
Agency Information

AGENCY : HSCA
RECORD NUMBER : 180-10118-10095

RECORD SERIES : BRIEFING BOOKS

AGENCY FILE NUMBER :

Document Information

ORIGINATOR : HSCA
FROM :
TO :

Released under the John F. Kennedy
Assassination Records Collection Act of
1992 (44 USC 2107 Note). Case#:NW
66000 Date: 11-04-2021

TITLE :

DATE : 09/26/1978
PAGES : 156

SUBJECTS :

REVILL, JACK
RUBY, JACK, BACKGROUND, BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL
INTERESTS
RUBY, JACK, BACKGROUND, ASSOCIATES AND RELATIVES
RUBY, EARL

DOCUMENT TYPE : BRIEFING BOOK
CLASSIFICATION : Unclassified
RESTRICTIONS : Open in Full
CURRENT STATUS : Redact
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 09/21/1993

OPENING CRITERIA :

COMMENTS : Briefing Book of R. Edgar. Folder 2 of 2.Box 8.

EARL RUBY

Index of Exhibits

September 26, 1978

JFK #

Identification

F-554	Letter of August 17, 1978 from Earl Ruby to House Select Committee on Assassinations, Counsel James E. McDonald, with two attachments
F-554 (FACS.)	Typed facsimile of Ruby letter to HSCA (JFK F-554)
F-565	Internal Revenue Service audit report on Earl Ruby, Commission Exhibit 2978, dated January 9, 1964

Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives
3331 House Office Building, Annex 2
Washington, D.C. 20515

Attention: Jim McDonald

Dear Mr. McDonald;

Enclosed are expenses incurred during my trip to Chicago to have my disposition taken.

Total miles driven to Chicago and return to Detroit: 600 miles
Motel: one night \$ 25.00
Telephone calls - attached 12.11
Food ?

Regarding telegram alleged sent to Cuba in 1962. I checked with post-office here and learned that there are six Cubas in the U.S. and now I'm sure that the telegram in question was sent to a Cuba here in the U.S. and not to Havana Cuba or any other place in Cuba.

I therefore must go on record as stating that at no time did I never send a telegram to Havana Cuba or any place in Cuba.

There is a Cuba on each of the following states: Alabama,

Page II

Illinois, Kansas, New Mexico,
New York and Ohio.

I added the record "The Controve
which is about the Kennedy
assassination and soon as
I receive it, I'll send some
to you.

Sincerely,

Carl Ruby

18135 Livernois Ave.

Detroit, Mi. 48221

Tel: 313-863-0400

LONG DISTANCE CALLS TIME MIN DISCOUNT

NO	DAY	DATE	KEY	IF BILLING OR SERVICE QUESTIONS CALL					
7 6	D1				CALL DETAIL FOR 863 0401				
					206 885 9400	223PM	2		92
713	D1				WASHINGTON DC 202 225 1910	925AM	4		150
717	D				NORTHVILLE MI 313 348 2950	107PM	11		79
717	D1				WASHINGTON DC 202 225 4624	1057AM	5		184
717	D				AUBURN HTS MI 313 852 4014	917AM	4		30
718	D				BAD AXE MI 517 269 6724	748AM	1		37
718	D1				CHICAGO IL 312 465 3280	238PM	3		110
722	D3				LAS VEGAS NV 702 734 6922	251PM	1	32	20
724	D				BENTON HBR MI 616 926 2186	324PM	4		142
724	D				AUBURN HTS MI 313 852 4014	1016AM	1		09
724	D				PONTIAC MI 313 334 2444	1010AM	2		16
724	D				NORTHVILLE MI 313 348 1700	939AM	2		16
726	D				BENTON HBR MI 616 926 2186	742AM	2		72
726	D				BENTON HBR MI 616 926 2185	954AM	1		37
728	D				COMMERCE MI 313 698 3261	335PM	1		13

See other side for billing explanations, discounts, key to calls, etc. Please return enclosed card with payment. Thank you.

LONG DISTANCE CALLS TIME MIN DISCOUNT

NO	DAY	DATE	KEY	IF BILLING OR SERVICE QUESTIONS CALL					
720	D				PONTIAC MI 313 682 9580	1001AM	1		09
722	D4				ROCHESTER MI 313 651 4803	504PM	1	03	06
722	D4				UTICA MI 313 731 3278	415PM	1	03	06
722	D4				ROCHESTER MI 313 375 9261	935AM	1	03	06
722	D4				UTICA MI 313 731 2583	425PM	1	03	06
722	D4				HARTLAND MI 313 632 5189	936AM	1	08	17
722	D4				UTICA MI 313 731 0168	915AM	1	03	06
722	D4				COMMERCE MI 313 363 1212	952AM	4	14	32
722	D4				ROCHESTER MI 313 375 9649	920AM	2	05	11
722	D4				PONTIAC MI 313 335 1160	1140AM	1	03	06
722	D4				HOLLY MI 313 634 9669	428PM	1	08	17
722	D4				AUBURN HTS MI 313 852 3572	959AM	1	03	06
722	D4				HOLLY MI 313 634 4169	355PM	1	08	17
724	D				ROCHESTER NJ 313 651 0820	1141AM	1		09
724	D1				WASHINGTON DC 202 225 4624	233PM	13		456
724	D				AUBURN HTS MI 313 852 5245	1226PM	1		09

See other side for billing explanations, discounts, key to calls, etc. Please return enclosed card with payment. Thank you.

LONG DISTANCE CALLS TIME MIN DISCOUNT

NO	DAY	DATE	KEY	IF BILLING OR SERVICE QUESTIONS CALL					
616	D2				MORTON GRV IL 312 967 5000	507PM	1	17	29
616	D				PONTIAC MI 313 335 7702	1231PM	8		58
617	D3				MIAMI FL 305 672 1900	1028AM	1	32	20
617	D3				MIAMI FL 305 350 2111	1024AM	3	75	19
621	D				ROCHESTER MI 313 651 7810	1001AM	1		09
621	D				PONTIAC MI 313 335 9800	953AM	2		16
622	D				DRAYTONPLS MI 313 674 4107	107PM	2		24
624	D3				CHICAGO IL 312 465 3280	546PM	12	239	159
7 1	D3				MIAMI FL 305 756 5277	1109AM	8	183	121
7 1	D4				ANN ARBOR MI 313 971 1114	1233PM	16	82	192
7 1	D3				SAN FRAN CA 415 922 4213	1105AM	3	78	152
626	L1				WASHINGTON DC 202 225 1910	933AM	4		339
6 4	H03				SKUKIE ILL 312 673 2733	223PM	34		596
					FROM MAYFR MCH 313 851 3070				591
610	H03				SKUKIE ILL 312 673 2733	450PM	39		692
					FROM MAYFR MCH 313 851 3070				655

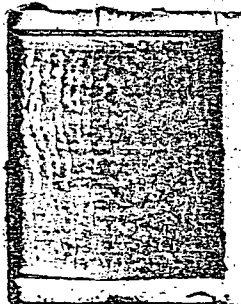
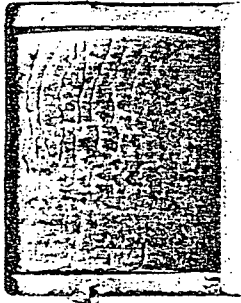
See other side for billing explanations, discounts, key to calls, etc. Please return enclosed card with payment. Thank you.

LONG DISTANCE CALLS TIME MIN DISCOUNT

NO	DAY	DATE	KEY	IF BILLING OR SERVICE QUESTIONS CALL					
610	D3				LOSANGELES CA 213 749 9351	1210PM	1	33	21
612	D				PLYMOUTH MI 313 459 3051	912AM	2		14
612	D				BENTON HBR MI 616 926 2166	1112AM	3		107
614	D				NORTHVILLE MI 313 348 2950	213PM	1		09
614	D				HT CLEMENS MI 313 465 2826	305PM	1		09
614	D1				LAUE MO 314 991 3600	1129AM	1		50
615	D				HOWELL MI 517 546 9886	1231PM	2		48
622	D				NORTHVILLE MI 313 348 1700	250PM	1		09
626	D				LAKE ORION MI 313 693 4725	1249PM	2		36
627	D				PONTIAC MI 313 335 7702	1228PM	10		72
630	D1				WASHINGTON DC 202 225 1910	318PM	2		82
7 1	D4				NORTHVILLE MI 313 348 2950	1239PM	1	03	08
					SURTOTAL 863 0401 MICH	5.58 ALL CALLS			9.06

See other side for billing explanations, discounts, key to calls, etc. Please return enclosed card with payment. Thank you.

.00 *
.00 *
1.50
1.84
4.56
3.39
.82
1 2.11 *



-JFK #F-554 FACSIMILE

FACSIMILE

8/17/78

Select Committee on Assassinations
U.S. House of Representatives
3331 House Office Building, Annex 2
Washington, D.C. 20515

Attention: Jim McDonald

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Enclosed are expenses incurred during my trip to Chicago to have my deposition taken.

Total miles driven to Chicago and return	
	to Detroit: 600 miles
Motel: one night	\$25.00
Telephone calls - attached	12.11
Food	?

Regarding telegram alledged sent to Cuba in 1962. I checked with post-office here and learned that there are six Cubas in the U.S. and now I'm sure that the telegram in question was sent to a Cuba here in the U.S. and not to Havana Cuba or any other place in Cuba.

I therefore must go on record as stating that at no time did I ever send a telegram to Havana Cuba or any place in Cuba.

There is a Cuba in each of the following states: Alabama

Page II

Illinois, Kansas, New Mexico, New York and Ohio.

I ordered the record, "The Controversy" which is about the Kennedy assassination and soon as I receive it, I'll send same to you.

Sincerely,

Earl Ruby
18135 Livernois Ave.
Detroit, Mi. 48221
Tel: 313-863-0400

SENSITIVE CASE REPORT

(Route in Sequence)

District Director Detroit District

ARC - Cincinnati Regional Office

Director, Intelligence Division National Office, Washington, D. C.

INSTRUCTIONS: Submit through channels to ARC concerned in an original and seven copies.

1. NAME OF CASE OR IDENTIFICATION OF SITUATION

EARL F. RUBY
29925 Woodland
Southfield, Michigan

ASSISTANT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER
INTELLIGENCE

JAN 10 1964

a. CLASS OF TAX

b. TAXABLE PERIOD

c. AMOUNT OF TAX

d. DOCKET NO., IF ANY

2. PRINCIPAL ISSUES INVOLVED

Developing Information

- JFK F-565 -

3. REASONS FOR SENSITIVITY

The taxpayer is a brother of Jack Ruby, Dallas, Texas, who allegedly assassinated Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

4. ACTION TAKEN OR PROPOSED

I have completed an analysis of long, distant telephone calls originating from the Earl Ruby residence in Southfield, Michigan and from the Earl Ruby and George Marcus partnership, Cobo Cleaners, Detroit, Michigan. The period covered was from October 24, 1961 to December 2, 1963. A copy of the analysis is enclosed with this report for reference purposes.

The analysis was compiled from information furnished by the Michigan Bell Telephone Company and from available records of the Internal Revenue Service, Detroit, Michigan.

Each telephone number called was scheduled as to origin, duration and time.

SUBMITTED BY (Originator's Signature) <i>[Signature]</i>	TITLE <i>Special Agent</i>	POST OR DUTY <i>Detroit, Mich</i>	DATE <i>1-7-1964</i>
REVIEWED (District Director's Signature) <i>[Signature]</i>	DISTRICT DETROIT		DATE <i>1-8-1964</i>
REVIEWED (ARC's Signature)	TITLE		DATE

Subscribers were identified and in some instances the occupation and/or type of business was determined.

Tax returns of seventy-five of the one hundred and twenty Michigan persons called were checked. Corporate returns were not included. They failed to disclose any personal transactions with Earl Ruby. However, some of the returns disclosed deductions for interest payments to J. L. Hudson Company on charge accounts. Some showed employment by Hudson's; by Earl Ruby and George Marcus, d/b/a Cobo Cleaners; or by firms handling cleaners supplies or equipment. The balance primarily disclosed various professional or skilled occupations.

Internal Revenue Agent R. Anstett determined that Cobo Cleaners has an exclusive contract with J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, Michigan, to furnish custom cleaning services for their customers. Hudson's, being one of the largest department stores in the midwest, furnishes this service to nearly all of the areas called by Cobo Cleaners.

In view of the Cobo - Hudson business relationship, coupled with the information reported on the available tax returns, it appears that the Michigan calls originating from Cobo Cleaners were in connection with that business.

In my last report, dated December 11, 1963, I indicated that I would attempt to determine the following individuals background and/or relationship with Earl Ruby:

1. Harry C. Futterman
7207 E. Prairie
Lincolnwood, Skokie, Illinois
2. Oscar A. Ruby
58 Lakeshore Drive
South Haven, Michigan
5638 N. Bernard
Chicago 45, Illinois

With the exception of checking the tax filing record of Oscar A. Ruby in the Detroit district where no record was disclosed, I made no request for any collateral investigations in this matter. It is my understanding that I am not to initiate any third party inquiries relative to this case.

The November 1963 billing from Cobo Cleaners (UN.3-0400), discloses that four telephone calls were made to Dallas, Texas. The calls originated in Chicago and were charged to the Cobo Cleaners number.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Number Called</u>	<u>Type of Call</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Subscriber</u>
11-24-63	LA.6-6258	Credit Card	10 Minutes	Eva L. Grant
11-29-63	LA.6-6258	Credit Card	3 Minutes	3929 Rawlins, Apt. 1 (Ruby's sister)
11-29-63	RI.6-3324	Credit Card	3 Minutes	Colley Sullivan 1934 Main (Attorney)
11-30-63	LA.6-4775	Credit Card	17 Minutes	Oscar A. Robinson 4411 Buena Vista Apt. 102

Oscar A. Robinson is unidentified. However, he and Oscar A. Ruby from South Haven, Michigan and Chicago, Illinois, may be the same person. It is suggested that a check on this person be considered, since there appears to be no business connection with the taxpayer's novelty or cleaning businesses.

According to Revenue Agent R. Anstett, the following persons or companies also do not appear to have any business connection with Earl Ruby's businesses, but have received calls and may be of some significance:

1. James Welch Company (Candy Manufacturer)
Cambridge, Massachusetts
(previously reported)
2. Dominico Scorta
1205 W. Grand
Chicago, Illinois
3. Ansan Tool & Mfg. Co. (Auto Accessories)
4750 N. Ronald
Chicago, Illinois
Owners: Anasi and Mario Umberto
4. Arvin Futterman
1637 W. Fargo
Chicago, Illinois
5. Kirk Duhul
2331 Sheridan Road
Fraternity House
Northwestern University
Chicago, Illinois

6. Elliot Schwartz
20026 - 39th Avenue
New York, N. Y. (Queens)
7. Triangle Mfg. Company
714 Division Street
Oshkosh, Wisconsin
(Previously reported)
8. Francis Lynch
109 South Land Drive
Rochester, New York
9. Harry C. Futterman
720 E. Prairie
Lincolnwood, Skokie, Illinois
(previously reported)

In view of the nature of this case, the selection of the above parties for suggested background investigations and importance, is discretionary.

~~Internal Revenue Agent K. Anstett has completed checking the books and records of the taxpayer's nozzles and other operating businesses. With the exception of one telegram to Havana, Cuba on April 1, 1962, no other information has disclosed no other leads.~~

~~On January 6, 1964, no attempt was made by Agent Anstett to question Earl Ruby about the Havana telegram or the various long distance calls in 1962 and 1963. First, because his audit concerns only the years 1961 and 1962; and secondly, any questions on this line may have disrupted the cooperative attitude and caused an unnecessary delay.~~

However, on January 6, 1964, an opportunity arose for Agent Anstett to question Earl Ruby about certain partnership deductions, which had the appearance of possible personal expenses. Included among the questionable items were various long distance toll charges in 1962. Concerning these, ~~the taxpayer's~~ following comments:

<u>Area Called</u>	<u>Taxpayer's Comments</u>
Evanston, Illinois	"That's where my partner used to live. He moved about six months ago to Glenview."
Rochester, New York	"That's where our superintendent used to live and work."

Area Called

Taxpayer's Comments

Havana, Cuba	"That's a telegram isn't it? ----- -----I don't remember."
Van Nuys, California	"I don't remember."
Ansoniader, Connecticut	"We were thinking of buying some key chains, -- Cook Mfg. I think, but we ended up buying calendars."
Skokia, Illinois	"That's where my family lived until finally moving to Detroit."
Chicago Area	"Suppliers"
Ohio Area	"Suppliers - We try and buy all our supplies direct from the manufacturers rather than through a distributor."
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma	"I don't remember."
Marion, Indiana	"My partner's other plant."
Benton Harbor, Michigan	"My partner's other plant."
Grand Rapids, Michigan	"Another plant - and a dry cleaning convention."
New York, New York	"Suppliers"
Detroit Suburbs	"Our cleaning customers."

