street, for the Longhorn Tavern.

v. The Vegas Club. (3508 Oaklawn; 1953 to November 1953).

Sam Ruby states that Jack Ruby acquired this property with Joe Bonds and an unknown third person; Joe Bonds states that he and Ruby bought the place in 1952 and that shortly thereafter Ruby bought him out for \$2,500.00. The clearest and most credible version of how Jack Ruby acquired his interest in the Vegas Club is given by Living Alkana which is as follows: - Alkana acquired a club called the Studio Lounge at 3508 Oaklawn in 1952 and renamed it the Vegas Club. He was having trouble with the club and

he and Ruby entered into an agreement in early 1953 whereby Ruby acquired a 1/3 "lease-purchase - sale" interest in the club. In September of 1953 Ruby, who had been operating the club with Joe Bonds, advised Alkana that he could not meet the terms of the purchase part of the agreement and therefore forfeited his right. Alkana took over the management but on June 19, 1954 he sold all of his interest to Ruby and left the Dallas area. Ruby himself states that he originally acquired an interest in this club with Bonds and Alkana, subsequently taking it over entirely.

Thus, there is no vital inconsistency in the statements relative to the Vegas by Sam Ruby, Joe Bonds, Irving Alkana, and Jack Ruby. The variances which do exist can reasonably be attributed to faulty knowledge or memory; and in any case, do not seem important.

Ruby reported wages for Vegas Club employees to Social Security from the first quarter of 1953 through the second quarter of 1959; records of the Texas Liquor Control Board show that Ruby stated that he was the owner of Vegas from 1955 through 1969; and records of the Internal Revenue Service relative to occupational taxes are to the same effect. Records of the Busch-Bavarian Beer Co. show that Ruby has been associated with Vegas for the past ten years. Thus there can be no doubt that Ruby owned and operated the Vegas for at least ten years.

However, his sister Eva claims ownership of 50% of this club; and there is no doubt that she operated the club with occasional assistance from Jack; but since Eva did not return to Dallas until 1959 (see Appendix B, p. 3 to report of February 16, 1964), her interest must be dated

268

after that. There is no evidence that her interest was acquired by purchase. Ruby says nothing about the interest of Eva Grant's income tax returns for the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 show that she was employed by Jack Ruby, doing business as Vegas Club, at a salary of \$250.00 per month for the three years involved. Jack Ruby's income tax returns indicate that the Vegas was a sole proprietorship in his name.

However, Joe B. Turner, Manager of Conrigan Properties, which owns the building upon which the Vegas Club is located, advises that the property was first leased to S. D. Ruby and Eva Grant for the period May 1, 1956 - April 30, 1957. This lease was cancelled and a new lease for the same period entered into with Jack Ruby alone. Thereafter, there have been annual renewals until June 1, 1960 when a new lease was entered into with Jack Ruby to run until February 28, 1965. Sam Ruby states that he loaned Jack \$5,500.00 in 1955 (of which only \$1,300.00 has been repaid) and it is possible that the lease was made in his name and Eva's in 1956 to protect his interest.

Eva and Jack have often quarreled about the operation of the Vegas, and Jack frequently called to inquire about the "crowds" on hand at the Vegas; Jack frequently acted as Master of Ceremonies at the Vegas, particularly during the illness of Eva Grant in early November 1963.

Pauline Hall, a good friend of Eva, who frequently worked at Vegas during the past eight years, makes no mention of ownership by Eva; nor did Eva herself refer to her ownership until November 28, 1963 when she was directly asked about it; she had been interviewed prior to this date. Pauline Hall advised on January 13, 1964 that Eva Grant had put the Vegas Club up for sale; of course this may have been done on instructions from Jack.

26h

vii. Sovereign Club; Sovereign, Inc.; Commerce Club;
SRR Inc.; 1312 1/2 Commerce Street (1959 until 1960
to present).

The premises at 1312 1/2 Commerce Street (which is a second floor address) has housed both the Sovereign Club and the Commerce Club at various dates from late 1959 or early 1960 until November 1962 and Jack Ruby has been part owner and full manager of both clubs since their inception. By June 1960, three legal ties were established between Ruby and the club at 1312 1/2 Commerce: a lease in which Ruby was lessee; the Sovereign Inc. in which Ruby was Secretary-Treasurer (exact function of corporation unknown), and SRR, Inc., a corporation in which Jack Ruby was Vice-President and Earl Ruby, Ralph Paul, and Joe. Slatin were resident agents.

These intricate legal relations are partially explained in the following manner. Joe Slatin, (with \$5,000.00 supplied by James Dunne) and C. D. Merrill claim that in the fall of 1959 they decided to open a club at 1312 1/2 Commerce. When money ran short, Slatin asked Merrill if Ruby would be permitted to enter the operation as a partner. Merrill, who disliked Ruby, refused and ultimately withdrew altogether from the project. Slatin states that Ruby then came in and apparently (but it is not certain) put up \$5,000.00 for the enterprise. Ruby explained that the money had been secured from "a brother in Chicago". The Sovereign Club opened for business in January or February 1960 as a private club based upon "lifetime" membership. The indefiniteness as to what "lifetime" membership meant made the sale of club membership difficult, and since its operation as a private club was illegal, the Sovereign did not prosper. Dunne states that Ruby lost 5 to 10 thousand dollars with the Sovereign.

Slatin dropped out with Lamm's consent; but the time of Slatin's withdrawal is difficult to fix.

There is evidence that the Sovereign Club was incorporated under the name Sovereign Inc. The DFB of Dallas has a file which indicates an incorporation on December 7, 1959 with a capital of \$1,000.00, and officers as follows: Ralph Paul, President; John Chambers, Vice President and Manager; Earl Ruby, Vice President; and Jack Ruby, Secretary-Treasurer. A Dun and Bradstreet report corroborates this. Marvin L. Levin, an attorney, states that he acted as an incorporator but withdrew from all contact when the Board of Directors took over. He states that someone in his firm (Mayer, Mayer and Levin) was employed by Ruby and others to handle the incorporation proceedings. Further investigation to ascertain the actual facts is indicated. There is also evidence of a checking account in the name Sovereign Club in the Bank of Services and Trusts; but details are lacking.

The name and style of operations of Ruby's night club at 1312¹/₂ Commerce Street was changed by Christmas 1961 when the club is known to have operated under the name Carousel Club. The Carousel was a public club (although Ruby fostered "membership" cards given away free), whereas the Sovereign was a private club. However, there is evidence that it was in operation under the name Carousel at earlier dates viz: the Dusch-Bavarian account was opened on March 8, 1961; on November 14, 1961 Ruby signed an AGVA contract relative to employees in the name of the Carousel.

The lease arrangements for the property at 1312¹/₂ Commerce Street also illuminates changes in the operation, ownership, and management of the Sovereign and Carousel Clubs. The property was originally leased by the owners to Joe Slatin in December 1959. The lease was redated in

26 j

April 1960 and continued to show Slatin as lessee. A new lease dated June 20, 1960, however, shows the lessees as being the Sovereign Club and Jack Ruby, individually. At the same time, it appears that another lease existed dated December 1, 1959 effective to November 30, 1961 in which Jack Ruby and Joe Slatin are lessees. On February 14, 1963 the rental on this lease was delinquent in the sum of \$1,650.00 (or 3 months @ \$550.00 per month). On March 1, 1963 a new lease was executed with S&R Inc. and Jack Ruby individually as lessees, and all rent was paid thereafter by cashier's check. At the time the lease of March 1, 1963 was executed, the realtors who handled the property for the owner suggested that the property be rented to another tenant; but this was overruled by Houston H. Nichols (one of the owners of the property, the other being Clarice Nichols and a trust of the estate of L. L. Nichols, deceased).

Although S&R, Inc. was not the lessee at 1312 1/2 Commerce until March 1, 1963, the corporation was incorporated under the laws of Texas on February 10, 1960 with a stock structure of 1000 shares @ \$1.00 per share. The resident agents were Ralph Paul, Earl Ruby, Joe Slatin and C. D. Merrill; the incorporators were Paul, Slatin and Merrill; Stanley Kaufman, attorney, notarized the signatures. C. D. Merrill explained that he permitted his name and signature to be used as a favor to Joe Slatin.

An application for a liquor license filed with the Texas Liquor Control Board listed as corporate officers as follows: Ralph Paul, President; Sam D. Ruby, Vice-President; Jack Ruby, Vice-President.