~~After another pause the above mentioned items were~~
~~discussed regarding the total charges for the above mentioned items~~
~~and the taxpayer's payment through the collection bills, and the~~
~~taxpayer's reply under the item of the above mentioned items~~
~~and the conversation between the taxpayer and the auditor~~
~~was completed. After another pause the above mentioned items were~~

Aside for some nominal technical adjustments, the audit examination has disclosed no apparent understatement of income or other indications of fraud.

I propose no further investigation in this case, inasmuch as there is no criminal potential and all avenues for leads at the taxpayer's office have been checked. Unless informed otherwise, I propose to close this

case to the files of the Intelligence Division, with the recommendation that Internal Revenue Agent R. Anstett close his case on a civil basis.

During this investigation I had no personal contact with the taxpayer or his representatives. All the interviews were conducted by Agent Anstett in relation to his audit.

This is the final sensitive case report in this case.

JACK REVILL

Background

Captain Jack Revill has been a member of the Dallas Police Department since 1951, and is currently in charge of the Internal Affairs Division of the Department. In 1963, Captain Revill was a lieutenant assigned to the Criminal Intelligence Section of the Department's Special Service Bureau. Captain Revill was also a member of a special Dallas Police investigative unit designed to determine how Jack Ruby gained entrance to the Police Headquarters basement.

JACK REVILL

I. Background

- A. Personal details?
- B. Professional responsibilities?
 - 1. Now?
 - 2. Then?

II. Criminal Intelligence

- A. Information sources and file retention?
- B. Criminal Activity; late 50's, early 60's.
 - 1. Gambling?
 - 2. Narcotics?
 - 3. Prostitution?
 - 4. Criminal structure or hierarchy?
 - 5. Activity between Dallas and Miami, New Orleans and/or Havana?
- C. Police work in vice area?
 - 1. Informants?
 - 2. Regular beats?

III. Ruby - Dallas Police Department relationship

- A. Police relations with club owners, generally?
- B. Special favors?
- C. Relationship with Ruby?

- D. Ruby as Dallas Police Department informant?
 - 1. DPD procedure re: informants?
 - a. Any or all records kept?
 - 2. Use of Ruby?
- E. Dallas Police Department presence at Ruby's clubs?
 - 1. Vice squad duties and checks?
 - 2. Special security officers.
 - 3. Social visits of DPD officers.
- F. Ruby's access to Dallas Police Department headquarters?
 - 1. Ruby better relations with DPD than Sheriff's office?
 - 2. Ruby presence on assassination weekend?
 - a. Ever questioned?

IV. Ruby entrance to basement - November 24, 1963?

- A. Information dissemination on transfer plans and security measures?
 - 1. Assumption coincidence of Ruby walking in after sending money order?
 - 2. Assumption for conspiracy word would have been sent to Ruby re: exact timing of transfer?
 - 3. Consider possibility that Ruby's arrival triggered the transfer, instead of the reverse?
- B. How did Ruby get into basement?
 - 1. Investigative approach of DPD special investigative unit, generally, and access to basement, in particular?

2. Findings of special unit on how he got in?
3. Did Jack Ruby confirm the conclusion?
To you? How did he react?
4. If Jack Ruby entered by another route,
what significance if any, would you
place on the fact that he said he
entered the ramp?
5. What testimony supported the special unit's
finding that Jack Ruby entered by the Main
Street ramp?
6. Were polygraphs used on some officers
concerning Ruby's entrance to the basement?
7. Did those results corroborate the special
unit's finding that Ruby entered via the
ramp?
8. Did a former officer (Daniels) who said he
saw Ruby go in the ramp entrance fail
a polygraph?
9. Did anyone else fail polygraphs in connection
with your investigation of the assassination
or shooting of Oswald?
10. Did the DPD confront the one person who
failed with those results?
11. What alternative routes might Jack Ruby
have taken to enter the basement?
12. Did the DPD special unit consider all
of these alternatives?
13. (to the extent necessary)
Were the interior doors of each possible
entrance route guarded?
14. (if not)
Did the special unit conclude that anyone
was negligent in not having those doors
guarded?
15. In your opinion, how did Jack Ruby enter
the basement?

C. Dallas Police Department response: Was anyone connected with DPD disciplined regarding the transfer of Lee Harvey Oswald?

EXAMINATION OF JACK REVILL

September 26, 1978

I. Background

Q: What is your full name and
where do you live?

Q: (To the extent appropriate)
What is your present occupation
and rank?

Q: (To the extent appropriate)
What is the nature of your
present assignment and duties?

Q: (To the extent appropriate)
What was your occupation, rank,
and duties in the 1950's and
early 1960's?

II. Criminal Intelligence

Q: What was the responsibility
of the Special Services
Bureau in the 1950's and
early 1960's?

Q: Was the Vice Squad a part of
or separate from the Special
Services Bureau?

Q: To what extent was information
which was obtained by the Vice
Squad made available to the
Special Services Bureau?
(On a regular basis or only
in special cases?)

Q: To what extent did members of
the Special Services Bureau
have access to information
concerning criminal activity,
generally, in Dallas in the
1950's and early 1960's?

Q: To what extent did you
personally have access to such
information?

Q: To what extent did you receive information concerning criminal activities taking place in Jack Ruby's nightclubs, specifically offenses such as prostitution, gambling and narcotics activity?

Q: Do you have any knowledge of specific criminal activities by Jack Ruby?

More specifically, did he ever gamble or was he present when gambling took place?

III. Relationship between Dallas Police Department and Jack Ruby

Q: Did you know Jack Ruby personally or know of him? (to the extent appropriate)

Q: What was your impression of him personally, and what was his reputation among the entire

Dallas Police force?

(Focus on his reputation for honesty, propensity for violence, participation in illegal or shady activities.)

Q: What was your impression of Ruby's reputation in the community?

Q: What was the nature of the relationship which existed in the 1950's and early 1960's between members of the Police Department and owners of clubs, such as those run by Jack Ruby?

Q: Was there any problem with policemen performing or receiving special favors from club owners?

Q: What was the relationship of Jack Ruby with the Dallas Police Department?

(Focus here should be on the reliability of previous accounts that Jack Ruby knew a great number of members of the Police Department, and why this would have been the case.)

Q: Was Jack Ruby so friendly with the police because he did favors for the police, such as providing them with free drinks, food, or a place for private parties?

Q: Was Jack Ruby ever used as an informant for the Dallas Police Department?

Q: (To the extent applicable)
Did the Dallas Police Department maintain records on any and all informants, and what form did those records take?

Q: (To the extent applicable)
Did Jack Ruby ever provide any useful information of any kind to the Dallas Police Department in circumstances less formal than that of an informant relationship?

E. G., Enter Cody HSCA
interview of July 11, 1978,
JFK Exhibit F-566.

Q: Did Jack Ruby's cooperation with the Police Department help him regarding traffic tickets or pending or potential prosecutions against him?

Q: (To the extent applicable)
Did members of the Dallas
Police Department frequent
Jack Ruby's clubs in the 1950's
and early 1960's?

(Focus here on whether or
not their frequenting of his
clubs was more common than of
other clubs, and why.)

Q: What was the policy of the
Dallas Police Department
toward its officers serving
as special security officers
in clubs such as Jack Ruby's?

Q: To your knowledge, did
Jack Ruby have as good a
relationship with members
of the Sheriff's office
as he did with the Dallas
Police Department?

(Focus here should be on
the fact that when Ruby
shot Oswald, Oswald was
about to be transferred to

the Sheriff's office; i.e., would Ruby have perceived this as his last reasonable chance at shooting Oswald?)

Q: It is documented that Jack Ruby was present in Dallas Police Department headquarters on a number of occasions during the weekend immediately following the assassination. To your knowledge, was his presence ever called into question by any member of the Dallas Police Department at the time?

Q: Was the intermittent presence of a particular non-officer an unusual event?

Q: Excluding, for the moment, Jack Ruby's access to the basement, was any member of the Dallas Police Department punished in any way for the fact that security was lax enough in the headquarters, generally, such that Ruby could be present on so many occasions during the weekend?

IV. Jack Ruby's entrance to basement - November 24, 1963

Q: How much in advance of the transfer of Lee Oswald was the time of the transfer known to the public, generally, and members of the Police Department, in particular? (Focus here should be on when it was known that the transfer would take place at a specific time.)

Q: Were you a member of a unit of the Dallas Police Department which was established to investigate the shooting of Lee Oswald?

Q: What was the general investigative approach taken by this special unit and did it have sufficient leeway to make a thorough investigation?

Q: Prior to the shooting of Oswald, Jack Ruby had sent a money order from the Western Union office only minutes before. Did the special unit consider the possibility that Jack Ruby had utilized the sending of this money order to make his entrance to the basement and subsequent shooting of Oswald seem a fluke coincidence of timing?

Q: (To the extent applicable)

Did the special unit assume that for Jack Ruby to have had assistance in gaining access to the basement, someone would have had to have told him the exact timing of the transfer, so that he could send the money order and still get into the basement in time to shoot Oswald?

Q: (To the extent applicable)

Did the special unit consider the possibility that Jack Ruby received word of the general timing of the transfer and had devised a scheme whereby his arrival at the basement would result in a message being sent upstairs to begin the transfer?

(Focus here is on whether the special unit considered the possibility that Ruby's arrival was the trigger for the transfer rather than that he only could

have received help by way of receiving advance word of the exact timing of the transfer.)

Q: What were the findings of the special unit on how Jack Ruby got into the basement?

I would like to enter the report of the Special Unit into the record as JFK Exhibit # F-567.

I would also like to enter into the record a blow-up of the Warren Commission diagram of the basement, entered as JFK F-568.

Q: Mr. Revill, please point out on the diagram where Jack Ruby shot Lee Oswald, and where the ramp is located from which he allegedly entered the building.

Q: Could you indicate with reference to the map, where the Western Union building was located?

Q: Did Jack Ruby confirm the conclusion?

To you?

How did he react?

Q: (To the extent appropriate) Are there any questions in your mind concerning Jack Ruby's statements to others that he had entered via the ramp?

Q: Did the Special Unit interview everyone who heard Jack Ruby say that he entered via the ramp?

Q: (To the extent deemed appropriate) Did the Special Unit also interview Forrest Sorrells of the Secret Service who was present during the questioning?

Q: (To the extent appropriate,
and framed properly)

Was Sergeant Dean present on
the first occasion when Jack
Ruby entered by the ramp?

(Modified if necessary by
previous testimony)

Q: Wasn't Sergeant Pat Dean in
charge of security in the
basement, also?

Q: Was Sergeant Dean with Jack
Ruby prior to the time that
Dean heard Ruby say he entered
by the ramp?

Q: If Jack Ruby entered by another
route, what significance, if
any, would you place on the
fact that he said he entered
the ramp? (Keeping in mind
the fact that when Revill talked
to Jack Ruby some time subse-
quent to the shooting, he
refused to go into any detail

about how he entered the basement.)

Q: What testimony supported the Special Unit's finding that Jack Ruby entered by the Main Street ramp when Pierce's car came up?

Q: Are you aware of the statements of Don Flusche to the effect that he was in a good position to observe the ramp and didn't see Jack Ruby enter?

I would like to enter into the record at this time the staff interview with Mr. Flusche which was conducted on June 7, 1978, as JFK Exhibit #F-569.

Q: Were polygraphs used on some officers concerning Ruby's entrance into the basement?
Who?

Q: Did those results corroborate the special unit's finding that Ruby entered via the ramp?

Q: Did a former officer (Daniels) who said he saw Ruby go in the ramp entrance fail a polygraph? (See page 8 of DPD Special Unit Report.)

Q: Did anyone else fail polygraphs in connection with your investigation of the assassination or shooting of Oswald?

Q: How were the decisions made as to which officers should take polygraphs and which should not?

Q: (If appropriate) Was the officer in charge of security, Sergeant Dean, given a polygraph?

Q: Why not?

Q: (If deemed appropriate)

What was Sergeant Dean's reputation for veracity?

Q: Did the Dallas Police Department confront the one person who failed with those results?

(Specifically, former officer Daniels.)

Q: What alternative routes might Jack Ruby have taken to enter the basement?

At this time, I would like to enter into the record the staff interview with Jack Revill conducted August 18, 1978, as JFK Exhibit #F-570.

Q: Mr. Revill, will you please indicate on the map of the basement where the alleyway was located?

Q: Did the Dallas Police Department special unit consider all of these alternatives?

Q: (To the extent necessary)
Were the interior doors of each possible entrance route guarded?

Q: Was the interior door leading from the basement fire escape checked?
By whom?

Q: (If appropriate)
Was this door guarded?
By whom?

Q: Did this door lead to the interior of the building?

Q: Did this door also lead to a door which opened on the alleyway?

Q: Did the DPD make the FBI aware of the fact that this door

lead to the alleyway, or were they aware of it?

Q: (As appropriate)

Why were guards removed from the interior door approximately 20 to 30 minutes before the shooting?

Q: (As appropriate)

Was the guard removed?

Q: (As appropriate)

Who removed him?

Q: Did the Special Unit conclude that anyone was negligent in not having each and every door guarded, and insuring that each was locked?

Q: In your opinion, how did Jack Ruby enter the basement?

Q: Dallas Police Department response --

Was anyone connected with Dallas

Police Department disciplined

regarding the transfer of Lee

Harvey Oswald?

JACK REVILL

Index of Exhibits

September 26, 1978

<u>JFK #</u>	<u>Identification</u>
F-566	HSCA Staff Interview of Joe R. Cody, July 11, 1978
F-567	Report, dated December 19, 1963, submitted by O. A. Jones, Dallas Captain of Police, to J. E. Curry, Chief of Police, regarding the investigation of the Operational Security involving the transfer of Lee Harvey Oswald on November 24, 1963
F-568	Diagram of the basement floor plan of the Dallas Police Headquarters, Commission Exhibit 2179 (Also in blow-up)
F-569	HSCA Staff Interview of Don F. Flusche, June 7, 1978
F-570	HSCA Staff Interview of Jack Revill, August 18, 1978

Supplemental Exhibits

HSCA Staff Interview of W. P. Gannaway,
May 30, 1978

HSCA Staff Interview of James Gilmore.
May 26, 1978

HSCA Staff Interview of Rio S. Pierce,
May 29, 1978

HSCA Staff Interview of James Herbert Sawyer,
May 24, 1978

HSCA Staff Interview of Don R. Archer,
August 24, 1978

JFK F-566

KENNEDY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Name Joe R. Cody

Date July 11, 1978 Time 3:30 p

Address 1113 Cedar Ridge
DeSoto, Texas

Place Dallas Police Headquarte

Interview: Detective Cody was interviewed in his office (Room 212) at Police Headquarters. He was questioned relative to his friendship with Jack Ruby and he stated that he first met Ruby in 1951 while a patrolman working on South Ervay Street in downtown Dallas. Ruby was the owner of the Silver Spur and there were numerous altercations on the premises which called for Police action of some type, and during this time Cody became friendly with Ruby. Cody left the Police Department and entered the U.S. Army, serving in Korea and is South Texas and Mexico, in Army Intelligence. He returned to the D.P.D. in 1954 and was assigned to the Detective Division, Narcotics Squad. Ruby was very cooperative with the squad, giving information that resulted in arrests. He continued the friendship with Ruby through the years and used to go ice-skating with him. He used to play hockey too and Ruby was a hocky fan.

Ruby mentioned that he was having trouble with the Union (AGVA), but he didn't elaborate. Detective Cody stated that during this period of time he was sure that Ruby did not have any organized crime connections. During most of the early

Interviewer Signature *Al Maxwell*

Typed Signature Al Maxwell

Date transcribed 7-21-78

years that he knew Jack, he had had some hard times. The Club (Silver Slipper) was doing badly and Ruby slept in the back and cooked there too.

On the day of the assassination (11-22-63) Cody stated that he was off work, but when he heard about it on the radio he called in and was directed to the T.S.B.D., and arrived there about ten or fifteen minutes later, and was present downstairs when the rifle was found. He later went to Police Headquarters and was there when LHO was brought in for killing Police Officer Tippett. The officers were bringing him down the hall (third floor) when he asked LHO his name. When LHO gave him his name and where he worked, he grabbed him and took him into Captain Fritz's office and told him that he was from the TSBD and the one wanted in connection with President Kennedy's death.

Questioned relative to Ruby's presence on the third floor, Cody stated that he didn't see Ruby on the third floor at any time, that he (Cody) was there, but that evening at the first show-up, which was in reality a press conference, he was one of the Police Officers who brought LHO down to the basement. When he looked around, Jack Ruby was standing on a table. Cody asked him what he was doing there and Ruby replied that he was covering the event for the Jewish Press. All during the press conference, LHO was denying that he shot anyone. After 11:00 p.m. that night, Detective Cody stated that

he was off duty and had flown his plane to Amarillo, Texas for a scuba-diving contest that Sunday (11-24-78) when he heard on the radio that Jack Ruby had shot LHO. A short time after Ruby was incarcerated at the Dallas County Jail, Cody stated that he went to visit Jack and asked him, "Why did you do it, Jack?" He said Ruby replied, "I did it for you guys. He was a punk (LHO) and wouldn't have served any time in jail for it."