The banking of S&R Inc. has been slight. An account with the Bank of Services & Trusts shows an initial deposit of \$500.00 on February 17, 1960 by Jack Ruby and Slatin; the addition of Ralph Paul as an authorized signatory on May 15, 1960; a \$3,000 deposit on September 21, 1960; a withdrawal of \$2,000 on some date; a withdrawal of \$1,000 on September 23, 1960, leaving a balance of \$76.00. The account has been inactive since September 23, 1960.

264

There is such evidence to establish that S&R Inc. "owned" the Carousel and still does. However, on March 6, 1962, the charter of S&R Inc. was forfeited by the State of Texas, after usual proceedings, on the ground that it had failed to pay the Texas franchise tax. Apparently, however, this had no effect on operations since Internal Revenue, Social Security and Texas Liquor Control Board records show that appropriate applications for licenses for the operation of the Carousel were made and obtained by Ruby under the style "S&R Inc.", doing business as "Carousel Club" as late as July 1, 1963. Further, attached to Ruby's 1962 income tax return (filed September 13, 1963) is a W-2 form of S&R Inc. showing payment to Ruby of \$650.00 in wages. (To date we have no information as to whether S&R Inc. filed any income tax returns; except that Robert Weaver, C.P.A., stated that he attempted to collect necessary papers in 1961 to file for Vegas and Carousel and gave up the effort because Ruby had the necessary papers scattered in his clubs, his auto and his home.)

A far more difficult problem is the question of ownership of the stock in S&R Inc. There is no evidence that stock shares were issued; that a stock record book was kept; or indeed, that any S&R Inc. books were kept or exist now. Earl Ruby stated on November 28, 1963 that he didn't know who owned shares in S&R Inc. Eva Grant stated on November 28, 1963 that S&R Inc. is owned half and half by Jack Ruby and Ralph Paul. There is considerable evidence that Paul has an interest in S&R Inc., but on January 22, 1964, Paul stated that as of that date he was still unsuccessful in his efforts to determine who "owns" the corporation. Nevertheless, Paul has taken over the management of the Carousel (he changed the name to Big D Cops) for the purpose of protecting "his investment" which he said consists of loans to Ruby. There is also evidence that Earl Ruby has a proprietary interest in S&R Inc. For example, the \$3,000 deposit made on September 21, 1960 in the S&R Inc.

account referred to, supra, was a check by Earl Ruby payable to SSI Inc. The withdrawal of \$2,000.00 on the same day, shows a deposit of the check in the old account of the Sovereign Club at the Bank of Services and Trusts. Eve Grant states that Earl helped Jack in his financial matters relative to the Sovereign Club and the SSI Inc. Finally, both Paul and Earl Ruby were allegedly President and Vice President, respectively of Sovereign, Inc. when it was incorporated on December 7, 1959. It is suggested that both Ralph Paul and Earl Ruby know more about the financial and operating arrangements of the Sovereign Club - Sovereign Inc. - SSI Inc. - Cardinal combination than they have so far admitted.

vii. There is evidence that during the fall of 1963 Ruby was seriously considering opening another club which was to be either a Kleyboy Club or one similar to that type of club.

b. Operation

i. Financial aspects.

It is not likely that any night club will keep records and operate financially as most businesses do, but Ruby's operations in this regard were chaotic. His banking was practically nil, which establishes that he operated on a cash basis. Although Ruby paid the necessary Taxes and U. S. license taxes (he had to do so or else he would be soon closed, and the amounts were small), he got into much trouble about franchise and excise taxes. For example, the charter of the SSI Inc. was cancelled because of failure to pay Texas franchise taxes; and U. S. Internal Revenue claims that Ruby owes nearly \$50,000 for excise taxes for the period 1956 through June 30, 1962 in re the Vegas operation. However,

2672

delinquency is claimed by Ruby to have been due to a difference of opinion as to whether his operation was a non-taxed dance hall or a taxed cabaret; and there is indication that the legal issue was litigated and that Ruby lost; but no details of this litigation are in the files. As previously indicated, Ruby's methods of keeping records were such that a C.P.A. "gave up" trying to prepare an income tax return for SDR Inc. There are three instances in the materials to the effect that Ruby didn't pay his employees; but these must be regarded as isolated since obviously he could not have maintained this principle on a general basis and still get people to work for him. Ruby has been delinquent on FICA payments since 1962.

ii. Of Las Vegas.

There are a few statements that the "hoodlum" element patronized Ruby's clubs particularly in the Vegas. But these are opinions and the motivations are unknown. We have observed supra (p. 42, report of February 18, 1964) that Ruby had considerable trouble with unruly patrons, but this would be normal for such a night club operation. Basically, his clientele was composed of business men attending conventions who would certainly "live it up" while away from home, but would not include persons usually classified as hoodlums.

There is considerable evidence that Ruby tried to run a "clean club"; it is stated that he would not allow B-drinking, or permit any employee to drink with a patron; he would not allow his club to be used by gamblers to set up a patron as a "sucker"; he would not allow his girls to practice prostitution (he fired one girl caught "soliciting" in his club); nor

would he hire a prostitute. He kept a strict and strong hold on the degree to which his strippers stripped, but his motivation may have been to protect his club from police interference. On the other hand, there is evidence to indicate that Ruby did not operate "cleanly". Irving Alkana (who was with Ruby in the early stages of the Vegas Club operation) says that he and Ruby broke up (and had a fist fight) because Alkana told Ruby that Ruby was cheating as to sharing profits with Alkana; Joe Bond (a former associate in the Vegas operation and now a convict serving time on a conviction of sodomy) states that Ruby permitted his girls to go out with police officers; two witnesses state that Ruby, as a sideline, supplied strippers for "shows" and private meetings outside his club.

iii. However, as a whole, the operation of the club financially and otherwise, does not establish any critical facts. At best they throw light on Ruby's character, consistent with the general analysis of his character in this major subdivision (i.e. "C"). It is probable that most night clubs of the same class are operated similarly.

c. Employees.

In the outline, this minor subdivision has been broken down into the following further subdivisions:

- i. Dancers and Waitresses;
- ii. Musicians and Entertainers;
- iii. Bartenders and other help.

A study of the basic materials classified as C 3 c (and the further subdivisions) reveals that the interviews with all these classes of persons provide information with respect to other areas of major category C, i.e.

personal character (A. G. 12), association with police (0.9), operation of the clubs (G. 3 b) etc. Thus, the creation of minor subdivision 3. c as such has proved to have no particular investigative significance, except as a convenient place to note names, etc. It will be noted that major category E. also deals with associations including those classified as 3. c. i, ii, and iii. At the present time, for the reasons stated above, there is no valuable purpose in making an analysis of the activities, work or character of such people, particularly since the major contributions that these people make to ascertaining the facts are covered in other areas as stated above. Later, if it appears that one or more of these people have a greater significance than we now think they do, the materials concerning them will be readily accessible in the folders or by reference to the annotated outline. We are preparing an appendix showing the name of each employee, his address, telephone number, the Commission Report reference and a thumb nail characterization of each, including the personal relationships which existed between Ruby and each employee.

D. G. P.

C. 4. Occupations Other than Night Club.

During the period 1947 - 1963 Ruby was interested in a number of enterprises, listed below, all of which, with the exception of the Baby Nelson episode, appear to have been unsuccessful financially. The nature of these enterprises is significant, as revealing an aspect of Ruby's character as a person who would enter into what appears to have been rather shabby ventures of short duration. In this regard, of course, it must be noted that, essentially, Ruby was in "show business".

1. A show act called "Jerry the Talking Dog". (About 1950)
2. Manager, for a few months, of the Evoy Theater. (1952)
3. Manager of Little Baby Nelson Act (1951).
4. Promotion of a sewing machine gadget at State Fair. (About 1951)
5. Interest in a uranium land promotion. (1954)
6. Building for sale of log cabins on Lake Grapevine. (1954)
7. Selling pizza pie crusts. (1951)
8. Interest in a carnival show at the State Fair. (1963)
9. Promotion of a Twist Board exercise.
10. Interest in opening a Playboy Club. (1962)

Although there has been a rumor that Ruby was employed as a taxi operator in St. Louis, this has not been confirmed.

A comparison of these activities with those in which Ruby engaged prior to his move to Dallas (See B Supra) shows that in the area of occupations Ruby did not change much after he came to Dallas in 1947.

G 5 Union Activities.

There is nothing to indicate that Ruby was active in Union affairs in Dallas, although he was on a friendly basis with at least one officer of the Dallas Federation of Musicians. During 1962, Ruby had some difficulty with the Dallas ACVA because Ruby thought that the ACVA had not been as active as Ruby considered it should have been on Ruby's complaint that his competitor Weinstein was violating ACVA regulations by putting on "amateur night" shows. In connection with this problem, Ruby indicated that he had "connections" in Chicago and could thus put pressure on the Dallas ACVA personnel.

The material contains a rumor that Ruby was a member of the Teamster Union and was supposed to have attended a meeting in 1962 in Puerto Rico with three of the members of the union. We have not found any corroboration of this rumor.

6 6 Underworld Ties.

This ties in to a large extent with Major Subdivision F (p. 4) in that much of the material is in the form of rumors etc. There is no doubt that Ruby knew gamblers, and the FBI undoubtedly, for several years, was watching his activities, at least insofar as Mann Let activities were concerned. But so far, we have found no direct evidence of underground connections of the organized type. However, Ruby's whole life, even in Dallas, suggests that even if he were not a "card carrying" member of the Mafia, Cosa Nostra, or other such organizations, he would have known some members of such organizations; and it is rather common knowledge that Ruby, his character and his operations would have been known to such organizations. A complete analysis of the underworld ties area must be coordinated with the work in F, and in some parts, must await development of the activities of Ruby's siblings, particularly his sister Eva, and his brother Earl.

C 7. Sexual Relationships.

The materials contain at least 22 opinions by various persons that Ruby was a homosexual; but there is no direct evidence of any act of homosexuality. The opinions are based on rumors heard by the persons interviewed, and in many cases upon personal judgment supported by such facts as that Ruby was "neurotic", had offensive mannerisms (including a lisp) and dressed as homosexuals do. As opposed to this there are about 30 to 40 opinions that Ruby was not homosexual and did not in his conduct manifest any action upon which a suspicion of homosexuality could be based. There is direct evidence that Ruby asked a married woman to marry him; that he attempted to rape a waitress in his club (who was 14 years old although she had represented herself to Ruby to be 18 years old); that he dated women at times; that he had sexual intercourse with at least one woman who described him as a "straight man" who did not resort to perversions. There is some indirect evidence of such sexual deviations as that Ruby masturbated his dogs; and that he was the active party in oral copulation with women. This area, however, is so thick with rumors of all sorts that it is impossible to state a conclusion of fact. In this regard, account has been taken of the fact that it would be highly improbable that anyone, after Ruby had shot Oswald, would admit to any sort of sexual relationship with; and indeed, as noted above, only one woman admitted sexual intercourse with Ruby.

Advice from an informant that Ruby and Oswald had been seen together at a homosexual party was checked-out and the informant, an admitted homosexual, refused to give an affidavit in support of his advice. Another person who the informant said was at the alleged meeting with Ruby and Oswald, swore that she was not.

C 8 Arrests, License Violations, and Other Legal Problems.

Dallas Police records show that between 1949 and 1963 Ruby was arrested 9 times as follows:

1949	Disturbing Peace	\$10.00 fine
1953	Carrying Concealed Weapons	Dismissed
1954	" " "	" "
1954	" " "	" "

(In the last three cases, the charge was dismissed on the same day as the arrest.)

1954	Liquor law violation	Dismissed, by Wade, District Attorney
1959	Violation Curfew Law	Dismissed
1960	" " "	" "
1963	Assault	Found not guilty
1963	Traffic violation	\$35.00 bond.

During the period 1950-63, Ruby received 20 motor vehicle violation tickets and paid 4 fines of \$10.00 each and 3 of \$3.00 each; he has not paid any fines since 1956 but he posted a \$35.00 bond in a 1963 case, as to which no disposition is otherwise shown. However, in 1956, Ruby was put on 6 months probation as a traffic violator by the Dallas Department of Public Safety; and in 1959 he was again put on probation for twelve months, but upon passing an examination 6 months later, his driver's license was reinstated.

Checks for arrests of Ruby were negative for the following places: Environs of Dallas; Baloxi; Peoria; Chicago; Savannah; U. S. Army records. Ruby was not on the Dallas Police Department Subversive List.

It will be noted that Tom Howard (who applied for a writ of habeas corpus for Ruby on November 24, 1963) represented Ruby in the liquor law violation case which was dismissed in 1954.

There may be some significance also to the fact that although Ruby has badly beaten several persons (See C 12 e infra) he has been

arrested only once for assault (i.e. in 1963) and was found not guilty as to that charge.

Rely admitted to a witness that he had "scalped" Notre Dame football tickets in 1960.

The evidence clearly shows that Ruby was well acquainted with a great many members of the Dallas Police Department and was on a first name basis with many of them. He is described by several persons as being very much interested in police work; and was a "fanatic" about it. He "loved policemen" and in one instance, physically intervened to assist police in making an arrest and handled himself well. Ruby boasted that he had saved the lives of the police on this occasion. It is the opinion of several persons that Ruby made a point to cultivate police friendships. There is no direct evidence of gross bribery, but Ruby's name was mentioned in connection with an attempt to bribe Sheriff Guthrie of Dallas (which resulted in a conviction of Paul R. Jones, friend of Eyo, who was often at the Carousel during the two years after conviction and while his case was on appeal). The evidence available leaves no doubt, however, that the police were given free drinks, dinner, coffee, at the Carousel. Understandable, however, several police officers deny that there was any "face-loading" or that they received other favors at the Carousel. Ruby has been heard to complain that he had poor police connections because he had to pay parking tickets. Ruby's activities and access to the police department premises during the period November 22-24, 1963, also make it conclusive that Ruby was indeed on very good terms with the Police Department, on high levels as well as other levels. There is no doubt that this resulted from a long (probably 15 years) period during which Ruby actively and purposefully cultivated friendships with the police. It is probable that this was done for the purpose of assisting the operation of the club; or it may have resulted from Ruby's alleged love of police work and policemen. But it is well and widely known that Ruby had connections with the police and

possessed, for a civilian, unusual access to and freedom of movement
in police premises.

Indeed, it may be surmised, that even if Kelly had been removed by
Police in the incident on November 24, 1963, he would not have been
removed.

G 10 Political Activities and Opinions.

There are weak rumors, but no evidence, that Ruby was subversive. He is generally described as a person who had no political ideas or preferences and was not interested in ideological problems, left, right or middle. He apparently was a Democrat, and some close friends and family members state he admired President Roosevelt and President Kennedy. Two employees claim he resented jokes made by customers at his Club concerning President Kennedy and his wife. Particular opinions are to the effect that his main interests in life were his Clubs, his dogs, making money, and improving his "lounge" in Dallas to the extent that he once stated that his ultimate goal was to be Sheriff of Dallas. Several opinions are to the effect that Ruby was not intelligent enough to become interested in or develop radical ideas.

Ruby was interested in selling Jews to Cuba, but stated that this was before Castro was revealed publicly as a Communist. Two rumors that Ruby was involved with other people in "gun-running" have been checked-out and this check-out indicates that the informants in both cases are unreliable. In one instance (Isis Nelson episode) even the identification of Ruby is doubtful; and in both instances no corroboration has been developed. The only indications of ideological activity are his interest in the black-bordered Edward Weissenau ad published by the Dallas Morning News on November 22, his photographing of an "Amesuch Earl Warren" billboard on Saturday morning November 23, four radio scripts from "Life Line" (a propaganda organ of H. I. Hunt) found in his possession after the Oswald murder, the name Thomas Hill (a John Birch Society official) found in his address book, the name Lamar Hunt (possibly identical to H. I. Hunt) also found in his address book, and two instances of anger

allegedly expressed in connection with H. K. Hunt literature. Further investigation is required in these areas.

C 11 Religious Activities.

There are conflicting reports as to whether Ruby was a religious man or not. One person states that he was very active at the Synagogue. Another says he was not. Probably the best witness on this point is Rabbi Silverman of Shearith Israel Temple, where Ruby attended Jewish services, who states that Ruby attended services only on "high holidays" and attended services prescribed by the Jewish religion when his father died in 1958. Silverman thought that it was "unusual" when he saw Ruby at the Synagogue on the night of November 22, 1963. Silverman says that Ruby was at the 8:30 to 10 p.m. services on November 22, 1963, but it is not clear that he was there from 8:30 to 10 p.m.; Silverman's statement to the effect that Ruby was at the 9 to 12 a.m. services on November 23, 1963 does not mean that he was there from 9 to 12 a.m. and other evidence indicates that Ruby was not at the services for the whole of either of them.