Questioned further relative to information received from Ruby, Detective Cody did elaborate on several cases where he was called at Headquarters and given information by Ruby, and he acted on this information, which resulted in arrests. Ruby was not registered with the D.P.D. as an informant as far as Detective Cody knew. He just passed information (of a criminal nature) to members of the DPD that he knew.

2) Revill - p 12

007

- JFK F-567 -

December 19, 1963

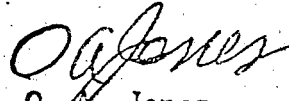
Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Sir:

Pursuant to your instructions of November 29, 1963, the unit assigned has completed an investigation of the Operational Security involving the transfer of Lee Harvey Oswald on November 24, 1963.

A summary of the investigation, along with an indexed complete investigative report, plus exhibits is forwarded under separate cover.

Respectfully submitted,



O. A. Jones
Captain of Police

OAJ:nw

December 16, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Investigation of the Operational Security
Involving the Transfer of Lee Harvey Oswald
on November 24, 1963.

Sir:

The investigative team which you appointed on November 29, 1963, to make this investigation wishes to submit the following report:

Security was set up in the basement parking area of the City Hall at approximately 9 a.m. on Sunday, November 24, 1963. (See attachments)

The basement was searched and guards placed at all entrances. All unauthorized personnel were removed from the area. Security personnel and news media were then allowed to enter the basement.

An armored truck was ordered and arrived at the Commerce Street ramp at approximately 11:00 a.m. It was backed onto the ramp. The truck did not have sufficient clearance to be taken to the bottom of the ramp. The driver believed the truck might stall due to the weight if it was placed on the incline. It was then decided to leave the truck at the top of the Commerce Street ramp with the rear wheels on the incline and the front wheels on the sidewalk of the Commerce Street side of the City Hall.

The Jail Office corridor outside the Jail Office and the ramp area South of the Southeast corner of the Jail Office was cleared of everyone except security officers.

Plans were changed and Lieutenant R. S. Pierce drove a squad car out of the basement area and out the Main Street ramp. He was accompanied by Sergeants J. A. Putnam and B. J. Maxey. They made a left turn on Main Street, a left turn on Harwood Street and a left turn on Commerce Street. They were intending to lead the armored truck to the County Jail. The armored truck was to be a decoy and the prisoner was to be transferred in a plain car.

Detective Charles Brown drove a plain car on the Commerce Street ramp toward the armored truck. Detective C. N. Dhority then drove another plain car on the ramp behind Detective Charles Brown's car.

Page 2

Detective C. N. Dhority was in the process of backing the car he was driving into position adjacent to the Jail Office entrance, when the prisoner was brought out of the Jail Office by Detectives J. R. Leavelle and L. C. Graves, preceded by Captain J. W. Fritz and Lieutenant R. E. Swain. They were followed by Detective L. D. Montgomery. The prisoner had taken a few steps toward the car.

Jack Ruby apparently was standing about 10 or 12 feet from the Southeast corner of the Jail Office, at the bottom of the Main Street Ramp near the pipe railing. Ruby lunged forward from a position between acting Detective W. J. Harrison and Robert S. Huffaker, Jr., a newsman for KRLD-TV. Ruby approached Lee Harvey Oswald with a revolver extended and fired one shot into Oswald below the rib cage on the left side.

The shot was fired at approximately 11:20 a.m. Ruby was immediately arrested. Lee Harvey Oswald expired at Parkland Hospital at 1:07 p.m.

This group interrogated 123 persons during the course of this investigation. This included 20 patrolmen, 21 reserves, 30 detectives, 19 supervisors, 13 reporters, 11 cameramen and 9 civilians. Most of the officers were assigned to provide security and the reporters and cameramen were in the basement at the time of the transfer. Only one of the civilians interrogated was in the basement at the time and this was Jack Ruby.

We have obtained the names of 10 newsmen that were in the basement that we have not been able to interview. We were able to determine there were approximately 10 members of the news media in the basement whose identity we have not been able to determine. It is believed these are newspaper correspondents representing publications from other areas of the country and even other countries. Time and money made the running down of these people inadvisable at this time, particularly since it is not believed that any of them could throw additional light on this matter.

Numerous side investigations which grew out of this investigation were also made. A separate report covering these incidents will be submitted.

We are convinced that our investigation has established to a reasonable certainty that Jack Leon Ruby entered the basement from the Main Street ramp and that no collusion existed between

him and any police officer or member of the press; that his entrance into the basement at this particular time was the result of a series of unfortunate coincidences which caused a momentary breakdown in the security measures adopted. We are also convinced that Ruby was in the basement for a maximum of 2 minutes with a strong possibility that it was only 5 to 10 seconds prior to the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The following evidence led us to the above conclusion:

I. Exhibit BB

- A. Lieutenants Jack Revill and P. G. McCaghren interviewed Mr. Doyal Lane of 6549 Lake Circle, TA1-0560 at the Western Union Telegraph Company located at Main and Pearl Expressway in Dallas, Texas.
1. Mr. Lane is a supervisor for the Western Union Telegraph Company and was on duty at this location on November 24, 1963. At 11:16 a.m. Jack Ruby sent a \$25.00 Money Order to an employee, Karen Bennett, Ft. Worth, Texas and was given a receipt which was stamped with the time (11:16 a.m.)
 2. Mr. Lane was shown several photographs and he readily picked the photograph of Jack Ruby from these and stated that he knew Jack Ruby inasmuch as Ruby had sent several telegrams in the past.

II. Exhibit DD

- A. Shows a distance of 339'6" from the Westernmost doorway at the Western Union Office to the center of the ramp leading into the basement of the City Hall from Main Street.
- B. Shows a distance of 99' from the center of the sidewalk down the Main Street Ramp to a line running East from the Southeast corner of the Jail Office.

- C. Shows a distance of 16' from the Easternmost point of line mentioned in E above to point where Lee Oswald was shot.
- D. Total minimum distance Ruby would have to travel to arrive at spot of shooting from doorway of Western Union equals 454'6".

III. Exhibit BB

- A. Lieutenants Jack Revill and P. G. McCaghren on November 29, 1963, checked the time required to walk from inside the Western Union Office to the spot of the shooting in the basement of the City Hall.
 - 1. It takes 1 minute and 13 seconds to walk this distance to the entrance of the Main Street ramp.
 - 2. It requires another 22 seconds to walk down the ramp from Main Street to the location where Oswald was shot.
 - 3. Total time required was 1 minute and 35 seconds.

IV. Exhibit CC

- A. Lieutenants C. C. Wallace and P. G. McCaghren used a stop watch checking time required to walk from entrance of Western Union to location of Lee Oswald at time of shooting. Time required was 1 minute and 16 seconds.
- B. It requires 10 seconds or more to go from the desk in the Western Union Office to the sidewalk outside the office.
- C. Total time required was 1 minute and twenty-six seconds.

V. Time of Shooting

A. Patrolman Willie B. Slack (Attachment 91) called dispatcher for doctor and ambulance.

1. Dispatcher called O'Neal Funeral Home on "Hot Line" for ambulance.

(a) Funeral home logged call at 11:21 a.m., November 24, 1963.

(b) Funeral Home advised dispatcher to radio Ambulance 605 who was on the air.

2. Dispatcher notified Ambulance 605 at 11:22 a.m. November 24, 1963. (Exhibit BB) (Exhibit EE)

B. Statements by Ruby - Attachment 90.

1. To Lieutenants Jack Revill and F. I. Cornwall that he sent a telegram at 11:16 and did not speak to anyone in the basement prior to the shooting.

2. To Detective D. R. Archer (Attachment 2).
"At this time P. T. Dean asked the suspect, Ruby, 'Jack, how did you get in the basement?' Ruby replied, 'You guys'll never believe this, but a little girl who works for me had called and asked that I send her some money to Ft. Worth. I had left my apartment, gone to Western Union at Main and the Expressway, and wired her \$25.00. I left there and noticed the crowd around the City Hall. I walked up that way, thinking I might get a chance to see Oswald. As I reached the ramp that leads to the basement, I noticed Sam Pierce pull up from the ramp in a black car. The officer standing there turned to either answer a question or say something to Sam. - I don't know. As he did this, I walked down the ramp'."

Mr. Forrest Sorrells of the U. S. Secret Service was believed to be present at the time this statement was made to Sergeant Dean.

3. To Detective B. S. Clardy (Attachment 17).

"When asked why he shot Lee Oswald, Ruby replied, 'Somebody had to do it, Ya'll couldn't'. He said it was a spur of the moment thing and it was a million to one chance that he got down there at the actual time Oswald was brought down."

4. To Sergeant P. T. Dean (Attachment 27).

"After Mr. Sorrells interrogated the subject I questioned Ruby as to how he had entered the basement and the length of time he had been there. Ruby then stated to me in the presence of Mr. Sorrells that he had entered the basement through the ramp entering on Main Street. He further stated that he would estimate his total time as about 3 minutes before the detectives brought Oswald into his view, then he immediately shot him (Oswald)."

5. To Detective T. D. McMillon (Attachment 74).

"We talked to him when we got to the fifth floor. On the fifth floor Ruby was asked how he got to the basement. He replied that he came from the Western Union Office where he wired a girl in Ft. Worth some money. He said he saw Rio Pierce drive out of the basement. He walked past the policeman standing there. He said a policeman hollered at him, but he ducked his head and kept going. He said that he knew he could always act like a reporter. He also said, 'Ya'll wont believe this, but I didn't have this planned. I couldn't have timed it so perfect.' He said just as he got there, Oswald was coming out."

6. To Patrolman W. J. Harrison (Attachment 45)

"You all know me, I'm Jack Ruby'. One officer asked him why he did it, and he answered 'I hope I killed the S.O.B.'"

VI. Car driven wrong way up Main Street Ramp.

A. Lieutenant R. S. Pierce, Sergeant Putnam and Sergeant Mazey were in car. (Attachments 85, 86 and 69.)

1. All statements state shooting occurred between time car left Main Street Ramp and arrival at Commerce Street Ramp.

B. Lieutenants C. C. Wallace and P. G. McCaghren interviewed Mr. Fritz Kuler of KRJD-TV. (Attachment 62) Mr. Kuler stated the video tape was continuous. The time recorded on the video machine of elapsed time from passage of Lieutenant Pierce's car in front of the TV camera until the sound of the shot was 56 seconds. This was checked twice.

*is this the
after
Putnam
gets*

VII. Officer R. E. Vaughn - Attachment 102.

A. Assigned to Main Street Ramp of City Hall.

B. Instructed by Sergeant P. T. Dean to guard the North Ramp.

C. Officer Vaughn questioned several people and admitted a city mechanic and 1 reporter.

D. Stepped out into Main Street to stop traffic and allow Lieutenant Pierce to make left turn onto Main Street.

E. Saw former Officer N. J. Daniels at Main Street Ramp.

F. Saw former shine-boy from locker room, Wilbert Ray Jones at Main Street Ramp.

G. Polygraph test showed truthful answers on all pertinent questions.

VIII. Statement of N. J. Daniels - Attachment 23.

A. Saw man enter Main Street Ramp.

- B. Gave description of man.
- C. Said man entered between himself and Officer Vaughn and the officer looked at him but did not stop him.
- D. Polygraph test showed untruthfulness on all pertinent questions that were answered.

IX. Statement of Wilbert Ray Jones - Attachment 57

Had gone to parking lot at Commerce and Harwood at time of shot.

X. Statement of Reserve Officer W. J. Newman - Attachment 79.

Reserve Officer Newman saw someone running down the Main Street Ramp but could not definitely say the time. He believes it was about 1 minute before the shooting.

XI. Statement of Reserve Officer Sergeant Kenneth Croy - Attachment 21.

This officer gives description of man he believes to have been Jack Ruby, that was at foot of Main Street Ramp a while before the shooting. (Investigating Officers have determined that Robert Huffaker, KRLD-TV newsman was in this area at the time, and his clothes were identical to the clothing described by this officer.)

XII. Statements of Detectives B. L. Beaty and J. D. Hutchinson - Attachments 4 and 52.

These two detectives were stationed at the double doors leading into the City Hall from the basement parking area for more than 10 minutes before the shooting. They both knew Jack Ruby and neither saw him in the basement prior to the shooting. They say Ruby

did not enter the basement area from the double doors from the Jail Office of the Police and Courts Building.

- XIII. Statements of Sergeant Putnam, Reserve Captain Arnett and Reserve Lieutenant McCoy. - Attachments 86, 3 and 72.

These officers statements are regarding the search of the basement parking area and ramps and screening of personnel in area.

- XIV. ~~Newspaper article in Dallas Times Herald, Sunday, December 8, 1963. Statements of Darwin Payne, David Hughes and Sergeant P. T. Dean. - Attachments 82A, 50A and 27.~~

~~The article alleged that a Dallas Police Officer saw Jack Ruby as he came down the Main Street Ramp.~~

~~Sergeant Dean denied the allegation and the statements of the reporters and their notes show a presumption of the fact not confirmed by the evidence.~~

- XV. Statement of Officer W. J. Harrison - Attachments 45 and 84-B.

Jack Ruby came from this officer's left side when he plunged forward to shoot Oswald.

Polygraph test by Detective P. L. Bentley shows that Officer Harrison did not see Ruby prior to the exit of Oswald from the Jail Office and did not recognize Ruby until instant shot was fired.

- XVI. Security check of newsmen who entered the basement.

All members of the press who were interviewed stated their credentials were checked upon entering the basement, or that they knew the officers personally that admitted them to the basement.

XVII. Use of Press Pass by Jack Ruby.

- A. Statement by Eva Grant that she believed her brother had a Press Pass. See Exhibit 39-A.
- B. Statement by Mr. Thad Ricks (Attachment 90) that no State Fair Pass was issued to Ruby.
- C. Negative report from all officers and news media regarding seeing Ruby with a Press Pass.
- D. An introductory card was found in Ruby's automobile glove compartment from former Judge Glen Byrd introducing the bearer as Jack Ruby and expressing appreciation for any help given bearer. (In Property Room)

XVIII. Conclusion:

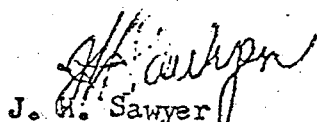
- A. This investigative team believes that Jack Ruby entered the Main Street ramp as the car driven by Lieutenant Rio Pierce was leaving the basement. Patrolman R. E. Vaughn was the only officer guarding the Main Street ramp at this time, and he had stepped into Main Street to halt traffic in order that Lieutenant Pierce could make a left turn onto Main Street.
- B. We also feel it should be noted that no officer interviewed knew the time that Oswald was to be brought to the basement. The car that was to be used for the transfer was still in process of backing into position when Oswald was led from the Jail Office (Attachments 37 and 77)
- C. The still pictures (Attachments 6-A and 53-A) show many of the detectives with their eyes on Oswald at the moment of the shooting, and not watching the viewers who were across the North Ramp and on the East side of the ramp

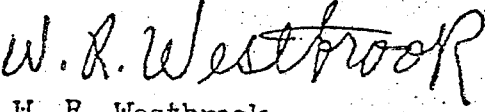
The bright lights illuminating area for the TV cameras were centered on the area adjacent to the Jail Office, making it difficult for the officers who were facing the lights and cameras to observe any movements originating from the Northeast side of the ramp.


- D. These officers had been instructed to form two lines from the Jail Office door to the vehicle to be used for the transfer and to close in behind the prisoner. (See Attachments 4, 16, 18, 41, 52, 66, 87 and 104)
- E. Exhibits 24-A, 43-A, GG & HH are sound films taken from video tape of the shooting.
- F. Exhibit 84 is a silent film of the shooting.

The other members of this Unit, Lieutenants C. C. Wallace, Jack Revill, F. I. Cornwall, P. G. McCaghren and Detective H. M. Hart concur with the statements in this report.