George Senator who lived with Ruby stated that Ruby's going to the synagogue was unusual since he had never known him to go to church prior to this.

The best evidence suggests that Ruby was not a deeply religious man and did not ordinarily attend Jewish services, except on special occasions.

Ruby was, however, quite sensitive to anti-Semitism and would not allow his comedians at the Carousel to use Jewish jokes; he felt that "his people had suffered enough" particularly under the Nazi regime in Germany. Perhaps significantly in judging Ruby's character is the fact that a Jewish friend of his (Stecker) "kidded" Ruby about Jewish matters several times without being reproached by Ruby for so doing.

4. In general:

The following words, phrases or epithets have been used by different people in describing Ruby: grand-lambert; old-midish; had "fire in his eyes;" person of good character; amiable; nervous; odd character; had very bad temper; "flipped his lid" at times; temperamental; witty; shall shocked or something; con man; vain and egotistical; "would do anything he could get away with;" hot-headed; a show-off; a small timer who tried to act as a big time operator; a law abiding citizen; a serious minded business man; alone; likes show business; is his own boss; high-strung; a glory seeker; exhibitionist; extrovert; would do anything to attract attention to himself; very nasty minded individual who thought that nobody was any good; violent temper; became disturbed on the spur of the moment; would scream at employees; terrible temper; publicity hound; intellectual moron; irresponsible; had unpredictable temper; untrustworthy; inordinate respect for people in high places; a tough guy; steady type; sharp operator; had a lust for strip tease; an intense fellow; a nice guy; a free spender; cordial; would flare up and punch someone but get over flare-ups quickly; unstable; desired attention and publicity; not a family man; very friendly individual; very manly individual; explosive individual; held grudges for long periods of time; impulsive individual; publicity seeker; crazy, would go to any extreme to gain publicity; typical huckster; liked to play role of "big shot"; status seeker; polite and quiet; good tipper; spoke

like a high pressure salesman; had a "short fuse"; enjoys publicity; wanted to be ahead of everyone else; close mouthed; very intriguing; long operator; aggressive; had a split personality; here wild; played the field; lived for the moment; had a "ballgame" attitude; rough and tumbling scrapper; was in constant conflict with other people; a look; would get mad very easily; wonderful employee; very temperamental; hungry operator; kookie guy; very much interested in his business; knew and liked a lot of people; would "chisel" in a business deal; always trying to promote some type of activity; a nice gentleman; main interest was making money; would be "real nice" then quit a "gruff"; acted on impulse; a conflicting personality; constantly felt inferior; a serious gangster type individual; a man with a personality complex.

We anticipate that it may later be valuable to classify and evaluate the foregoing opinions. From among each different kind of characterization of Ruby, one or two persons may be able to provide useful specific instances of behavior from which they have based their opinions. If sufficient details of such instances were obtained, a staff psychologist or psychiatrist and the Commission might have a more useful record on which to judge Ruby's claim of insanity and to evaluate various possible motives. For the present, it is considered unnecessary to make an analysis of this phase of the matter.

The materials contain many general opinions to the effect that Ruby was considerate for and sympathetic to other people; but as opinions only, they are subject to close scrutiny. Nonetheless, some opinions are based upon facts which occurred prior to November 24, 1963, and thus have greater weight. Many acts of apparent kindness occurred in business contacts: Ruby loaned money to employees; he attempted to improve "acts" by showing and to publicize them; he attempted to adopt Little Buddy Nelson, a child performer whom he managed; but other such expressions offered more remote opportunities for personal gain: He showed kindness to strangers; he picked up the check in places other than his own clubs; he assisted persons, sometimes strangers, finding jobs or office space; he hired a waitress who was in need although she realized her help was not required; and he gave freely to shoeshine boys and other employees. A few signs of emotional involvement in the affairs of others would seem unquestionably genuine: He showed great sympathy for the victims of World War II; and when Barney Ross was injured in a boxing match, Ruby helped.

Ruby, of course, claims that his reaction to the death of President Kennedy is in the same category as his reaction to the Ross injury, and his relatives and friends support that analogy by their testimony, as do several persons who saw him during the period November 22 to 24th, who have no apparent reason to befriend him. On the other hand, some of his activities during the same period are inconsistent with his alleged "grief", and we are not now prepared to reject the possibility that Ruby's intense reaction to the assassination, even if genuine, reflected a personal rather than a public concern. Indeed, some persons have expressed the

view that [redacted] that the public reaction to the Presidential
Assassination would seriously [redacted] [redacted]
upon which the prosperity of [redacted] depended. Such a view is suggested
by the statement of Helen Kaminaky, [redacted]'s sister in Chicago, that Jack
told her in a telephone conversation on Friday, after the President's
assassination that he was considering closing up his businesses in Dallas
and returning permanently to Chicago.

C 12 e [redacted]

By reference to C 12 e, [redacted], it will be seen that Ruby made it a point from 1947 to 1963 to keep in excellent physical condition. The material in this subdivision affords evidence of the reason he did so.

Although early in his career as Club operator, [redacted] policemen to keep the peace at his Clubs, he later stopped this practice and became his own bouncer. The materials contain direct evidence that on at least fifteen occasions, Ruby beat up with his fists, pistol whiffed, or black-jacked patrons who became unruly. There is evidence that on many occasions, Ruby threw the victims down the stairs. In some instances, Ruby ejected the unruly patron without a beating; and in most instances, he seems to have been justified in ejecting the patron, although he almost always used more force, in the opinion of the witnesses, than was required, particularly because he frequently ended the fracas with a "throwing down the stairs".

Moreover, in addition to Ruby's activities as a bouncer, there is direct evidence of ten other instances in which Ruby badly beat people, usually with his fists alone, who were not patrons of his Clubs. A tabulation of a few of these is instructive, particularly with reference to the viciousness of Ruby's attacks and to the continuation of his attacks after his victim was incapacitated:

- 1) Some time during 1951 Ruby severely beat Ma. Campbell with his fists and knocked a tooth out, because Campbell had called him a "kike jew".

2) At an unknown date (but probably about 1950-52) Ruby hit the brother of Sheryl Lynn (Mrs. Joseph Coroin) with a blow from behind, then kicked him in the face when he was on the floor.

3) In 1951, Ruby had an argument with Bob Dickerson who told Ruby to "go to hell"; Ruby knocked Dickerson to the ground and when Dickerson got up, Ruby pinned him against a wall and hit him in the groin several times with his fists. Dickerson states that in self-defense he hit Ruby's finger to the extent that it had to be amputated later. Dickerson also states that thereafter he met Ruby several times on a friendly basis.

4) During the period 1957-60, Ruby had a fight at the "Whitfield Club" and during this fight he kicked his opponent who was then on the floor.

5) Some time during the period 1960-63, Ruby had an argument with a drummer in a band at his Club, and "threw him down the stairs". Several days later, when the drummer failed to appear for work, Ruby inquired as to the reason and apparently did not remember the event.

6. During the period 1961-62, Ruby struck a cab driver who had entered the Club to collect his fare from a patron who had neglected to pay it.

7) In 1960, Ruby had an argument with Brock Wall with whom he was negotiating a contract, and the argument ended when Ruby hit Wall in the mouth with such force that a tooth of Wall's was knocked out.

8) In September 1962, Ruby told one of his employees, named Ferraro, to keep out of trouble at the House Shoe Bar, and when Ferraro told him to mind his own business, Ruby became furious; Ferraro left,

but Ruby followed him through the Adolphus Hotel garage to the large Club where he hit Tomaso with brass knuckles on a serious eye injury. Ruby paid the hospital bill; and Romano did not file charges or sue Ruby in spite of contrary advice given him by his lawyer, John Wilson, who had in fact witnessed the fight.

9) In early 1963, Ruby badly beat a man named Tabon who had made some remark about Ruby's lady companion. This occurred in the Burgundy room of the Adolphus Hotel. Tabon filed charges but Ruby was acquitted (See C & Supra.) at the trial after Tabon had testified. Tabon did not file suit for damages because his lawyer advised him that Ruby had no assets from which a judgment could be collected.

10) In March 1963, Ruby had an argument with a significant girl employed at the Carousel in regard to wages due the girl, and threatened to throw her down the stairs, but did not do so.

These episodes are well supported by evidence. They indicate that Ruby was accustomed to seek quick personal justice by ruthless physical assault designed not merely to overcome his opponent but to beat him to the ground and totally incapacitate him. The pattern in this area is that Ruby rarely stops his attack until his opponent is down and out. This aspect of Ruby's character, extending as it did over more than ten years and involving so many instances, was well known, in the Dallas area, at least.

Ruby had an unusual interest in and, perhaps love for dogs. One person has stated that Jack cared more for his dogs than for people. He had as many as seven at one time; he kept them in his home, and his clubs and rode them around in his automobile. He expressed great pains for their welfare and food. If he gave a dog away, he assured himself first that it would be well cared for, and he would check later to see how the dog was faring. He became very angry on one occasion when one of his dogs was given permission to eat. On another occasion Ruby "cried like a baby" when one of his dogs was hurt.

G 12 e Physical Condition.

Examination in Major Subdivision B shows that prior to coming to Dallas, Ruby always kept himself in first class physical condition. He continued this practice after he settled in Dallas and indeed up to November 1963. He was a weight lifter, and took physical workouts regularly at the YMCA in Dallas. He was considered as being a better ice skater than the average and was always in excellent physical condition. He was known to be strong and fast and good with his fists. Ruby himself took pride in his excellent physical condition and stated that he always kept in "good shape".

Ruby as a general rule did not drink alcoholic beverages. Indeed Ruby's many exploits covered in G 12 e, supra, are probably the best evidence of all which has been stated in this subparagraph.

i. Carrying Gun.

It was well known that when Ruby was carrying a substantial sum of money, he was armed with a pistol, and some members of the Police Department knew this. Many persons did not think he carried a pistol except when he had money, but others knew he carried a pistol even when he did not have money on or about his person. Ruby admits that he had his pistol on his person on November 22, 1963 when he was in and out of Police Headquarters, including the time he saw Oswald, and of course, on November 24th; but says that this was in accordance with his usual rule to carry his pistol when he was carrying money as he was on November 22 and November 24. Ruby states that many police officers knew he carried a gun since when he was arrested on several occasions the police had taken his pistol from him and given it back to him later. He did not have a permit to carry the gun.

ii. Drinking Habits.

There is considerable evidence from persons in a position to know that Ruby rarely drank alcoholic beverages. There are only two witnesses who state that Ruby was intoxicated on two different occasions.

C. 14 Travel

a. Outside the United States.

1. Havana, Cuba.

Ruby admits that he went to Havana Cuba in 1959 at the invitation of Lewis McWillie, a former Fort Worth and Dallas gambler, who was operating a gambling casino at the Tropicana, Havana, Cuba. McWillie states that Ruby was there on a one week's vacation; but Ruby's version is that he was to work at the Tropicana and that he lived with McWillie at the Posco Apartments. Both Ruby and McWillie state that Ruby was in Havana for about a week. Ruby was seen at the Tropicana by Jack Marcus, an attorney from Chicago, Illinois, who remembers that the time was the Labor Day week-end of 1959. However, records of the U. S. Immigration Service reflect that Ruby, 4727 Homer Street, Dallas, left Miami for Havana on Pan American Flight 715 on September 12, 1959; and arrived in New Orleans on September 13, 1959 from Havana on Delta Air Lines Flight 750. Mayer Panitz says that he saw Ruby in Miami during the summer of 1959 and that Ruby was then coming from Havana. Panitz met Ruby and visited with him twice during this period because he had received a phone call from McWillie advising that Ruby had been in Havana and was then in Miami. Several inconsistencies will be noted.

(a) The immigration records show a one day trip leaving from Miami and returning via New Orleans, whereas Ruby and McWillie state he was in Havana several days.

(b) The immigration records show that Ruby left Miami for Havana, whereas Panitz indicates that Miami was the return route for Ruby.

(c) The period September 12-13, 1959, was not the Labor Day week-end.

Further investigation is needed to clarify this situation since Ruby denies that he made more than one trip to Havana.

Investigation is also needed with reference to the rumor received recently by the Secret Service in Miami from Jose A. Larusa, Intelligence Unit, DFB, Miami, to the effect that Ruby was in Miami in 1967, and that prior to the Castro regime Ruby had operated a travel agency on the main floor of the Hotel Sevilla, Havana Cuba.

ii. Hawaii

Ruby denies that he has ever been in Hawaii; but Sterling A. Mossman, owner of the Ocean Surf Barefoot Bar, Honolulu, states that during the summer of 1961, Ruby, using the name Jack Rubenstein was at Mossman's place with two men. Mossman states that Ruby told him that he owned the Carousel Club in Dallas and was looking for dancing talent. A person named Que Martin, a Honolulu musician states that he met Ruby in Honolulu in 1961 and that Ruby was accompanied by two male companions, one a Mexican type.

iii. Mexico.

The records of the Mexican Immigration Service fail to disclose that Jack Ruby entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo during the period July 15 - November 22, 1963; the records of the Mexican Consulate at Dallas do not disclose that Ruby ever applied there for a tourist card to visit Mexico. The Mexican Embassy advised that records of the National Immigration Service failed to disclose that Ruby entered or left Mexico during the

period September 22, - October 3, 1963 (when Oswald is known to have been in Mexico). However, all of this is inconclusive as to whether Ruby was in Mexico during the periods involved.

iv. Puerto Rico.

There is a rumor, inconclusively checked out, that Ruby attended a meeting in 1961 in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in the company of Frank Chavez, Secretary-Treasurer of the local (Puerto Rican) Teamsters Union and Richard Kurver, International Vice-President of the Teamsters Union.

b. In the United States.

i. General.

Ruby admits that he was in New York, Joplin, Mo. and Tulsa, Oklahoma during 1956 in connection with his promotion of "Little Daddy Nelson"; (See p.27 report of February 18, 1964); that in 1956 he was in Little Rock, and Hot Springs, Arkansas in connection with horse races; that he was in New Orleans and Houston in June 1963 in connection with a search for "dancing" talent; that he was in Chicago in 1962, in 1963 when his father died, and briefly at O'Hare International Airport in August 1963 en route from New York to Dallas. The New York trip in August 1963 is completely established; and there is evidence other than Ruby's admission as to his trip to the other places named above. He admits he was in Las Vegas in 1937, but denies that he has been there since.

ii. Rumored travels.

Gordon Kent, a Las Vegas T-V news commentator, who refused to reveal his source of information, stated that Ruby was in Las Vegas on the weekend of November 16-17, 1963 at the Stardust Hotel and a considerable

47c

check-out effort was made by the FBI on this lead; but we are not satisfied that this matter should be dropped. At least one man, Gilbert Conroy makes a rather definite and plausible identification of Ruby trying to check out at the Standard Hotel about the time stated by Kent. The importance of the matter is not limited to the question of why Ruby was in Las Vegas on November 16-17, 1963, if he was, but why he has denied the fact if it was so.

It has also been removed that Ruby was in Houston on November 21, 1963. All material on this matter has been evaluated and we have concluded that the rumor is incorrect. The identification evidence of Ruby in Houston is overwhelmed by the mass of evidence proving that Ruby was in Dallas at the time he is alleged to have been in Houston on November 21, 1963.

Note: As to both C. 14 a and b, it will be noted that major subdivision F of Area V includes the analysis, further investigation and evaluation of rumors of association between Ruby and Oswald, including those which might have involved travel.

P L M

G. Ruby's Activities in Detail from September 26, 1963 to November 22, 1963

For comparison with events pertinent to the assassination of President Kennedy, September 26, 1963 has been selected as the starting point for a detailed examination of Ruby's activities. At the same time, however, a generalized record is being assembled for all of Ruby's activities during 1963 prior to September 26. Consideration will be given at a later date to the necessity of assembling specific detail Ruby's activities prior to September 26, 1963.

No substantial evidence has been found to indicate that Ruby left the Dallas-Fort Worth area after September 26, 1963. A number of witnesses in Houston, Texas have reported that they saw Ruby in a negro area of Houston on November 21st. At the same time, by contrast, Ruby is placed in Dallas by numerous people who knew him well, not all of whom were personal friends. There is also evidence that Ruby discussed with a travel agent the possibility of a Caribbean cruise. But, no evidence has been found to indicate any action beyond this one conversation in early October.