Respectfully,


J. M. Sawyer
Inspector of Police


W. R. Westbrook
Captain of Police


O. A. Jones
Captain of Police

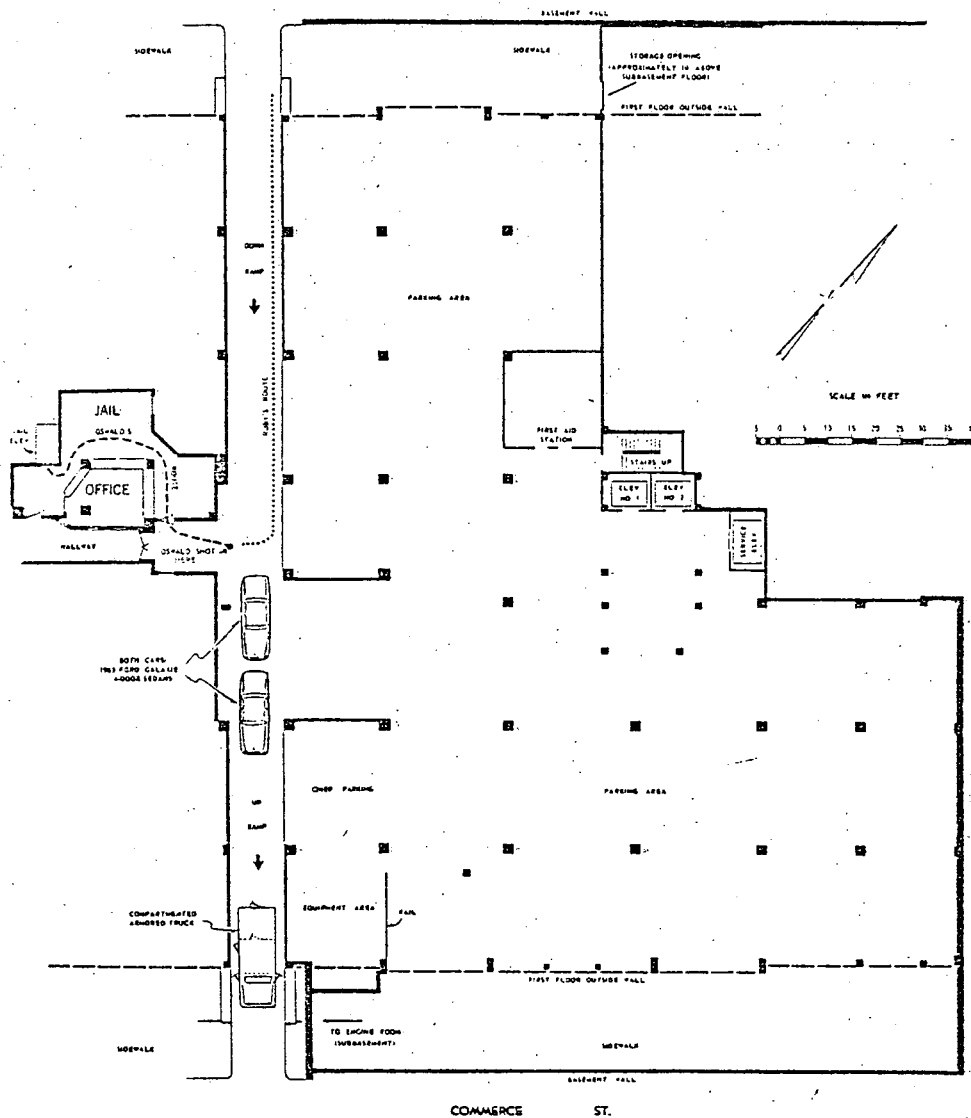
JHS:nw

2) Revell - p. 12

BASEMENT

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS

MAIN ST.



COMMERCE ST.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2179

INVESTIGATION INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

009689

Identifying Information:

Name DON F. FLUSCHG
Address 2321 GLOBE AVE.
City/State DALLAS, TEXAS

Date 6-7-78
Place INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICE
(214) 327 5777-H
Telephone 670 4405-W

Date of Birth _____
Social Security _____

M or S _____
Spouse _____
Children _____

Physical Description:

Height 5'10"
Weight 180
Ethnic Group CAU.

Color Eyes BLUE Hair RED
Special Characteristics _____

Personal History:

a. Present Employment: DPD (INSPECTIONAL SERVICES)
Address HEADQUARTERS BLDG
Telephone 670 4405

b. Criminal Record
1. Arrests _____
2. Convictions _____

Additional Personal Information:

a. Relative(s): Name _____
Address _____

b. Area frequented: _____

c. Remarks: _____

Investigator Jack Morant

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Name Don F. Flusche Date 6 7 78 Time 1400
 Address 2321 Globe Avenue Place on the job
Dallas, Texas 214 670 4405 (work)
214 327 5777

Interview: Interviewed Sgt. Flusche on the job today as he is assigned to the Inspectional Services Section of the Dallas Police Department, at which time he advised he was standing alone on the Main Street sidewalk diagonally across the street from the DPD basement ramp. It was some time before noon and he observed Officer Roy Vaughn, whom he knew, at the ramp's entrance on 11/24/6

The sergeant had his cruiser parked to the curb with the right front door opened on to the sidewalk area. He was listening to the Police Department radio (he was on duty). Although assigned to the "Northeast District" at the time, he was also working as the Watch Commander and had driven to Main Street to see if he could see Lee Harvey Oswald as he was moved to the Sheriff's Office.

He stood there long enough to see (Lt.) Rio Sam Pierce drive up the "in" ramp and Vaughn step towards the street.

He was still there when the obvious commotion told him something was amiss in the basement.

The street was void of pedestrians in the downtown

Interviewer Signature

Jack Moriarty

Typed Signature Jack Moriarty

Date transcribed June 28, 1978

in the downtown section on this Sunday morning and he knows beyond any doubt in his mind, that Jack Ruby, whom he had known many years did not walk down Main Street anywhere near that ramp.

Asked why he hasn't mentioned this before, he advised he did as soon as he found out what had happened. He immediately notified his superior, Lt. Knox. He didn't hear any more about it until yesterday talking with Vaughn who asked him to mention it to me.

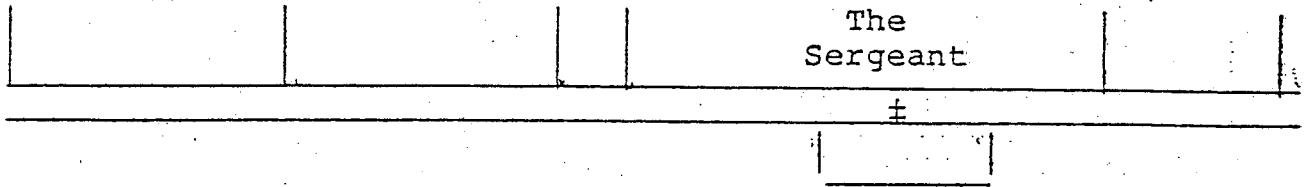
Captain Jack Revill was present during this interview.

I accompanied the Captain and Vaughn to the basement of this building where the LHO/Ruby scene is located and we examined the scene carefully.

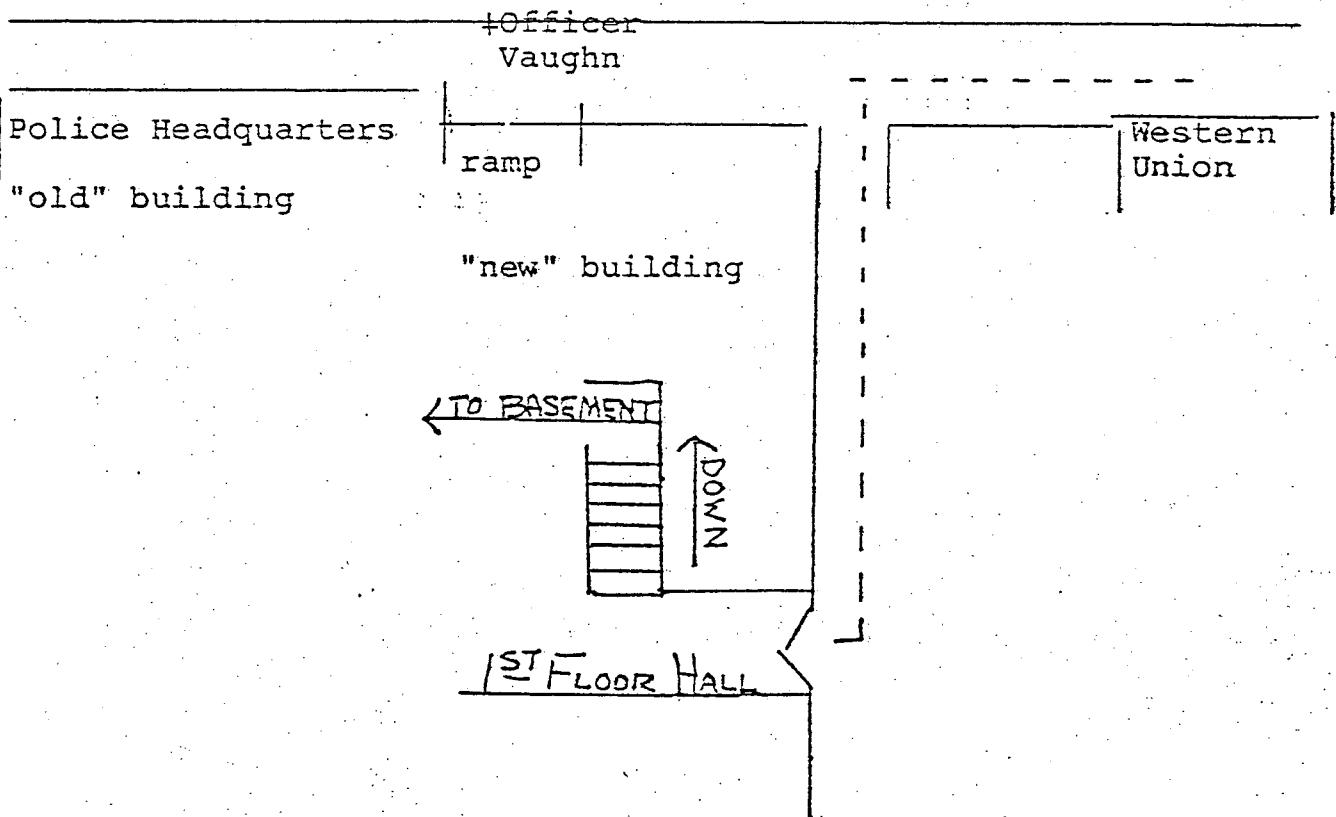
Close inspection reveals an alley separating the Police Headquarters building and the next building and the adjoining building which ends the block. This last or third building also houses (and did in 1963) the Western Union office used by Ruby that Sunday morning. It is quite plausible that Ruby - or anyone else - could walk from the corner building (Western Union) past the second building, turn left into the alley alongside the Police Headquarters and enter the Dallas Police Department by way of a side door, which leads to a stairway directly to the basement area where the shooting took place.

While this possibility doesn't alter any facts, it's an alternate route which could have been utilized by Ruby and would have made a much less conspicuous entry possible.

The timing and the distance would be within feet and seconds of the "ramp" version.



Main Street



JFK F-570

KENNEDY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Name Jack Revill

Date August 18, 1978 Time 1:30 p.m

Address 5204 Elk Ridge Drive

Place Dallas Police Headquarters

Dallas, Texas

Interview: Captain Jack Revill was interviewed this date in his office at Police Headquarters. Captain Revill is in charge of the of the Internal Affairs Division of the Dallas Police Department. In 1963 he was a lieutenant and was assigned to the Criminal Intelligence Section of the Special Service Bureau under Captain Gannaway. On November 24, 1963 he was off duty when Ruby shot Oswald but he was later assigned as part of the team that investigated the killing of Oswald and how Ruby had gained entrance into the basement. He questioned Roy Vaughn who was assigned to the ramp entrance and Blackie Harrison. Both men took polygraph tests and passed. He comments on Napolian Daniels, who also took a polygraph but failed it. He believed Roy Vaughn, who stated he didn't see Ruby enter the basement. The possibility of Ruby having used the alley entrance to the building was raised. Captain Revill stated that he had covered the ground with Jack Moriarty, and it is possible that Ruby could have entered through the alleyway door. He further stated that the door should have been locked but he wasn't aware if it was or not. But the timing of the walk from the Western

Interviewer Signature _____

Typed Signature Albert Maxwell

Date transcribed 8-29-78

By: br Form #4-A

Union Office to the ramp or alley entrance would be about the same. He also mentioned that a friend of Vaughn's, a Sergeant Flusche, was on Main Street observing the area and that he knew Jack Ruby and did not see Ruby enter the basement via the ramp.

Captain Revill was questioned about JURE and at first he could not recall the name. However, when Sylvia Odio's name was mentioned, he recalled that at the time (1963) he was getting information relative to Cuban activities in Dallas from Nestor Castellanos, who was employed at the Hilton Hotel. The names of the JURE members were read to Captain Revill and he didn't recall having heard of them, but referred me to Captain Tomlinson, the present head of the Dallas Police Department Intelligence Unit. He said that the files from 1963 may have been purged.

Questioned about Reverend Roy Rushing, Captain Revill recalled his name immediately but wasn't too familiar with what was said in 1963 to the Warren Commission about Reverend Rushing.

Revill was given a xeroxed copy of his statement, read it and stated that to the best of his recollection, the information is the same. He then gave me a business card which was given to him a couple of months ago by Reverend Rushing. Captain Revill believes that Reverend Rushing is a con man.

INVESTIGATION INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Identifying Information:

Name W. P. GANNAWAY Date 5-30-78 9³⁰ AM.
 Address 7520 Cross Draw Dr. Place OFFICE
 City/State Austin 78731 Telephone 345-2501
 Date of Birth Feb-3-1916 M or S _____
 Social Security _____ Spouse deceased.
 Children 3

Physical Description:

Height _____ Color Eyes _____ Hair _____
 Weight _____ Special Characteristics _____
 Ethnic Group _____

Personal History:

- a. Present Employment: State of Texas - Planning Commission
 Address 411 W 13 ST 512/345-2501
 Telephone _____
- b. Criminal Record
1. Arrests _____
 2. Convictions _____

Additional Personal Information:

a. Relative(s): Name _____
 Address _____

b. Area frequented: _____

Remarks: _____

Investigator Joseph J. Basteri
6-23-78

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Name [REDACTED] Date [REDACTED] Time 9:30 a
 Address 7520 Cross Draw Drive Place Office - 411 W. 13 St.
[REDACTED], Texas 78731 512/345-2501 Austin, Texas

Interview: Mr. Gannaway was interviewed by Staff Investigator Joseph J. Basteri in his office at 411 West 13th Street, Austin, Texas.

Mr. Gannaway is presently employed by the State of Texas as the Planning Commissioner for their Criminal Justice System. He has been employed in this capacity since his retirement from the Dallas Police Department on July 1, 1971. He entered the department on June 10, 1937 as a police officer and rose to the rank of Captain.

Gannaway very willingly discussed the conditions that existed in Dallas during the 1940's, 1950's and 1960's. He stated that in the early 40's a group from Chicago attempted to penetrate the criminal scene in Dallas but they failed. Of this group, he could only recall the names of Paul Labriolla, Mark Lipsky, Marty Ochs and Weinberg. This group, according to Mr. Gannaway, were big time hoods with good connections. In short time the District Attorney's office and the police department began to arrest many of them. Sheriff Decker had rounded up a group and drove them to the edge of town with instructions for

Interviewer Signature

Joseph J. Basteri

Typed Signature Joseph J. Basteri

Date transcribed br 6-19-78

them not to return. These criminals soon got the message and they all fled Dallas. About the time that this group attempted to move into Dallas, Herbert Nolan was killed by a planted bomb and Benny Binion fled Dallas. Mr. Gannaway remarked that rumors around town were that Binion had put out the contract and then fled. Mr. Gannaway stated that this was not so, the reason Binion left Dallas was that this mob moved in and Binion did not wish to oppose them. Although Ruby was in Dallas during this period, he was in no way attached to this group. In fact, Gannaway stated that they would not even speak to him.

After this group was chased out of Dallas, Paul Roland Jones entered and amateurly attempted to bribe Sheriff Guthrie in a vain effort to take over Dallas. ^{GANNAWAY} Sawyer said that Jones was in no way connected with this former group and definitely did not put Jones in the same league. He classified Paul Roland Jones and his associates as small time opportunists that had no mob connections.

Gannaway stated that he could speak very knowledgeably of events during this period as he was, as the Captain, in charge of the Special Service Bureau which included the Vice Squad, Narcotics Bureau, and the Intelligence, which supervised the subversive and radical groups. Gannaway stated that although Dallas was a clean city he did not wish to imply that Dallas was completely free of any criminal activity. Gannaway explained

that Dallas did have its share of gambling and bookmaking action, and as such there had to be some sort of organization. This organization was in no way similar to the family type organization that exists in the east. In bookmaking, explained Gannaway, there would have to be some sort of national syndicate influence to set the morning line and the spread on any sports action. This was controlled by their own home-grown criminals. Gannaway attributed the control of this gambling operation to Joe Civello. Gannaway emphasized that there was no question that Civello was the Don in Dallas as these gamblers all bowed to him. Gannaway pointed out a man named Joe Ianni as heading Civello's gambling operation. Carlos Marcello had on occasion visited with Joe Civello in Dallas. Gannaway recalls that after the Appalacian Meeting, which Joe Civello attended, upon his return to Dallas, Chief Hanson called Civello into his office to explain his presence at that meeting. Civello denied all knowledge of this affair. Chief Hanson dismissed the matter with a stern warning to Civello that the City of Dallas did not appreciate this kind of element.