Ruby's primary activities after September 26 involved the management of his two Clubs, the Carousel Club and the Vegas Club and preliminary negotiations for opening a new Club, possibly a Playboy Club. At the same time, he was connected with a production at the Texas State Fair in Dallas known as "How Hollywood Makes Movies". The show opened on either October 4th or 5th under the direction of a group from Los Angeles. Ruby knew Robert Craven, one of the principals in the production

and through Craven met most of the other members of the show. Larry Grafard, a production employee of the show, and later an employee of Ruby, has stated that Ruby inserted money in the show, but there is no other evidence to this effect. Nevertheless, Ruby apparently spent considerable time until the show ended in mid-October talking with members of the cast. When the show closed, the members went back to Los Angeles with the exception of Larry Grafard.

Ruby hired Grafard on about October 31st as a manual laborer about his Club. Later, on November 13th, Ruby talked with Craven concerning the purchase of certain lumber, the exact importance of which is not clear. During all of this same period, Ruby was also involved in the promotion of an item known as a "twist board" which apparently is some kind of exercise apparatus.

During this period, Ruby was concerned with his health. He took treatments for balding from Bruce Melnick on Friday and Saturday, October 4th and 5th; Tuesday, October 22nd; Wednesday, November 20th. On Monday, November 11th, Ruby visited a Dr. Ulevich in connection with a bad cold. On Tuesday, October 15th, Ruby visited the Spa Health Club -- the only evidence we have of Ruby's participating in any of his usual physical fitness activities.

The period around November 1st appears to constitute a turning point in Ruby's business activities. There is evidence that by this time he was considering either entering a new night-club business or revising his existing club operations. On October 21st, he inquired at the Dallas Police Department of Lt. Standifor concerning the installation of a safe at one of his night clubs. By October 31st, he had purchased a stage

used in the show "How Hollywood Makes Movies", had it dismantled, and was apparently moving it to one of his Clubs. On November 1st, when Larry Grafard was an employee, Ruby visited the Central Electronics Company in Dallas where he inquired concerning the installation of certain sound and other electrical equipment in his night club. It is unclear whether or not such equipment was actually installed and what the equipment consisted of. On October 30th, Ruby placed an advertisement in the Dallas Morning News for a partner. Later, on November 20th, Ruby talked with Joseph P. Rossi concerning a new night club which Ruby desired to open.

Also around November 1st, certain changes occurred in Ruby's personal life. His sister Eva had become ill, and it was known that she would require an operation. We do not have the date of the operation or the nature of the illness. However, we do know that she was hospitalized during November and that Ruby visited her from time to time. On about October 30th, Larry Grafard began to work for Ruby, and Ruby apparently very quickly took the boy into his confidence and began to rely on him heavily for personal services. Also on November 1st, George Senator became a roommate of Ruby, although he had previously been a roommate of Ruby.

By November 1st, Ruby was known to be disturbed by certain business and financial problems. For some time prior to November 1st, Ruby had been concerned because the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA) permitted his competitor Abe Weinstein to employ "amateur strippers" in his shows, while Ruby was denied this same privilege. On November 11th, Alex Gruber of Los Angeles visited Ruby, and Jack discussed this problem

with him. On the same day, Ruby called two persons whom he had never met in the hope of obtaining help in his fight with AGWA. One telephone call was to Frank H. Goldstein, a San Francisco gangster, who was a friend of Eva's. We have no details on this conversation. The second call was to a Barry Baker, in Chicago. Baker had been released from a penitentiary in June 1963. He is a former Teamster organizer and is reputed to have been one of Jimmy Hoffa's "muscle men". We have no information on how Ruby obtained Baker's name. Baker states that Ruby was unknown to him before the call, that Ruby asked him to "help" in Ruby's fight with AGWA, and that Baker declined because, under the Landrum-Griffin Act, his criminal record prevented him from engaging in any kind of union activities.

It may also be significant that on or about November 10, 1963, Ruby met with Lawrence Meyers, a Chicago resident whose exact business is unknown. Meyers was in Dallas for two or three days and is alleged to have visited the State Fair with Ruby. Meyers was also in Dallas from November 21 to 24. He saw Ruby on both the 21st and 22nd. Meyers' explanation is that he had flown down from Chicago with a "dumb but accommodating brood" and was having a little recreation. He claims that on Sunday, November 24th, he was driving his car toward a country club near Fort Worth when he learned that Ruby had shot Oswald. He returned to Chicago without reporting his meeting with Ruby to any police authorities; however, later he did contact the FBI. We have no other information concerning Meyers.

Between November 1st and November 22nd, Ruby was experiencing substantial difficulties with his employees. Larry Crawford had been hired to

replace a man who had either quit or been fired. Ruby engaged in a fight with his featured stripper, "Jada" some time in early November and Ruby stated to a reporter on November 21 that she had filed a peace bond against him. On November 14th, he had a heated dispute with his chief comedian, Bill Norman, in the course of which Ruby asked Crawford to get his (Ruby's) gun out of his automobile. By November 17th Ruby had apparently decided to change his featured entertainers because he was negotiating with a Mr. and Mrs. Carr in Houston to obtain a musical group known as the Impellios. At about the same time, he asked Stacey Turner, a Minneapolis "stripper" to his club as the featured artist. Larry Crawford stated that on November 17th he became dissatisfied because Ruby was giving him only room, board and expense money as Larry asked for it. Crawford threatened to quit unless Ruby put him on a salary. Ruby agreed to the salary arrangement. On November 18th, Ruby talked to Anne Jistak concerning employment as a strip-teaser. On November 19th Ruby was concerned about an old income tax and excise tax problem and visited attorney Graham Koch in Dallas concerning the matter. On November 20, Ruby had the previously mentioned conversation with Rossi concerning the opening of his new Club.

All of those problems continued to plague Ruby on November 21st. He consulted a bondsman concerning a peace bond which he was required to post in connection with the Jada matter. He talked with Dallas Assistant District Attorney, Bill Alexander, concerning some bad checks he had received. He contacted Mr. Koch again concerning his tax problems, and he talked with Mrs. Carr concerning the Impellios.

On November 21, he also placed newspaper advertisements for the

Vegas Club and the Carousel Club in both the Dallas News and Dallas Times Herald. He also purchased a cashier's check from the Merchants State Bank and paid rent of \$500.00 for the Carousel. Both transactions raise questions. The placing of newspaper ads must be examined in light of the fact that Ruby also appeared at the Dallas Morning News on Friday morning, November 22nd, to place a similar ad. We do not have copies of the advertisements appearing on the 21st and the 22nd and thus are unable to determine what changes were made or necessitated. The rent transaction is unusual because we have only one previous record of Ruby's having paid his rent with a check.

Ruby had four personal contacts on November 21st, which bear particular mention. At about noon, he met with Mickey Ryan (whose real name is Roy W. Pike) at the Carousel Club. Larry Crawford reports that Ryan is a bartender at a Dallas gun club. Mr. M. Bright (a friend of Pike's) states that Pike told him that Ruby was the pay-off man for Dallas gamblers and bootleggers. Bright states that Ryan further told him that whenever the Dallas police were going to make a raid they tipped off Ruby so that Ruby could pass the word to the underworld. Ryan denied making such statements. Ryan has not been interviewed concerning this meeting with Ruby and, although Ruby has mentioned the meeting, he has not stated what he talked with Ryan about.

After meeting with Ryan, Ruby apparently went to the office of Lamar Hunt. Ruby states he went there because a girl friend wanted him to meet Hunt. Hunt denies that he met Ruby. This whole episode is very indefinite and may well be completely inaccurate.

In the early evening of November 21, he had dinner with Helen Paul, his business partner, at a place called the Egyptian Lounge. This was about 9:45 or 10 p.m. Some time either shortly before or shortly after that, he met with Meyers at the Carousel Club. Later, he visited the Dallas Cabana (a motel which Ryan states was built with teamster money) and became very upset with the head waiter when he learned that the head waiter had neglected to notify him of certain telephone calls which he received earlier. Faby's relationship to the Cabana and why he should be receiving telephone calls at the Cabana are unclear.

VI

I. Public activities November 22 - November 24

(The following is a synopsis of the evidence concerning activities of Jack Ruby from Friday morning, November 22 to Sunday afternoon, November 24, together with the principal evidentiary conflicts. Fuller details are provided in Appendix B.)