Gannaway places Joe Campisi in the Civello camp. He termed Campisi as a small-time operator with only enough courage to do small-time bookmaking. Gannaway terms Campisi as a person who is afraid to be caught so consequently takes very little risks in his gambling operation. Gannaway recollects a man named Bosco had been arrested in a \$500,000 bookmaking opera-

tion. This was a lay-off parlor for all the bookies in the Dallas area. During the surveillance of these premises, it was noted that Joe Ianni would pay frequent visits and that Joe Campisi would visit it on occasions.

Gannaway pointed out that Joe Campisi had purchased the Egyptian Lounge from John Brazil Grissaffi. He describes Grissaffi as having the reputation of being a very tough individual and a "hit man." He puts Grissaffi as a running mate of Lois Green, who ran a loose-knit gang of criminals whose main objectives were burglaries of wholesale drug companies in order to steal drugs. Gannaway states that this period was during the war years where all shipping lanes were closed to the drug traffic. Consequently to fill up this void, Green and his members would either hijack or burglarize these drug companies in order to replenish the much-needed drugs. Eventually Dallas became to be known as the hub of the drug traffic. The Green gang was not as refined or organized as the Mafia gang. Green would supply needed money to a certain group in order that they could engage in this sort of activity. In return, Lois Green would receive a considerable share of their proceeds. Within the Green gang, he would have his own selected men to carry out any necessary enforcement. Lois Green was later killed as he came out of a nightclub with Jack Todd. Gannaway stated that although Todd and Green were close friends, he always suspected Todd of setting up Green. Gannaway mentioned that Jack Todd

was a known safe cracker and he once locked him up for carrying explosives as he was boarding a plane for New York. He believes the type of explosives was nitro and the purpose was either to blow up a safe in New York or to wire the explosives to an auto. Gannaway received this information through an informant. To his knowledge, Gannaway does not believe Ruby and Green were associated in any way. In fact, ~~_____ does not believe that Ruby _____~~

As the Commander of the Special Service Bureau, Gannaway had first-hand information on all subversive and radical individuals in the area. Intelligence reports would daily cross his desk concerning these persons and he would always assign men to check out these leads. Gannaway recalls that Agent Hosty of the FBI would make daily visits to his office and Gannaway would supply him with all this information. Gannaway explained that Hosty's assignment with the FBI was to supervise subversive activities. Gannaway was very proud of how his unit had penetrated most of these groups. In fact, when he heard of the President's visit he had dispatched men to Denton, Denis, Waco and other areas to keep a closer watch of radicals in these towns. Gannaway informed me that he was never told about Lee Harvey Oswald and was not aware of his existence prior to the assassination. Gannaway stressed that more than certain he would have had one of his men cover Lee Harvey Oswald had he known of his presence in Dallas.

81-277
relationship

*for his men -
Gannaway says
No Ruby influence*

In the area of corruption within the Dallas Police Department and if Jack Ruby exerted any influence with certain members of the Dallas Police Department, Gannaway was very strong regarding his thoughts on this subject. Gannaway stated that I could not be speaking to a man more informed on this subject as he was due to the fact that he not only headed the Vice Squad but also he was responsible, in 1948, for giving birth to the Internal Affairs Division, whose only function was to supervise the conduct of police officers. As Commander of the Vice Squad, he issued orders to the supervisors that he expected strict control over these night clubs and demanded that these places be clean of all hoodlums. If one character was seen in these places he would let it slide by, but if there were two or more then his men were instructed to lock them up. ~~_____~~ and for some reason he felt he was not suitable to run this type of business. In fact, Gannaway remarked that he had received information that Ruby would enter his club armed with a gun. At that time there was a technical ordinance in Dallas to prohibit carrying a gun into a night club. When Gannaway learned of this, he sent two men to arrest Ruby for the violation of this ordinance. Gannaway pointed out that he had a tight control over the supervisors and men in the Vice Squad and it was ~~highly unlikely that Ruby had any infl~~

→ Vice Squad

Gannaway stated that the department did not have serious

problems concerning corruption. The biggest problems with their members were "booze and broads." Gannaway can't recall of any man being dismissed from the department because of corruption and the Internal Affairs Division did investigate this area thoroughly.

The interview ended with Mr. Gannaway pledging his full support to the Committee, and he would welcome any further interviews if needed.

In Annual?

009446

INVESTIGATION INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Identifying Information:

Name JAMES GILMORE

Date 5-26-78 1 ³⁰ PM.

Address 4018 Ridgely County Club Dr

Place BENBROOK PD.

City/State Fort Worth, # 508

Telephone _____

Date of Birth 12/21/26

M or S _____

Social Security 293 16 5191

Spouse Plenty

Children NONE.

Physical Description:

Height _____

Color Eyes _____ Hair _____

Weight _____

Special Characteristics _____

Ethnic Group _____

Personal History:

a. Present Employment: Chief of Police Benbrook P.D.

Address _____

Telephone _____

b. Criminal Record

1. Arrests _____

2. Convictions _____

Additional Personal Information:

a. Relative(s): Name _____

Address _____

b. Area frequented: _____

c. Remarks: _____

Investigator

Joseph J. Basteri

Date

6-23-78

Form #4-B

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Name James Gilmore Date 5-26-78 Time 1:30 p.
 Address 4018 Ridglea Country Club Drive Place Office - Benbrook Police
Fort Worth, Texas Department

Interview: Staff Investigator Joseph J. Basteri interviewed Mr. Gilmore, who is now Chief of Police for the Benbrook Police Department since his retirement from the Dallas Police Department. Benbrook is a town of approximately 15,000 residents and is located just outside Fort Worth.

Chief Gilmore said that he knew Ruby quite well because from the years 1954 to 1960 he was with the Vice Squad and as such his duties were to pay frequent visits to dance halls and night clubs. Gilmore entered the Vice Squad when he was promoted to Lieutenant. Gilmore was familiar with all of Ruby's clubs and never knew them to be a hangout for hoods. Gilmore credited Ruby with running a fairly legitimate night spot, abiding by all the police department regulations. If any violations were observed, Ruby would be issued a summons like anyone else committing a violation. These places were visited at least once a night to make certain that there were no violations of the rules.

One point that Chief Gilmore wanted to emphasize was that Ruby was not a constant visitor to police headquarters as the papers had reported. Chief Gilmore stated Ruby only

Interviewer Signature

Joseph J. Basteri

Typed Signature Joseph J. Basteri

Date transcribed br 6-19-78

visited headquarters in order to take care of business matters and for no other reasons.

Chief Gilmore did state that Ruby had once told him that he was run out of Chicago because he had crossed someone up and had twenty-four hours to leave town. Ruby did not elaborate on too many details but Gilmore surmised that he may have been in some kind of bar business and he had done something wrong. Gilmore did not believe that Ruby was connected with any mob characters in the Dallas area. According to Gilmore, the only gang members were Dallas-bred and no one from the outside ever penetrated this group. Gilmore agrees that the most notorious group was the Lois Green gang and Ruby had positively no connection with them.

On November 24, 1963 Gilmore stated he was not on duty but home watching the television and saw Ruby shoot Oswald. Gilmore remarked that earlier he had seen Ruby in the station house and when asked what he was doing there, Ruby replied that he was going to see if the homicide detectives wanted any sandwiches. Gilmore declared that he had nothing to do with the transfer of Oswald but heard that Captain Fritz wanted the move to be made in the middle of the night but was opposed by Mayor Cabell who wanted the transfer to take place in the morning hours to please the press corps. Also, Captain Fritz had once told Gilmore that if he did not have so many interruptions he may have been more successful in the interrogation of

LHO.

When asked about the rumors that Ruby was afraid of him, Gilmore replied that most of the night club owners did not care how strict he was in his inspection of their premises. Chief Gilmore explained that when he paid these establishments a visit, it was not a social call but to carefully examine their premises for any violation. At times, these owners objected, as they did not want him to pay too much attention to their operation. He is also certain that several arrests were made in Ruby's clubs and clearly remembers as a police officer he had given Ruby a ticket for a traffic infraction. Gilmore remarked that even Joe Campisi complained that he was too strict.

The interview ended with Chief Gilmore promising to contact me if he can recall any incident that may be useful in this investigation.

INVESTIGATION INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Identifying Information:

Name RIO S PIERCE

Date 5-29-78 2 PM

Address RT #3

Place RESIDENCE

City/State ENNIS, TEXAS 75119

Telephone 214/875-8300

Date of Birth 7-26-23

M or S M

Social Security 454-26-7994

Spouse Dorothy L

Children 3

Physical Description:

Height 5-9

Color Eyes _____ Hair _____

Weight 160

Special Characteristics _____

Ethnic Group _____

Personal History:

a. Present Employment: DEPT OF AGRICULTURE

Address ENNIS, TEXAS

Telephone _____

b. Criminal Record

1. Arrests _____

2. Convictions _____

Additional Personal Information:

a. Relative(s): Name _____

Address _____

b. Area frequented: _____

Remarks: _____

Investigator Joseph J. Basteri
JOSEPH J. BASTERI

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Name Rio S. Pierce Date May 29, 1978 Time 2 PM
 Address Route #3 Place residence
Ennis, Texas 75119 214 875 8300

Interview: Staff Investigator Joseph J. Basteri interviewed Rio S. Pierce who entered the Dallas Police Department in 1946 and re-tired January 8, 1974. He is now employed part-time with the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Pierce was a member of the Uniform Patrol Division and on Sunday, November 24, 1963 was working from 7AM to 3PM. He held the rank of Lieutenant and on that day supervised 8 to 10 men and 2 sergeants detailed to the basement and adjoining rooms. Mr. Pierce then stated that he was then assigned the responsibility to escort the armored truck out of the basement. Pierce explained that there were two ramps in and out of the basement. The Main ramp was the exit. The armored truck, which was going to be used as a decoy, backed into Commerce Street, but because of its height could not back completely into the basement causing the ramp to be blocked. Pierce stated that he then decided to exit the Main Street ramp so that he could get out and then back his car into the Commerce Street ramp and place it in position in front of the armored truck. He then proceeded to exit the Main Street ramp and in doing so he

Interviewer Signature

Joseph J. Basteri

Typed Signature Joseph J. Basteri

Date transcribed June 15, 1978

noticed P. O. Vaughn, who was stationed at this ramp, taking one or two steps off the sidewalk and into the street to safely direct him out into the traffic. Pierce, who was with two other members of the force did notice several persons standing at the entrance of the ramp, but did not know if they were waiting there or just walking by and waiting for his car to pass them so that they could continue to walk. Pierce stated he knew Ruby and Napoleon Daniels, but did not see them. In fact, Pierce remarked that he was not aware of who was standing at the entrance because his concentration was to maneuver his vehicle in front of the armored truck. Pierce does recall Vaughn being in the gutter and he was either motioning his hands or blowing his whistle to stop the traffic in order for him to get out of the ramp. After leaving the ramp, he drove to Harwood Street and made a left to Commerce Street where he made another left turn. Pierce then said that as he arrived at Commerce Street ramp, he does not recall whether he parked the vehicle at the curb or backed it into the Commerce Street ramp, but at about this time, they were aware that something had happened inside the basement. They immediately ran into the basement and learned what had happened. After LHO had been taken to Parkland Hospital, Pierce decided also to go there as a precaution for security reasons. He was not ordered to go there, but took the action as a supervisor. He does not recall entering the hospital.

Pierce admits knowing Ruby from the late forties or early fifties as the Silver Spur was on his post. He described

Ruby as wanting to know people of influence, even if it was only a casual meeting. Pierce said that he would never be afraid to go into any one of Ruby's places without a nightstick or gun as Ruby ran a place where one could not get hurt. Pierce did say that he would not trust Ruby and always had the feeling that he had something to do with mob people, but could not prove it. Pierce said he had the feeling that Ruby did something wrong to some Chicago bad guys and had to flee to Dallas. He denied that Ruby had told him this, merely stating he just had that feeling. Pierce believes that Dallas had no organized crime that had eastern and northern influence. Pierce did state that Dallas did have a criminal element, but he was never in a position to determine how organized they were. He stated that he was always assigned to the Uniform Patrol Division which made it very difficult for him to make his own observations concerning the organization of these groups. Pierce did say that from his own knowledge, he did not believe Ruby was linked with these criminal elements.

INVESTIGATION INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Identifying Information:

Name JAMES HERBERT SAWYER

Date 5-24-78

Address RT 1 BOX 192A

Place JAN'S COFFEE SHOP
3254 IRVING BLVD

City/State FRISCO, TEXAS

Telephone _____

Date of Birth 10/19/16

M or S _____

Social Security _____

Spouse _____

Children _____

Physical Description:

Height _____

Color Eyes _____ Hair _____

Weight _____

Special Characteristics _____

Ethnic Group _____

Personal History:

a. Present Employment: JAN'S COFFEE SHOP

Address 3254 IRVING BLVD DALLAS, TEXAS

Telephone 214/638-3692

b. Criminal Record

1. Arrests _____

2. Convictions _____

Additional Personal Information:

a. Relative(s): Name _____

Address _____

b. Area frequented: _____

Remarks: _____

Investigator

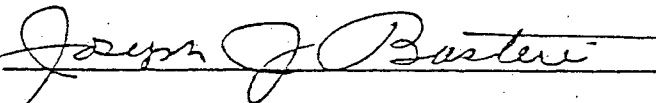
Joseph J. Basteri

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Name James Herbert Sawyer Date 5 24 78 Time 9:30AM
 Address Rt. 1, Box 192A Place 3254 Irving Boulevard
Frisco, Texas Dallas, Texas

Interview: Mr. Sawyer was interviewed by Staff Investigator Joseph J. Basteri at his restaurant, Jan's Coffee Shop, located at 3254 Irving Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. He has owned and operated this restaurant since his retirement from the Dallas Police Department in 1967. Sawyer recalls that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to be in charge of a detail of men on the upper portion of the Presidential Motorcade. A few minutes after the President had passed him, he heard over the radio that shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository. Sawyer, who held the rank of Inspector, immediately rushed to this building and had it secured. He then organized a group of law-enforcement officers from the Dallas Police Department, FBI, Secret Service and the Sheriff's Office instructing them to find witnesses and possible suspects. These witnesses were brought to the Sheriff's office where affidavits were taken. Sawyer had also sent a team to search the railroad yards as there were reports that shots may have come from that direction and also it was good investigative procedure to cover all surrounding areas. He recalls his men finding the three

Interviewer Signature


Typed Signature Joseph J. BasteriDate transcribed 6 16 78

hobos in a box car. Sawyer did not personally interrogate these men, but said that they did look like hobos. Sawyer did remark that a few years ago a writer had called him challenging several details of a photo he saw of the police officer escorting the three hobos. The writer was puzzled as to the type of shoes, gun and a hearing device the police officer had. Sawyer's answer to the writer was that the hearing device was in fact cotton for an ear infection the police officer had. This fact was documented by Staff Investigator Harold Rose. The only requirement the DPD makes as to shoes is that they must be black and this officer was wearing black shoes. Lastly, DPD requires only that officers must be armed with a 38 calibre or more gun. This officer was armed with a 45 automatic which is not an uncommon weapon for Dallas police officers. This police officer was later identified as Marvin Wise.

Although Sawyer was picked to head the unit investigating the operational security involving the transfer of Lee Harvey Oswald, he had very little to do with it as he was hospitalized a week after it was formed. Sawyer did state that he was kept well apprised of the progress of the investigation and did assist Captain Baker who prepared the final report on the conclusion of the investigation. Sawyer had received periodic information from his men and after reading all reports submitted concerning the investigation, he was positive that the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby was not planned because of the following reasons:

1. Ruby was told by Karen "Little Lynn" Bennett to mail her the Western Union money order by 11 AM on November 24th.
2. Ruby was attracted by the crowd he saw milling outside the Main Street ramp.
3. The armored car got stuck in the Commerce Street ramp forcing Lt. Pierce's auto to exit out Main Street ramp against traffic, causing Police Officer Roy Vaughn to leave his post momentarily enabling Ruby to enter the basement through the unguarded ramp.
4. Ruby had entered the basement at almost the precise moment that Oswald was brought down. According to Sawyer, there was no way that Ruby could have timed this so perfectly as no one knew the exact time Oswald would be brought down. Sawyer stated that to his knowledge no one had objected to this unit being formed and it was terminated only after the investigation had been fully completed.

As a Lieutenant, Sawyer was in charge of the Vice Squad and as such, - came to know Ruby quite well. He had heard rumors that Ruby was connected with mob figures while in Chicago, but nothing has ever come to his attention to prove this rumor. Sawyer had also heard that Ruby had to leave Chicago because of a dispute he had with the Chicago mob. Sawyer further stated that he was not aware that any organized criminal element exerted any strong influence in the city of Dallas. The only group, to his

knowledge, that could be loosely classified as organized crime was the Lois Green outfit. Dallas, continued Sawyer, was relatively a clean town with the minimum of crime or corruption. Sawyer admits that in the late thirties and in the early forties Dallas had more than its share of slot machines, bookie parlors, gambling establishments and a certain part of the city was designated as the "red light district."

With the advent of World War Two, Dallas was deemed off limits by the armed services until the city fathers could clean up the city. Carl Hanson was appointed Chief of Police and he formed a Special Service Bureau to clean up the vice, narcotics and gambling that was flourishing in the city. George Lumpkin was the captain in charge of this unit. Sawyer was a lieutenant in heading the vice squad under Lumpkin. During this clean-up campaign, which took several years to fully clean up Dallas, Sawyer stated that in no way was Ruby's name ever linked with this criminal element. Sawyer attributed the control of gambling, in the forties, in the control of Benny Binion, Harry Urban and Lloyd Sinclair. Lois Green and his group were known to concentrate mostly on safe jobs, narcotics and prostitution. They would frequently meet in the office of Harry Hoxsey, and Sawyer always suspected that these meetings were to discuss narcotics and fencing stolen property.

Sawyer had informed me that he had set up the Intelligence Unit for the Dallas Police Department and also instituted a filing system to properly record all pertinent facts.

One of the functions of this office was to arrange a system where police officers would not list their informants by name, but numbers would be assigned to the informant. It was against a police officer's principle to reveal the name of his informant as such. Sawyer stated that it would be difficult to say if Ruby had been an informant as there would be no official record of it. Sawyer said he had heard that Ruby had passed on information to various police officers, but the information received was of little importance.

Sawyer remarked that Ruby had come to Dallas in the late forties and during this period the clean-up of Dallas was almost complete. Ruby's name never came up at any time with regard to Ruby's having ever been connected or associated with these criminal figures. Sawyer always considered Ruby as a small time night club operator who would have loved to have persons think he was more important than he was. Ruby's places, as well as other night spots, were well supervised by the vice-squad, and it never came to his attention that Ruby had made bribe payments to any Dallas police officer.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

NAME ~~Lee Don R. Archer~~ Date, ~~8/24/78~~ Time 1700

Address 2035 San Francisco Place _____

Dallas, Texas 75228 Phone: 214-321-5922 (H-non-pub.
748-9711, x571)

Interview:

(Was positioned several feet behind Lee Harvey Oswald, having been assigned to the Auto Theft Unit as a detective at the time)

LHO was escorted off the elevator at the basement level and walked past Archer, who was standing to LHO's right guarding an inner doorway. He watched LHO proceed into the strong array of lights and saw a man emerge from the line of detectives on LHO's left, heard LHO say: "Oh, no!" -- and the shot was fired as LHO looked directly at the assailant who he (Archer) thought must have been a plainclothes policeman. ("We all wore hats in those days.")

He and McMillon and Clardy were among the first to grab the man and the weapon. On the floor, he said: "I'm Jack Ruby," and Archer didn't recognize the name at the time. ~~He never did know~~ ^{Ruby} ~~him personally~~, but had known a man by that name ran one of the local clubs.

As he held Ruby's hands behind him, Tom (McMillon) cuffed his wrists and Clardy joined the escort back to the elevator. Archer lingered long enough to take a close look at LHO and left with the impression he was dead or dying.

Interviewer _____
(Signature)
A. Maxwell/J. Moriarty
(Typed)

Date Transcribed 8/29/78/am

Placed in the cell upstairs, he made remarks to the effect he had done what they (the P.D.) could not have done.

Stripped to his undershorts, he then began ~~a litany of self-serving statements~~ such as sudden passion caused him to shoot him -- he had done it on the spur of the moment. ~~Archer thought it sounded as though he had been coached by an attorney.~~

~~Ruby asked for and received cigarettes which he consumed~~ chain fashion. There was no animosity towards the three detectives in the cell with him most of the time. At no time was he alone in the cell. From time to time one or two detectives stepped from the cell to answer the phone or some such temporary errand.

~~About 1:05 p.m.,~~ Forrest Sorrels and Sgt. Dean came to the cell area and Archer walked to the far side of the interior of the cell to speak to them out of earshot, but still keeping LHO under close observation. Informed of the time and doctor (LHO had succumbed), Sorrels suggested he (Archer) advise Ruby.

~~He did and was surprised to observe the immediate calming effect it had on Ruby.~~ The laborious breathing improved and he was obviously relaxed for the first time. Offered another cigarette, he declined, saying: "I don't smoke," and he didn't from that time on (as far as Archer could determine).

More in the sense of competition than malice, Ruby told him: "I was going to shoot him three times, but you guys were too quick for me."

~~Archer doesn't recall asking Ruby just how he got in the building, but still remembers his impression was he seemed to have come from the Commerce Street side.~~

Asked specifically about this, he advised he had not been in a position to see anyone on either ramp -- he was much too far back in the inner hallway. It was the manner in which he came through the crowd of newsmen. "Just didn't seem like he came from my left -- unless he made a big turn." He drew a diagram depicting the ramp section of the basement and showing how Ruby appeared -- projected the line indicating "the big turn" if Ruby had not come from the right part.

~~He further advised he wasn't aware of elevator or doors on far side of this basement. He, like most of his fellow workers, never had occasion to use this part of the building.~~

~~Lt. Archer expressed disappointment when he examined his transcribed statement. He declined to sign inasmuch as the changes had the effect of not quite conveying the thought.~~

Advised the corrections would be made, he returned the second time to find the minor adjustments made still did not correct the different impression the statement seemed to make.

Considering the fact that a stenographer plus a recorder had been utilized, he didn't think inaccuracies were justified under any circumstances.

Called to the Chief's office following his second refusal, he was advised to return again inasmuch as the proper corrections had been made.

~~The last trip revealed the transcription still left something to be desired. He insisted on initialing these items, but was allowed to only by using a pencil -- not in ink.~~



PAGE 2 DL 44-1639

HE WALKED TO MAIN ST. CURB ON THE EAST SIDE OF RAMP EXIT,
WALKED IN A DIAGONAL DIRECTION FROM HIS POSITION IN CENTER
OF RAMP WHICH WAS ABOUT ONE YARD INSIDE BUILDING LINE. STATES
HE CAREFULLY WATCHED EXIT DURING THIS TIME AND AFTER WAV-
ING ON POLICE VEHICLE IMMEDIATELY RETURNED TO POSITION IN
CENTER OF RAMP. STATED WHEN CAR DROVE OUT RAMP HE WAS CONCERNED
ONLY WITH EASTBOUND TRAFFIC ON MAIN ST. AND AT NO TIME LOOK-
ING TO THE EAST AS HE WAS NOT CONCERNED WITH WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.
STATES HE DID NOT WALK INTO STREET AND IS CERTAIN THAT NO ONE
ENTERED RAMP DURING TIME HE ASSISTED THE VEHICLE LEAVING
RAMP OR AFTER HIS RETURN TO MIDDLE OF RAMP. STATES HE WOULD
PROBABLY NOT RECOGNIZE RUBY IF HE SAW HIM, ADVISING NINETEEN
SIXTYONE WAS LAST TIME HE SAW RUBY.

DEC TWENTY DALLAS POLICE DEPT FURNISHED RESULTS OF
POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION GIVEN VAUGHN NOV TWENTYEIGHT AND DANIELS
DEC ELEVEN LAST BY POLYGRAPH EXAMINER P. L. BENTLEY /NA/,
DETECTIVE, DALLAS PD, ALONG WITH EVALUATION OF ANSWERS.
THESE RESULTS ARE SET FORTH IN MEMOS TO MR. J. E. CURRY,
CHIEF OF POLICE, DALLAS, FROM BENTLEY AND STATES THAT THE

MEMOS CONTAIN THE PERTINENT QUESTIONS ASKED DURING THE EXAMINATIONS.

THE MEMO RE VAUGHN CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING DATA --

A POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION WAS GIVEN ROY E. VAUGHN /WM TWENTYEIGHT/ AT THE REQUEST OF DEPUTY CHIEF N. T. FISHER. THIS EXAMINATION WAS GIVEN ON NOV TWENTYEIGHT LAST. BELOW IS A LIST OF PERTINENT QUESTIONS THAT WERE ASKED DURING THIS EXAMINATION.

ONE. DID YOU SEE JACK RUBY NEAR THE MAIN ST. ENTRANCE OF THE CITY HALL BETWEEN NINE THIRTY AM AND ELEVEN THIRTY AM LAST SUNDAY MORNING. ANSWER - NO.

TWO. DID YOU ALLOW JACK RUBY TO ENTER THE BASEMENT OF THE CITY HALL LAST SUNDAY MORNING. ANSWER - NO.

THREE. DID YOU TALK WITH JACK RUBY LAST SUNDAY MORNING. ANSWER - NO.

FOUR. DID YOU ALLOW ANYBODY TO ENTER THE BASEMENT OF THE CITY HALL LAST SUNDAY MORNING THAT DID NOT SHOW YOU PROPER IDENTIFICATION OTHER THAN THE TWO MEN YOU TOLD CHIEF FISHER ABOUT. ANSWER - NO.

IDENT. ANSWER - NO.

HAVE YOU TOLD CHIEF FISHER THE COMPLETE TRUTH REGARDING THIS INCIDENT. ANSWER - YES.

IT IS THE OPINION OF THIS EXAMINER THIS PERSON ANSWERED EACH OF THE QUESTIONS WITH THE TRUTH.

THE LETTER RE DANIELS CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING DATA -

"AT THREE TEN PM, DECEMBER ELEVEN LAST, A POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION WAS GIVEN TO N. J. DANIELS.

THIS EXAMINATION WAS GIVEN TO DETERMINE IF MR. DANIELS WAS TELLING THE TRUTH IN THE STATEMENT HE HAD GIVEN.

DURING THE PRE-TEST INTERVIEW WITH MR. DANIELS, HE STATED THAT HE WAS SURE THE PERSON HE STATED HE HAD SEEN ENTER THE CITY HALL BASEMENT WAS NOT JACK RUBY. HE STATED THAT HE HAD SHOWN A PICTURE OF JACK RUBY AND THAT RUBY DID NOT LOOK LIKE THE PERSON HE STATED THAT HE HAD SEEN. HE WAS VERY CONFUSED DURING THIS INTERVIEW AND STATED HE WAS NOT SURE OF ANYTHING IN HIS STATEMENT. HE ALSO STATED THAT HE FELT LIKE THE SQUAD HE SAW COME OUT OF THE BASEMENT HAD ENOUGH TIME TO GET TO THE COUNTY JAIL BEFORE THIS PERSON ENTERED THE BASEMENT OF THE CITY HALL.

~~R - LINE 9 SHOULD BE - N. J. DANIELS~~

PAGE 5 DL 44-1639

HE WAS THEN PLACED ON THE POLYGRAPH AND THE FOLLOWING PERTINENT QUESTIONS WERE ASKED AND ANSWERS GIVEN.

ONE. HAVE YOU TOLD THE COMPLETE TRUTH IN THE STATEMENT YOU GAVE. ANSWER YES. INDICATION FALSE.

TWO. HAVE YOU DELIBERATELY MADE UP ANY OF THIS STORY. ANSWER NO. INDICATION FALSE.

THREE. DO YOU THINK THE PERSON YOU STATED YOU SAW ENTER BASEMENT AT THAT TIME WAS JACK RUBY. ANSWER NO. INDICATION TRUE.

FOUR. DID YOU ACTUALLY SEE THE PERSON YOU DESCRIBED COME FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE WESTERN UNION. ANSWER YES. INDICATION FALSE.

FIVE. DO YOU THINK THIS PERSON ENTERED THE BASEMENT OF THE CITY HALL AFTER THE SQUAD DROVE OUT. DID NOT ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

SIX. HAVE YOU SEEN THE PERSON YOU DESCRIBED IN YOUR STATEMENT AROUND THE CITY HALL BEFORE. DID NOT ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

AGE 5 DL 44-1639

SEVEN. HAVE YOU GIVEN A TRUE DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON
YOU STATED YOU SAW ENTER THE BASEMENT OF THE CITY HALL.
ANSWER YES. INDICATION FALSE.

EIGHT. DID YOU ACTUALLY SEE THE PERSON YOU DESCRIBED
ENTER THE BASEMENT OF THE CITY HALL. ANSWER YES. INDICATION
FALSE.

NINE. DID YOU GET A GOOD LOOK AT THIS PERSON. ANSWER
YES. INDICATION FALSE.

MOST OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS WERE REPEATED ON OTHER
PARTS WITH THE SAME ANSWERS GIVEN AND SAME INDICATIONS
NOTED."

REINTERVIEWS AND DL PD INVESTIGATION WILL BE INCLUDED
IN LATER REPORTS. NO POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION VAUGHN OR DANIELS
OR BUAGENTS CONTEMPLATED UACB.

43 U THRU YES OK

ACK PLS WA

55 PM OK FBI WA LLD

R

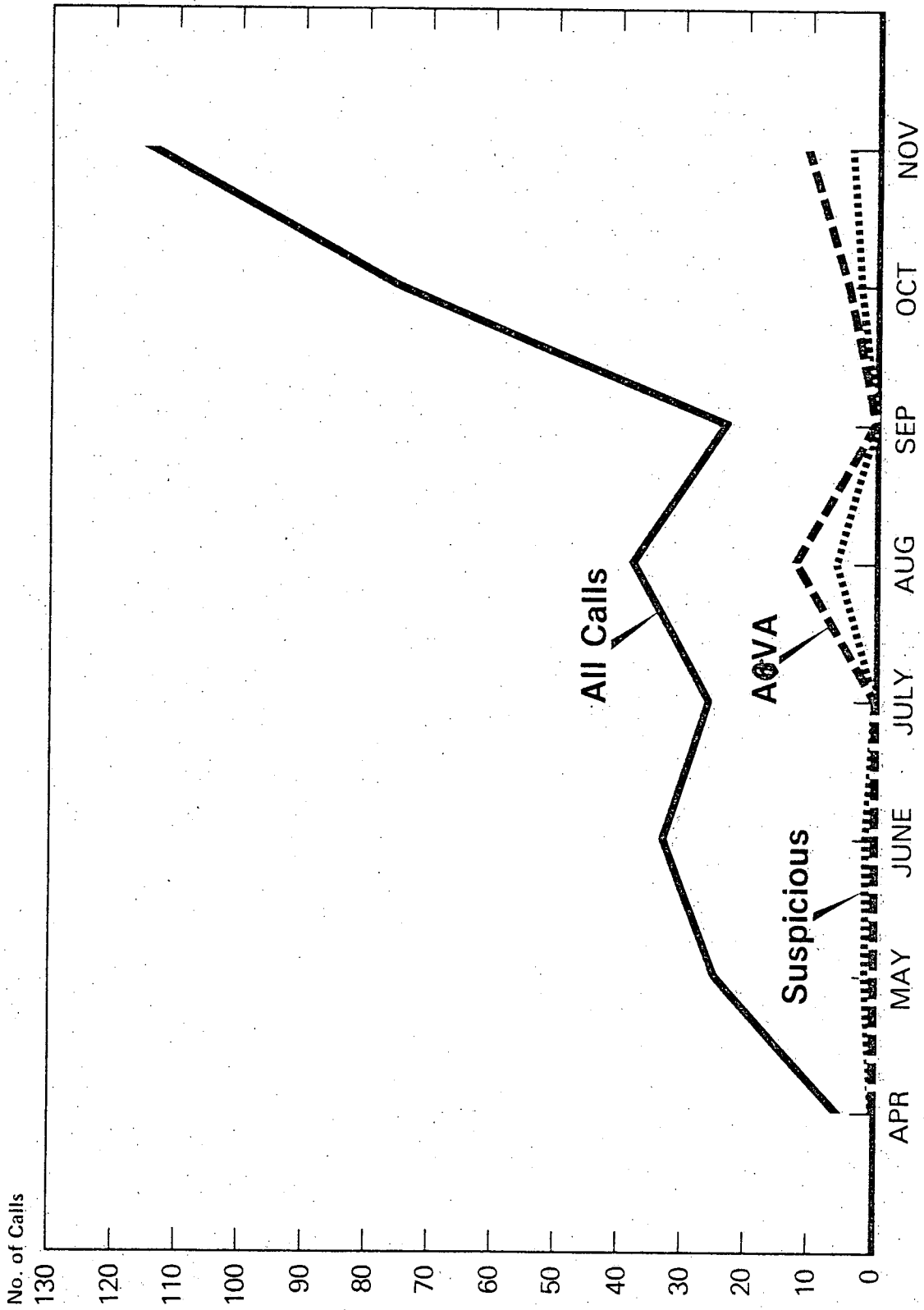
PHONE PROJECT

Index of Exhibits

September 26, 1978

<u>JFK #</u>	<u>Identification</u>	
F-545	Jack Ruby - Toll Calls, 1963	Blow-up
F-546	Computer print-out of Ruby telephone calls	
F-448	Memorandum, dated February 24, 1964, from Hubert and Griffin to Willens of Warren Commission staff, re: telephone	
F-590	Memorandum, dated April 4, 1964, from Hubert and Griffin to Willens of Warren Commission staff	
F-591	Warren Commission staff memorandum, dated May 14, 1964, re: Adequacy of Ruby Investigation	
F-592	Warren Commission staff memorandum, dated June 1, 1964, re: Adequacy of Ruby Investigation	
F-593	Memorandum, dated June 1, 1964, from Hubert and Griffin to Willens of Warren Commission staff	