At 9 a.m. Friday morning, November 22, Ruby is reported to have been in a crowd on the north side of the Harwood entrance to the Dallas police station. (86.39). That identification is made by Patrolman Hanson of the Dallas Police Department. The reliability of that report is subject to confirmation.

The next report of Ruby's activities places him at the office of the Dallas Morning News at approximately 11:45 a.m. Friday. On the other hand, telephone company records are reported by the FBI to show that a call was placed from Ruby's apartment to his brother's home in Chicago at 11:30 a.m. Since seven different employees of the Dallas Morning News claim to have seen Ruby at the newspaper office some time between noon and 1 p.m., the telephone information may be inaccurate. (Young 86.512; Ainsworth 4.672; Campbell 86.523; Major 86.524; Saunders 86.515; Newman 86.522; Ray 86.520). Ruby apparently began talking with employees of the advertising department concerning the placement of ads for his two nightclubs, prior to the Presidential motorcade. Circumstantial evidence indicates that he remained in the newspaper building during the motorcade for the purpose of drawing up a layout for his ad. When he learned that the President had been shot, he immediately began placing calls from a phone in the Dallas News Building. One call was to his sister, Eva, a second to Andrew Armstrong. Employees of the newspaper described Ruby as being

visibly shaken, "pale white", dazed, and having an empty stare upon learning of the shooting.

Ruby's activities between approximately 1 p.m. and 1:45 p.m. are uncertain. Mr. Harman of the Morning News estimates that Ruby left that building about 1:20 p.m. Larry Crawford estimates that Ruby returned to the Carousel Club at 1:30 p.m. Seth Rector, a newspaper man who knew Ruby while employed in Dallas, states unequivocally that he saw Ruby at Parkland Hospital either immediately before or immediately after the press announcement that President Kennedy was dead. (S.408, Sla.58, 302.163). Andy Armstrong states that when Ruby arrived back at the Carousel Club, he knew that President was dead and immediately began making telephone calls. The first record we have of a telephone call on Friday afternoon from the Carousel Club is at 1:45 when a one minute call was placed to Karen Bennett Cantin.

Between 1:50 p.m. and 2:12 p.m., telephone calls were made from the Carousel Club to Ralph Paul in Arlington, Texas and Eileen Kaminsky in Chicago. At 2:37 p.m. Ruby talked for 3 minutes with Alex Graber in Los Angeles. Armstrong, Crawford, Graber, and Joy Dale (one of Ruby's employees), all state either that Ruby was very upset at this time or was crying.

Prior to 3:30 p.m., Ruby knew that Tippit had been killed and that a suspect had been arrested. He began posting signs to close the Carousel Club and notified the Dallas Morning News that the club would be closed.

Ruby left the Carousel Club some time between 3:30 and 4:00 p.m.

He is reported by one witness to have been at the Dallas Police Station between 4:00 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. (67.429). His sister, Eva, states that he returned to her apartment at approximately 5:30 p.m. and that he remained there until approximately 7:15 p.m. (4.166). But one witness reports seeing Ruby at the Dallas Police Department some time between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. Evidence indicates that Ruby spent much of his time at Eva's house making telephone calls, although Eva states that he spent his time crying.

Ruby's activities between 7:15 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. are uncertain. He states that he attended services at his synagogue. These services lasted from 8:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. However, we have no definite information that he attended the entire service. Rabbi Silberman recalls talking to him at the Synagogue but does not state the time, and records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company show that a telephone call was placed from Ruby's home telephone to the telephone of Ralph Paul at 8:45 p.m. George Senator, Ruby's roommate, has stated that he (Senator) was not at the apartment until about 9 or 10 p.m. that night. (4.295).

At approximately 10:30 p.m. Ruby was seen at Phil's Delicatessen. One witness reports that he borrowed a newspaper from her, pointed to the advertisements of the Carousel Club and the Vegas Club, and made some telephone calls (4.673). Detective Sims of the Dallas Police Department states that he received a telephone call from Ruby between 9 p.m. and 10:30 p.m. offering to supply sandwiches. Sims claims he told Ruby that they did not need any sandwiches. (4.674).

Thereafter, at a time which is not certain, Ruby made various phone calls to Radio Station KLLF. As a result of these telephone calls he arranged for a KLLF release to Suburban District Attorney Wade. Prior to that, Ruby was present in the Dallas Police Station at the press conference of which Oswald appeared. The evidence of Ruby's activities at the Dallas Police Station prior to November 24 is distressingly meager. Neither the FBI nor the Dallas Police Department appear to have undertaken any systematic questioning of police officers on that facet. The Texas report on the Oswald assassination deals principally with the activities of Dallas Police on the 24th.

At about 1:15 a.m. on Saturday, November 23, Ruby appeared at Radio Station KLLF with sandwiches. He remained for about 1 hour or an hour and one half. (4.677). Ruby is reported by Station employees to have expressed grief about the Kennedy family, animosity concerning Oswald's being charged with the assassination, belief that the evidence was shoving up, and concern about a speech by N. L. Hunt entitled "Heroism." (4.677-679) At that same time, he stated that he was closing his businesses until Monday and that he would rather lose 12 or 15 thousand dollars than not be able to live with himself later on. (4.677).

Some time between 3 and 4 a.m., Ruby is reported to have been at the Dallas Morning News talking to employees in the composing room about his advertisements. (223.8, 223.331, 86.419, 86.510). At that time Ruby was reported to have been angry about the assassination and referred to Oswald as a "wassal."

Thereafter Ruby returned to his apartment and some time around 5:20 a.m. persuaded Larry Crawford and George Senzior to accompany him

to an expressway outside Dallas where Larry Crawford was instructed to photograph a sign urging the impeachment of Chief Justice Warren. Thereafter Crawford, Senator and Ruby had breakfast at a coffee shop in the Southland Hotel, and Ruby and Senator visited the Main Post Office where they examined a post office box which had been listed on the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign.

Ruby's activities during the remainder of Saturday morning are unclear and Ruby has been reluctant to provide details for the period between photographing the Earl Warren sign and shooting Crawford.

Larry Crawford states that he called Ruby about 8:00 a.m. concerning food for two of Ruby's dogs. Crawford says Ruby berated him for the call, and at the point Larry decided to leave Dallas. Crawford apparently did leave the Carncuel Club some time on Saturday and was not located until 5 days later in a rural area of Michigan. The original interview with Crawford leaves many questions unanswered and we have not been able to find any other interview of him.

Ruby has intimated, but not claimed, that he attended services at the temple on Saturday morning. The intimation results from the statement of Ruby that he heard a eulogy of President Kennedy. Rabbi Silverman states that the eulogy was delivered on Saturday morning and the Rabbi believes that he saw Ruby at that service. On the other hand, a witness named Kauffman states that Ruby called him on Saturday morning concerning Bernard Weisman, and George Senator states that Ruby was in the apartment when Senator left Saturday some time between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Saturday afternoon some time between 1 and 2 p.m. Ruby is reported to have been at Sol's Tuff Bar on Commerce Street where he displayed pictures which Larry had taken of the Earl Warren sign and expressed anger about the Weissenberg advertisement. Some time between 1:30 and 2:00 p.m., he has been reported to have gone to the Michel Brothers Garage, 1380 Commerce Street, made a local call and informed the party that he he knew the whereabouts of Chief Curry. When Ruby left the garage, he notified the attendant that two men would be asking for him and to leave the message that his Club would not be open that night. The attendant states that one man later came and that the message was given to him. (A.669).

A number of people state that they saw Ruby near the Texas Book Depository at about 3 p.m. He talked with a police officer and a newspaper reporter.

Eva Grant reports that Jack was at her apartment from 4 p.m. until 8 p.m. on Saturday, November 23. (A.166). However, Karen Bennett Cardin reports that she called Ruby at his home at either about 7:00 p.m. or 10:00 p.m. (but neither time is confirmed), and that he arranged for her to obtain \$5 from the garage man next to the Club. Another witness says that he saw Ruby on Commerce Street at 5:50 p.m. and had a 10 minute conversation with him concerning the assassination. At that time, Ruby was not particularly disturbed about the assassination and asked the witness if he wanted to go into partnership with him. George Canator reports that Ruby was back at his apartment about 6 p.m. on Saturday (A.296).