JACK RUBY - TOLL CALLS - 1963



- JFR F-545 -

SUMMARY OF TELEPHONE CALLS

- JEX - E-546 -

DATE	TIME CALL PLACED	DURATION OF CALL	TELEPHONE NO PLACING CALL	PERSON CALLED	TYPE CALL	AUDIT NUMBER	SUBSCRIBER	AUDIT NUMBER
05/12/63		006 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7702 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
06/27/63		007 MIN	MCWILLIE LEWIS		STATION 7702 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
08/02/63		006 MIN	MCWILLIE LEWIS		STATION 7703 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
08/02/63		003 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7703 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
08/04/63		005 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7701 FR	WH15601	JACK RUBY 223 S EMING APT 207 DALLAS TX	7838
08/19/63		001 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7701 FR	WH15601	JACK RUBY 223 S EMING APT 207 DALLAS TX	7838
08/20/63		002 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7701 FR	WH15601	JACK RUBY 223 S EMING APT 207 DALLAS TX	7838
08/22/63		007 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7701 FR	WH15601	JACK RUBY 223 S EMING APT 207 DALLAS TX	7838
10/26/63	12:07	012 MIN	WEINER IRWIN	WEINER	PERSONAL 7707 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
10/30/63	21:13	001 MIN	TROPICAL COURT		STATION 7708 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
11/07/63	14:12	017 MIN	CAROUSEL CLUB		PERSONAL 7711 FR	RA84031	ROBERT B BAKER	7828

SUMMARY OF TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE	TIME CALL PLACED	DURATION OF CALL	TELEPHONE NO PLACING CALL	PERSON CALLED	TYPE CALL	AUDIT NUMBER	SUBSCRIBER	AUDIT NUMBER
11/08/63	16:47	004 MIN	EDEN ROC HOTEL	DUSTY MILLER	PERSONAL	7711 FR	R172362 CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7643
11/08/63	17:22	014 MIN	BAKER ROBERT		STATION	7712 FR	R172362/ CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7643

JFK F-448

Ruby

February 24, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Howard P. Willens

FROM: Mr. Leon D. Hubert
Mr. Burt W. Griffin

SUBJECT: Further Telephone Records to be Obtained for the Commission.

In furtherance of your conversation with Mr. Griffin on February 20th and our joint memorandum of February 19, the following steps are suggested to be taken as soon as possible for obtaining and preserving telephone records which may be pertinent to the work of this Commission.

Some of the suggestions may impose burdens upon private parties which are not justified by the possible results to be obtained. If so, they should be rejected and the reason for such rejection recorded in order to assure future critics that such efforts were carefully considered.

Paragraphs one, two and three seek telephone numbers of phones "reasonably available" to Ruby plus records of calls placed from phones under Ruby's direct control.

Paragraph four seeks telephone numbers of all phones reasonably available to certain persons.

Paragraph five seeks only phones listed to or under the control of certain people.

Paragraph six to ten are designed to lay a basis for further investigation.

1. The FBI should immediately obtain the telephone numbers, names of subscriber, location and type of service of all phones reasonably available to Jack Ruby. "Reasonably available" should include, but not be limited to, subscriber and pay telephones at the All Right Parking Garage, Adolphus Hotel, the Egyptian Lounge, Phil's Delicatessen, Cabana Motel, Sol's Turf Bar, Dallas City Hall and Jail, Dallas Morning News, Radio Station KLIF, together with any pay phones within reasonable walking distance of said places or any other places which Ruby frequented. Numbers and information concerning phones "reasonably available" to Ruby in Dallas may be obtained by personal contact with subscribers or the telephone company. Information as to phones available outside Dallas should not involve contact with non-residents of Dallas.

February 2, 1964

2. The FBI should immediately obtain with respect to Jack Ruby, for the period August 1 to November 25, 1963, copies of all original telephone company records bearing upon the dates, time, length of call, calling number, billing number, person calling and number called with respect to all telephone calls (including local calls) utilizing any telephone listed to Jack Ruby or any of his Clubs, including pay phones on or near the premises. If the telephone company has no records which would provide information concerning local calls, the FBI should so state.

It is unnecessary at this point to obtain call records from all phones "reasonably available to Ruby" since analysis of calls from such phones would be impossible without further information. However, we contemplate that if we establish a list of suspected intermediaries between Ruby and Oswald, it would be valuable to check telephones "available" to Ruby against calls to the "intermediaries". In addition, it may be valuable to examine records of telephones listed to or used regularly by suspected "intermediaries" for calls to phones "available" to Ruby.

3. With respect to all records requested in paragraph two, the FBI should indicate in its report what telephone company personnel were questioned, the questions asked and the answers received, in all investigations which were conducted, so that it may be determined that the records obtained are complete and accurate. We believe that the method of searching for records must be detailed since telephone information forwarded so far has been spotty and inaccurate.

4. To the extent not already provided, the FBI should be requested to obtain for the Commission a list of all telephones (but not call records) reasonably available to the following persons since March 1, 1963:

Andrew Armstrong, 3821 Dickson Circle, Apartment C, Dallas, Texas.

Karen Bennett Carlin, aka Karen Bennett Karlin, aka "Little Lynn", 3809 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth, Texas.

Bruce Carlin, aka Bruce Karlin, 3809 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth, Texas.

Marion (aka Marian) Rubenstein Carroll, 1044 W. Loyola, Chicago, Ill.

Eileen Rubenstein Kaminsky, 6724 N. Talman, Chicago, Illinois

Lewis J. McWillie, Las Vegas, Nevada

Hyman Rubenstein, 1044 W. Loyola, Chicago, Illinois

Sam (Rubenstein) Ruby, 11616 Jamestown Road, Dallas, Texas.

February 24, 1964

Earl (Rubenstein) Ruby, 29925 Woodland Drive, Southfield, Michigan

Eva Rubenstein (Magid) Grant, 3929 Rollins, Dallas, Texas.

Ralph Paul, Arlington, Texas

c/o Bert Bowman, Copeland Road, Arlington, Texas (home)
Podnuk's Restaurant, Arlington, Texas (access)
John W. Jackson, 1602 Browning, Arlington, Texas (access)
Bull Pen Drive-In, 1936 East Abram, Arlington, Texas (business)

Anna Rubenstein Volpert, 1044 W. Loyola, Chicago, Illinois.

The date March 1 is chosen because it establishes a safe margin for inquiry prior to Oswald's trip to New Orleans. With respect to each of the above persons, the FBI should provide numbers, to the extent possible, not only of home telephones but nearby pay phones, telephones of any businesses in which the individual is employed, telephones of business partners or other similar close business associates, telephones of friends and relatives visited frequently, and telephones at restaurants and other businesses which the individual is known to frequent. For each telephone the FBI should indicate the type of service (pay phone, subscriber phone, limited service telephone), name of subscriber, location of phone, and reason for concluding the phone was accessible to the individual under investigation. This information should be obtained primarily by examining records which will not involve personal contact with persons outside of the telephone companies and without communicating the names of suspects to persons outside the FBI. We realize that such a means of investigation will not provide a complete answer to our questions, but we believe other modes of inquiry would be unwise at this time. As to each individual under investigation, the FBI report should indicate what sources were checked and what other information as to possibly accessible phones might be available by direct contact with individuals.

5. The FBI should obtain from a telephone company records check the personal, family and business phones of the following persons during the period March 1, 1963 to present:

Barney Baker, 5900 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois (home)

Chicago Loop Auto Refinishing Co., Inc.
3216 South Shields Ave., Chicago, Ill. (business)

Curtis LaVerne Crafard, aka Larry Crafard (including phones available to him on his "flight from Dallas to Michigan").

February 24, 1964

Sam Gordon, 755 Crescent Drive, Palm Springs, Calif.

Alex Gruber, 5222 W. Olympic, Los Angeles, Calif. (WE 5-1082)

Frank Goldstein, 640 Teresita Boulevard, San Francisco, Calif.

(HU 7-7674)

(SU 1-7343)

Lawrence Mayers, 3950 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois (home)

Ero Mfg. Co., 714 West Monroe, Chicago, Ill. (business)

Roy William Pike, aka Mickey Ryan, 2344 Connecticut Lane, Apt. C.,
Dallas, Texas

Anesi Umberto, Chicago, Illinois

Mario Umberto, Chicago, Illinois

Abe Weinstein, 11028 Westmore Circle, Dallas, Texas.

6. The FBI should confer with the appropriate officials of telephone companies in Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New Orleans to determine what means, if any, are available for obtaining information as to incoming long distance telephone calls to any particular number if the name of the caller is unknown. It is conceivable, for example, that connecting or trunk-line telephone carriers may have automatic recording devices which record the calling exchange and the dialed number with respect to calls which they transmit. Or, it may be that most telephone companies in large cities are now so fully automated that such information is contained on their IEM cards and these IEM cards could be run through a computer or other device for every telephone subscriber in the area so that such information could be derived mechanically without undue expense or personal effort. Information as to city or telephone company from which a long distance call originated could conceivably be meaningful in light of other data which we have.

7. The FBI should confer with telephone company officials of each company serving Jack Ruby and the persons listed in paragraph four and five to ascertain if that company has any means of providing information, concerning local calls to or from the phones of those persons. Even if no records are maintained by such companies in the ordinary course of business, it may be that certain electronic, mechanical or other entries are routinely made either by telephone transmitting equipment or in connection with business records ordinarily maintained by the telephone company so that by careful examination of such data information concerning local telephone activity on a particular telephone could be obtained. To whatever extent information can be obtained concerning local telephone activity, the Agent should report to the Commission the nature of the information which can be obtained and the means by which it would be obtained. This data should be secured without mentioning particular names or telephone numbers.

February 24, 1964

8. The FBI should obtain a list of all telephone companies and the Chief Executive Officer serving the following areas:

Texas

Nevada

Los Angeles, California

San Francisco, California

Chicago, Illinois

Detroit, Michigan and adjacent suburbs in the Detroit metropolitan area, including Southfield, Michigan

Boston, Massachusetts and adjacent suburbs, including Belmont, Mass.

New York metropolitan area, including suburban Long Island,

Connecticut and New Jersey

Miami, Florida

Washington, D. C. and adjacent suburbs

New Orleans, Louisiana

9. Mr. Rankin should address a letter to the Chief Executive of each of the telephone companies mentioned in paragraph eight requesting that such companies not destroy until June 1, 1964 any records they may have with respect to telephone service of all subscribers. The letter should request that the source of this policy not be disclosed.

Retention of records on a blanket basis would preserve security as to the thinking of the Commission and will afford the maximum assurance that telephone records will be preserved with respect to persons not yet suspect. We realize that blanket retention may be so burdensome or expensive as to make our request seem unreasonable. If there is any suggestion along these lines, a conference to work out a reasonable system should be suggested.

10. As soon as possible after the Ruby trial and after consultation with the Commission, the FBI should obtain copies of original telephone records uncovered as a result of the investigations requested in paragraphs four and five. These records should be analyzed to determine possible links to Ruby or Oswald. Thereafter, if deemed advisable, records of phones "reasonably available" to Ruby would be analyzed for possible calls to phones "reasonably available" to suspected intermediaries between Ruby and Oswald.

- JFK F-590 -

MEMORANDUM

April 2, 1964

TO: Mr. Howard Willens

FROM: Leon D. Hubert
Dirt W. Griffin

1. You will recall that after the Staff Meeting on Friday, we stayed on with Mr. Rankin to discuss the matter of giving us assistance in Area V. Three sub-areas are involved:

- a. A check-out of names, telephone numbers, addresses, etc. found on Ruby's papers. (See Area "E")
- b. A check-out of all rumors relative to possible associations between Ruby and Oswald; and between Ruby and the gangster element. (See area "F")
- c. An analysis of telephone calls by Jack, Eva and Earl Ruby and by Ralph Paul.

2. Mr. Rankin told us to get Mr. Landreth (Chief Justice Warren's guard) to do this work. Because of the press of time and because we did not really put our minds to it at the moment, we failed to say to Mr. Rankin that each sub-area will require a man working full time for a month. There is no possibility that this work can be properly done so as to be useful in writing a report even if it had a deadline date of June 15.

3. In connection with the above and for the other reasons stated below, we do not think the Ruby aspect of the case should be included in the Commission's report.

- a. To do an acceptable job on Ruby, it would be necessary to make public statements concerning his character, his background, the possibility that he was lying about his entry into the basement, his motivation and state of mind, etc.
 - b. If Ruby's conviction is refused and our report is in any way hostile to Ruby, the Commission could be justly criticized for issuing a report which impaired his right to a fair trial. On the other hand, if the report gave support to Ruby's already stated version, the Prosecution would be justified in criticizing us.
- A

c. Aside from this, is it proper for a Commission of the high rank and prestige of this Commission to comment extensively about a person whose case is on appeal and will surely get to the United States Supreme Court?

2. We think that the Commission's report could very properly state that conclusions relative to any aspect of Ruby or his activities are considered improper because of his pending appeal and that a report will be made later.

Hubert/Griffin/jw/4-4-64

CC: Hubert chron file

Mr. Rankin

Mr. Willens

MEMORANDUM

Rankin

Inte

May 14, 1964

To: J. Lee Rankin
From: Leon D. Hubert, Jr.
Burt W. Griffin

~~_____~~
- JFK F-591 -
4 -

Subject: Adequacy of Ruby Investigation

1. Past Recommendations. In memoranda dated February 19, February 24, February 27, and March 11, we made various suggestions for extending the investigation initiated by the FBI in connection with the Oswald homicide. Shortly after March 11, 1964, we began preparation for the nearly 60 depositions taken in Dallas during the period March 21-April 2; after we returned from Dallas we took the deposition of C. L. Crafard (two days) and George Senator (two days), worked on editing the depositions taken in Dallas, and prepared for another series of 30 other depositions taken in Dallas during the period April 13-17. On our return from Dallas we continued the editing of the Dallas depositions, prepared the Dallas deposition exhibits for publication, and began working on a draft of the report in Area V. As a consequence of all of this activity during the period March 11-May 13, we did not press for the conferences and discussions referred to in the attached memoranda. The following represents our view at this time with respect to appropriate further investigation.

2. General Statement of Areas Not Adequately Investigated. In reporting on the murder of Lee Oswald by Jack Ruby, we must answer or at least advert to these questions:

- a) Why did Ruby kill Oswald;
- b) Was Ruby associated with the assassin of President Kennedy;
- c) Did Ruby have any confederates in the murder of Oswald?

It is our belief that, although the evidence gathered so far does not show a conspiratorial link between Ruby and Oswald, or between Ruby and others, nevertheless evidence should be secured, if possible, to affirmatively exclude that:

- a) Ruby was indirectly linked through others to Oswald;
- b) Ruby killed Oswald, because of fear; or
- c) Ruby killed Oswald at the suggestion of others.