The testimony concerning Ruby's activities from 6 p.m. Saturday until 11:15 a.m. Sunday is entirely indefinite. Ruby apparently made telephone calls on Saturday night to Tom O'Geary, Andy [redacted], and Eva Grant. (4.636, 4.491 and 4.168) He is also known to have called Lawrence Meyers at the Cabana Hotel some time during that evening, he was found with a receipt stamped 10:33 p.m. for that date (4.730, 86.534) However, no information has been provided from which any pattern or purpose can be deduced.

Conflicting evidence has been received concerning Ruby's activities between 7:30 a.m. Sunday morning and 10:30 a.m. Three TV cameramen report that Ruby was in the vicinity of the police department on Commerce Street some time between 8 and 10 a.m. Ruby's cleaning lady reports that she called him at his apartment at 8:30 a.m. and he stated that he planned to go out that morning. A resident of Ruby's apartment reports to have seen him about 10 a.m. in the building coming up from the "washeteria."

Records of the Southwestern Telephone Company show that he talked with Karen Bennett Carlin's husband for 2 minutes and 29 seconds at about 10:19. This purportedly was the call requesting \$25.00. George Senator says that Ruby left his apartment about 10:30 a.m. with one of his dogs and informed Senator that he was going to take the dog to the Club.

At 11:15 a.m. Ruby was at the Western Union office near the Dallas Police Department and sent a \$25 money order to Karen Bennett Carlin. A complete investigation does not appear to have been made either of the request for the \$25.00, the sending of the money order, the care provided Ruby's dogs on Saturday and Sunday, or the staffing, if any, of the Carousel Club, after Larry fled. After 11:16 a.m., the next

reliable evidence is from eyewitnesses to the shooting of Oswald, fixed variously between 11:20 and 11:25 a.m. (but 11:23 is strongly supported in documentary evidence). Ruby lunged toward Oswald, fired at point blank range, and was whisked by police officers to the floor. He was immediately taken into the jail office in the basement where he was held on the floor by the police officers. He was taken thereafter to the fifth floor where he was searched and disrobed except for his undershorts.

Ruby is reported to have exclaimed at the time of the shooting of Oswald, "You rat, son of a bitch. You shot the President." Thereafter, when people were struggling with him, a police officer yelled "Who is it?" and Ruby responded "You know me, I'm Jack Ruby." (81a-2.3) While being disrobed and held on the fifth floor, Ruby is alleged to have made the following comments: "I hope I killed the SOB" (4.197) "I wanted to save the state some money" (4.116) and "Somebody had to do it; you all couldn't do it." (4.65).

At approximately 12 noon, Secret Service Agent Forest Sorrells questioned Ruby briefly. A significant conflict exists between the reports of Sorrells, the police officers, and FBI Agent Hall, (who later interviewed Ruby) concerning what Sorrells learned. Four police officers state that Ruby told them in the presence of Sorrells that he entered the police station by coming down the north ramp from Main Street. (81a.27) Sorrells states that he talked to Ruby only briefly for the purpose of obtaining a personal history and that he neither asked nor received any information as to how Ruby entered the jail. (FBI Agent Hall, who interviewed Ruby for 2 hours immediately after

the Sorrells interview, states in his report that Ruby refused to tell him how he got into the basement. (4.13.19) Sorrells says that Ruby provided the Main Street ramp explanation later that afternoon in Captain Brita's office.

This discrepancy between the statements of the police officers and those of the Federal agents suggests that the officers who were present during the first Sorrells interview may be deliberately attempting to conceal information concerning Ruby's means of entry into the basement. One explanation may be that Officer Dean, a long time friend of Ruby, who was present with Ruby from the time of his arrest until after Hall began interviewing Ruby, informed a newspaper reporter on November 24 that Ruby entered by the Main Street ramp. The newspaper quoted him as saying he saw Ruby come down the Main Street Ramp. Neither the officer nor his associates mentioned Ruby's alleged statement to Sorrells at soon in their initial reports to the Police Department. The officers' statements were made only after a departmental investigation of the alleged newspaper statement. Officer Dean may indeed have seen Ruby come down the ramp or have other information concerning Ruby's means of entry and may have enlisted the aid of the other officers in a statement impugning the reliability of Sorrells in order to protect the reputation of the Department and Officer Dean's job.

LIST OF WITNESSES

In regard to calling witnesses before the Commission or interviewing them by Staff Members, we submit the following recommendations:

1. That no witnesses in the Ruby area be called or interviewed in any way by the Commission or any Staff Member, until after the Ruby jury has been selected and sworn and the first witness called. We make this recommendation because we think that if such interviews were made publicly known, the Commission might be charged with attempting to influence the Ruby trial, and such allegations might come to the attention of prospective jurors.

2. That no witness in the Ruby area be called or interviewed in any way by the Commission or any Staff Member, until after the Ruby trial is over. We make this recommendation because, although the jury will be sequestered and deprived of access to news media, the fact that the Commission has become active in re witnesses who have or may testify, might somehow reach the jury; or in any case, might make an unfavorable impression on the public.

3. That until Ruby has exhausted all avenues of appellate review, it would be unwise for the Commission to take the testimony of Ruby's siblings, and of course Ruby himself, because full disclosure by these people is most likely after all judicial remedies have been exhausted.

4. That at any time after the Ruby trial, the following persons may be called before the Commission:

Ralph Paul; George Sanctor; Andrew Armstrong; Gerald L. Crawford; Karen Bennett Garcia; Sallie Kentory; E. J. McMillan; Peterham R. B. Vaughn and H. J. Daniels. Except for Vaughn, Daniels and Kentory, the reason for having these people testify before the Commission is not only to get the sanction of an oath, but also for the purpose of discovery. All these people were closely connected with Ruby in his business and the interviews they have given to U. S. Agents leave many questions unanswered. We doubt that interviews by staff members or other U. S. Agents can have the impact necessary to get the truth, if it has not yet been told. We have suggested that Kentory, Vaughn and Daniels be called because we doubt that anything more can be done by further interviews by Staff Members or U. S. Agents to reconcile the conflicts involved. Perhaps the prestige of the Commission can secure a break with respect to the conflicts.

5. That at any time after the Ruby trial the following persons can be interviewed by Staff Members and thereafter asked to sign sworn affidavits as to any material not covered by prior affidavits, and to the effect that all prior affidavits given are correct:

J. E. Cunniff, Chief of Police
Captain W. F. Frazier
Captain J. W. Fritz
Captain C. A. Jones
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Detective D. R. Archer
Detective D. S. Clardy
Detective W. J. Harrison
Detective T. D. McMillan

These are the key men in regard to the handling and security of Oswald. We consider that interviews with these men (and perhaps a few others) will probably clear up a lot of the confusion that now exists in the area. If interviews do not suffice, a decision can be made later as to calling these men and others before the Commission.

Consideration should be given to interviewing Dr. Howard, Ruby's first attorney, (who recently withdrew from the case) and the psychiatrists and other witnesses who testify in the Ruby case.

XIII

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE FOR UNFINISHED WORK.

1. Completion of segregation of all basic materials in Minor subdivisions of Outline. This involves about 600 pages of G, (Character), 900 pages of E, (Analysis of Names, etc.), 900 pages of F (Rumors), 400 pages of H, (Security of Oswald), 300 pages of I (Movements November 22-24), and 300 of K, (Ruby Prosecution), or a total of 3,400 pages.

To be completed: March 1.

2. Analyze E, (Analysis of Names) and further analyze G, (Activities, September 26 - November 21) and I, (Movements November 22 - 24) and suggest detailed areas for further investigation.

To be completed: April 1.

3. Analyze F, (Rumors) and suggest detailed areas for further investigation.

To be completed: April 15.

4. Analyze H, (Security of Oswald) in light of Ruby trial evidence, suggest detailed areas for further investigation.

To be completed: May 1.

5. Analyze K (Ruby Prosecution) in light of Ruby trial evidence and suggest detailed areas for further investigation.

To be completed: May 15.

6. After the Ruby trial, it is considered necessary that a trip to Dallas be made so that our mental impressions, particularly with reference to areas G, G, H and I, can be clarified.
7. If the Ruby trial is over before May 15, testimony as per suggestion in VII hereof can begin and go along with the other work outlined; but in such case, there may be delays in the target dates set.
8. No target date can be set for reports on I through G. See remarks made in paragraph I c Supra. this report.