3. Summary of Evidence Suggesting Further Investigation.
 The following facts suggest the necessity of further investigation:

a. Ruby had time to engage in substantial activities in addition to the management of his Clubs. Ruby's night club business usually occupied no more than five hours of a normal working day which began at about 10:00 a.m. and ended at 2:00 a.m. It was his practice to spend an average of only one hour a day at his Clubs between 10:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. Our depositions were confined primarily to persons familiar with Ruby's Club activities. The FBI has thoroughly investigated Ruby's night club operations but does not seem to have pinned down his other business or social activities. The basic materials do make reference to such other activities (see p. 27 of our report of February 18), but these are casual and collateral and were not explored to determine whether they involved any underlying sinister purpose. Nor were they probed in such a manner as to permit a determination as to how much of Ruby's time they occupied. point #1

b. Ruby has always been a person who looked for money-making "sidelines." In the two months prior to November 22, Ruby supposedly spent considerable time promoting an exercise device known as a "twist board." The "twist board" was purportedly manufactured by Plastelite Engineering, a Fort Worth manufacturer of oil field equipment which has poor credit references and was the subject of an FBI investigation in 1952. We know of no sales of this item by Ruby; nor do we know if any "twist boards" were manufactured for sale. The possibility remains that the "twist board" was a front for some other illegal enterprise.

c. Ruby has long been close to persons pursuing illegal activities. Although Ruby had no known ideological or political interests (see p. 35 of our report of February 18), there is much evidence that he was interested in Cuban matters. In early 1959, Ruby inquired concerning the smuggling of persons out of Cuba. He has admitted that, at that time, he negotiated for the sale of jeeps to Castro. In September 1959, Ruby visited Havana at the invitation of Las Vegas racketeer, Louis J. McWillie, who paid Ruby's expenses for the trip and who was later expelled from Cuba by Castro. McWillie is point #2

described by Ralph Paul, Ruby's business partner, as one of Ruby's closest friends. Ruby mailed a gun to McWillie in early 1963. In 1961, it is reported that Ruby attended three meetings in Dallas in connection with the sale of arms to Cubans and the smuggling out of refugees. The informant identifies an Ed Brunner as Ruby's associate in this endeavor. Shortly after his arrest on November 24, Ruby named Fred Brunner as one of his expected attorneys. Brunner did not represent Ruby, however. Insufficient investigation has been conducted to confirm or deny the report about meetings in 1961. When Henry Wade announced to the Press on November 22, 1963 that Oswald was a member of the Free Cuba Committee, Ruby corrected Wade by stating "Not the Free Cuba Committee; The Fair Play for Cuba Committee. There is a difference." The Free Cuba Committee is an existing anti-Castro organization. Earl Ruby, brother of Jack Ruby, sent an unexplained telegram to Havana in April 1962. We believe that a reasonable possibility exists that Ruby has maintained a close interest in Cuban affairs to the extent necessary to participate in gun sales or smuggling.

d. Bits of evidence link Ruby to others who may have been interested in Cuban affairs. When Ruby's car was seized on November 24, it contained various right-wing radio scripts issued by H. L. Hunt and a copy of the Wall Street Journal bearing the mailing address of a man who has not yet been identified. In May 1963, Earl Ruby, operator of a dry cleaning business, is known to have telephoned the Welch Candy Company (owned by the founder of John Birch Society). The purpose of the call is unknown. Jack Ruby's personal notebook contained the Massachusetts telephone number and address of Thomas Hill, former Dallas resident, working at the Boston headquarters of the John Birch Society. Although it is most likely that all of those bits of circumstantial evidence have innocent explanations, none has yet been explained. Point #3

e. Although Ruby did not witness the motorcade through Dallas, he may have had a prior interest in the President's visit. A November 20 edition of the Fort Worth Telegram showing the President's proposed route through Fort Worth, and the November 20 edition of the Dallas Morning News showing the President's route through Dallas, were found in Ruby's car on November 24.

f. On November 16 Jack Ruby met at the Carousel Club with Bertha Cheek, sister of Mrs. Earlene Roberts, manager of Lee Oswald's rooming house. Mrs. Cheek said that she and Ruby discussed her lending Ruby money to open a new night club.

Ruby was not questioned about this matter. On November 20, 1963, a woman, who may be identical to Earlene Roberts, was reported to be in San Antonio at the time of President Kennedy's visit. The possible identification of Mrs. Roberts in San Antonio has not been checked out. In addition, the link formed by Mrs. Roberts between Oswald and Ruby is buttressed in some measure by the fact that one of Ruby's strippers dated a tenant of the Beckley Street rooming house during the tenancy of Lee Oswald. We have previously suggested the theory that Ruby and Mrs. Cheek could have been involved in Cuban arms sales of which Oswald gained knowledge through his efforts to infiltrate the anti-Castro Cubans. Our doubts concerning the real interest of Mrs. Cheek in Jack Ruby stem from the fact that one of her four husbands was a convicted felon and one of her friends was a police officer who married one of Ruby's strip-tease dancers. We have suggested that Ruby might have killed Oswald out of fear that Oswald might implicate Ruby and his friends falsely or not in an effort to save his own life. We think that neither Oswald's Cuban interests in Dallas nor Ruby's Cuban activities have been adequately explored.

Point # 4
more on # 2

g. Ruby made or attempted to make contacts on November 22 and 23 with persons, known and unknown, who could have been co-conspirators. Ruby was visited in Dallas from November 21 to November 24, 1963 by Lawrence Meyers of Chicago. Meyers had visited Ruby two weeks previously. Ruby also made a long distance call shortly after the President's death to Alex Gruber in Los Angeles. Gruber had visited Ruby about the same time as Meyers in early November. Both Gruber and Meyers give innocent explanations. Meyers claims he was in Dallas enjoying life with a "dumb but accommodating broad." Gruber claims Ruby called to say he would not mail a dog that day, as he had promised to do. Finally between 11:35 p.m. and 12 midnight, Saturday, November 23, Ruby made a series of brief long distance phone calls culminating with a call to entertainer Breck Wall at a friend's house in Galveston. Wall claims Ruby called to compliment him for calling off his (Wall's) act at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas. Background checks have not been made on these persons.

Point # 5

h. In short, we believe that the possibility exists, based on evidence already available, that Ruby was involved in illegal dealings with Cuban elements who might have had contact with Oswald. The existence of such dealings can only be surmised since the present investigation has not focused on that area.

1. We suggest that these matters cannot be left "hanging in the air." They must either be explored further or a firm decision must be made not to do so supported by stated reasons for the decision. As a general matter, we think the investigation deficient in these respects:

- (1) Substantial time-segments in Ruby's daily routine from September 26 to November 22 have not been accounted for.
- (2) About 46 persons who saw Ruby from November 22 to November 24 have not been questioned by staff members, although there are FBI reports of interviews with all these people.
- (3) Persons who have been interviewed because of known associations with Ruby generally have not been investigated themselves so that their truthfulness can be evaluated. The FBI reports specifically do not attempt evaluation. The exception has been that where the FBI has been given incriminating evidence against Ruby, it has made further investigation to determine whether others might also be implicated with Ruby. In every case where there was some evidence implicating others, those other persons were interviewed and denied the incriminating allegations. Further investigation has not been undertaken to resolve the conflicts.
- (4) Much of our knowledge of Ruby comes from his friends Andrew Armstrong, Ralph Paul, George Senator, and Larry Crafard. Investigations have not been undertaken to corroborate their claims.

4. Specific Investigative Recommendations

a. We should obtain photos of all property found on Ruby's person, in his car, or at his home or clubs, now in possession of the Dallas District Attorney. We already have photos of Ruby's address books, but no other items have been photographed or delivered to the Commission. These items include the H. L. Hunt literature and newspapers mentioned in paragraphs 3d and 3e.

b. We should conduct staff interviews or take depositions with respect to Ruby's Cuban activities of the following persons:

- i. Robert Ray McKeown. Ruby contacted McKeown in 1959 in connection with the sale of jeeps to Cuba. The objective of an interview or deposition of McKeown would be to obtain information on possible contacts Ruby would have made after 1959 if his interest in armament sales continued.
- ii. Nancy Perrin. Perrin claims she met with Ruby three times in 1961 concerning refugee smuggling and arms sales. She says she can identify the house in Dallas where meetings took place. Perrin now lives in Boston. Ruby admits he was once interested in the sale of jeeps, at least, to Cuba.

~~c. We should obtain reports from the CIA concerning Ruby's associations. The CIA has been requested to provide a report based on a memorandum delivered to them March 12, 1964 covering Ruby's background including his possible Cuban activities, but a reply has not been received as yet.~~

d. We should obtain reports from the FBI based on requested investigation of allegations suggesting that Earlene Roberts was in San Antonio on November 21.

e. The Commission should take the testimony of the following persons for the reasons stated:

- 1. Hyman Rubenstein
Eva Grant
Earl Ruby

All are siblings of Jack Ruby. Hyman is the oldest child and presumably will be the best witness as to family history. He talked to Jack on November 22, reportedly visited Jack the week before the assassination, and participated in Ruby's twist board venture. Eva lived with Jack for 3 years in California prior to World War II, induced Jack to come to Dallas in 1947, and managed the Vegas Club for Jack in Dallas from 1959 to 1963. Earl was a travelling salesman with Jack from 1941-1943; a business partner 1946-1947, and made phone calls before November 22, 1963 and afterwards which require explanations.

ii. Henry Wade. This person can testify to the development of the testimony by Sgt. Dean and Det. Archer against Ruby and of seeing Ruby on November 22 in the Police Department building

iii. Jack Ruby

f. We should take the depositions of the following persons for the reasons stated:

i. Tom Howard. This person is one of Ruby's original attorneys, and is reported to have been in the police basement a few minutes before Oswald was shot and to have inquired if Oswald had been moved. He filed a writ of habeas corpus for Ruby about one hour after the shooting of Oswald. He could explain these activities and possibly tell us about the Ruby trial. We should have these explanations.

ii. FBI Agent Hall. This person interviewed Ruby for 2½ hours on November 24 beginning at approximately 12 noon. His report is contradictory to Sgt. Dean's trial testimony. He also interviewed Ruby on December 21, 1963.

iii. Seth Kantor. This person was interviewed twice by the FBI and persists in his claim that he saw Ruby at Parkland Hospital shortly before or after the President's death was announced. Ruby denies that he was ever at Parkland Hospital. We must decide who is telling the truth, for there would be considerable significance if it were concluded that Ruby is lying. Should we make an evaluation without seeing Kantor ourselves?

iv. Bill DeMar. This person claims to have seen Oswald at the Carousel Club prior to November 22, and this rumor perhaps more than any other has been given wide circulation. Should we evaluate DeMar's credibility solely on the basis of FBI reports?

g. The FBI should re-interview the following persons for the purposes stated:

- i. Alex Gruber. To obtain personal history to establish original meeting and subsequent contacts with Ruby; to obtain details of visit to Dallas in November 1963, including where he stayed, how long, who saw him, etc. The FBI should also check its own files on Gruber.
- ii. Lawrence Meyers (Same as Gruber)
- iii. Ken Dowe. (KLIF reporter) To ascertain how he happened to first contact Ruby on November 22 or 23; (Ruby provided information to KLIF concerning the location of Chief Curry), and whether KLIF gave any inducements to Ruby to work for it on the weekend of November 22-24.
- iv. Rabbi Silverman. To establish when Silverman saw Ruby at the Synagogue and obtain names of other persons who may have seen Ruby at the Synagogue on November 22 and 23. Silverman states that he saw Ruby at the 8 p.m. service on November 22 and at the 9 a.m. service on November 23; but both of these services lasted at least two hours and we do not know whether Ruby was present for the entire services. Silverman (and others) could "place" Ruby, or fail to do so, during critical hours.
- v. Mickey Ryan (Same as Gruber plus employment in Dallas.)
- vi. Breck Wall. This person was an entertainer at the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, at the time of President Kennedy's assassination. Ruby called him in Galveston at 11:47 p.m. Saturday, November 23, 1963. He also visited Ruby at the County jail. A background check should be conducted as to this person.
- vii. Andrew Armstrong, Bruce Carlin, Karen Bennett Carlin, Curtis Laverne Crawford, Ralph Paul, George Senator.

These six persons were deposed at length because of their friendship with Ruby, familiarity with Ruby's personal and business life, and contacts with Ruby on November 22, 23, and 24. In general, each has professed to have had no knowledge of Ruby's activities during those three days.

Andrew Armstrong was very active in the operation of the Carousel and worked closely with Ruby for 18 months. His deposition covers Ruby's activities and emotional state generally and particularly several hours on November 22 and 23. A background check should be conducted as to this person and selected parts of his testimony should be checked out to test his veracity.

Karen and Bruce Carlin were the recipients of a \$25 money order bought by Ruby approximately 5 minutes before Ruby shot Oswald. Marguerite Oswald testified that she believed she knew Karen Carlin. Background checks should be conducted on the Carlins.

Crafard fled Dallas unexpectedly on Saturday morning November 23. Although we tend to believe his explanation, we believe a background check on him plus verification of some of his activities on November 23 are warranted.

Paul is Ruby's business partner. A background check should be conducted as to him and his telephone calls during November should be checked out.

George Senator, Ruby's roommate, alleged by Crafard to be a homosexual, claims not to have seen Ruby except at their apartment Sunday morning and for a few hours early Saturday morning. Senator's background and own admitted activities on November 22, 23, and 24 should be verified.

5. Other areas of Ruby Investigation which are not complete.

a. ~~Various rumors link Ruby and Oswald which do not appear to be true; however, the materials we have are not sufficient to discredit them satisfactorily. Such rumors include:~~

~~i. Communist associations of Ruby.~~

~~ii. Oswald's use of a Cadillac believed to belong to Ruby.~~

iii. After the depositions of Nancy Perrin, Robert McKeown, and Sylvia Odio have been taken, further investigation may be necessary with respect to Ruby's Cuban associations.

b. Ruby's notebooks contain numerous names, addresses, and telephone numbers. Many of these persons have either not been located or deny knowing Ruby. We believe further investigation is appropriate in some instances; however, we have not yet evaluated the reports now on hand.

c. We have no expert evidence as to Ruby's mental condition; however, we will obtain transcripts of the psychiatric testimony at the Ruby trial.

6. Other Investigative Suggestions. ~~We have suggested in earlier memoranda that two sources of evidentiary material have been virtually ignored.~~

~~a. Radio, TV and movie recordings.~~ Two Dallas radio stations tape recorded every minute of air time on November 22, 23, and 24. We have obtained these radio tapes for all except a portion of November 24, and the tapes include a number of interviews with key witnesses in the Oswald area. In addition, the tapes shed considerable light on the manner in which Dallas public officials and federal agents conducted the investigations and performed in public view. We believe that similar video tapes and movie films should be obtained from NBC, CBS, ABC, UPI, and Movietone News, and relevant portions should be reviewed by staff members. Wherever witnesses appear on these films who have been considered by the Commission in preparing its report, a copy of such witnesses' appearance should be made a part of the Commission records by introducing them in evidence. If one person were directed to superintend and organize this effort, we believe it could be done without unreasonable expenditures of Commission time and money.

~~b. Hotel and motel registrations, airline passenger manifests, and Emigration and Immigration records.~~

Copies of Dallas hotel and motel registrations and airline manifests to and from Dallas should be obtained for the period September 25 to December 1, 1963. Similarly, Emigration and Immigration records should be obtained for the period October 1, 1963 to January 1, 1964. We believe that these records may provide a useful tool as new evidence develops after the Commission submits its report. We do not suggest that these records necessarily be examined by the Commission staff at

the present time. But, for example, it is likely that in the future, persons will come forward who will claim to have been in Dallas during the critical period and who will claim to have important information. These records may serve to confirm or refute their claims.

LHHubert/smh

cc: Mr. Hubert

June 1, 1964

MEMORANDUM

TO: Messrs. Leon D. Hubert, Jr. and Burt W. Griffin

FROM: Howard P. Willens

SUBJECT: Adequacy of Ruby Investigation.

As we all know, your memorandum dated May 14, 1964, bearing the above title has been the subject of considerable discussion among the two of you, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Redlich and me.

As a result of those discussions steps have been taken to implement most of the specific investigative recommendations set forth in section 4 beginning on page 4. In fact, it appears to me that all of these requests are in the process of being implemented through subsection g vi entitled Breck Wall, with the exception that no background investigation has been requested regarding Mr. Wall. As to the recommendation in subsection g vii that background investigation be conducted regarding the six named persons, it has been decided that no such general investigation is warranted. It was agreed, however, that any investigative requests submitted by you regarding specific testimony of these persons, in order to test veracity, might be appropriate.

On May 27, 1964 I discussed with Mr. Griffin the status of the investigation in Area 5. This discussion was prompted not only by your memorandum dated May 14, but also the discussion held in Mr. Rankin's office on the prior day, May 26, dealing with the initial draft submitted by you relating to Ruby's background. I requested Mr. Griffin to stop his current work on the first draft and submit to me within the next few business days every single investigative request which he believes is necessary to complete the investigation in his area. Mr. Griffin agreed to this and I have today received approximately 10 such investigative requests, which have either been sent forward to Mr. Rankin for approval and signature or, after discussion with Mr. Griffin, are being revised. If any additional requests are contemplated, I would like to be advised today.

MEMORANDUM

JFK F-593

June 1, 1964

TO: Mr. Howard P. Willett

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

In response to your memorandum of June 1, 1964, we expect that by Wednesday June 3, 1964, all of the investigative requests which are now appropriate will have been delivered to you.

With respect to Breck Wall, we believe that it may later be appropriate to question him, Joe Peterson, and Ralph Paul through the FBI or by deposition concerning the telephone calls Ruby made between 11:16 p.m. and 11:46 p.m. on Saturday November 23. However, we do not wish to undertake such questioning until the results of our other requests have been examined. In addition, it should be emphasized that further investigative requests may become appropriate in the course of reading the Ruby trial transcript, examining further evidence to be produced by Ruby or his attorneys, writing a final draft, and foot-noting.

Notwithstanding, we believe the investigative requests now underway will cover to correct all the matters specified in our memorandum of May 14. We presume that our suggestions for obtaining radio tapes, television tapes, hotel and motel records, and airline passenger manifests are of such a broad nature as to be outside the scope of any requests by way of letters to the FBI; but we understand that consideration has been given to those suggestions and that a decision will be made in the future as to whether or not those suggestions will be implemented.

Griffin/jv/6-1-64
CC: Griffin chron file
Mr. Rankin