

## B. ORGANIZED CRIME'S MOVE TO DALLAS, 1947\*

(603) It has been alleged that in 1946 Jack Ruby was involved in an attempt to bribe Dallas Sheriff-elect Steve Guthrie. This bribery attempt did in fact occur and involved several Chicago organized crime figures, but Ruby's involvement has never been established. The committee believed it important to reexamine the documents and files relating to this event to determine if Ruby had been involved and if he was associated with the participants.

## THE BRIBERY ATTEMPT

(604) In June 1946, Steve Guthrie won the Democratic primary election for Sheriff of Dallas County and was to take office in January 1947.(319) The District Attorney also was retiring, and a "reform" candidate, Will Wilson, was taking office.(320) According to Paul Roland Jones,(321) prior to this time illegal operations had been carried on with the consent of Sheriff Smoot Schmid and various members of the Dallas Police Department.(322) Jones stated that it would be impossible to operate illegal operations under the new administration, so he made plans to discontinue his activities.(323) Prior to this he had, however, made an effort to arrange the continuation of his illegal activities under the new administration.

(605) On October 29 or 31, 1946, Jones called Dallas Police Detective George Butler and asked him to arrange a meeting with Sheriff-elect Steve Guthrie.(324) Subsequently Butler asked Guthrie if he would assist the police department with its investigation of Jones' activities.(325) Guthrie agreed, on the condition that recordings be made of his conversations with Jones.(326) Butler agreed, and arrangements were made with the Texas Rangers to have the meetings recorded. Thereafter, Guthrie and Butler met with Jones on several occasions. Some of Jones' associates also were present at several of the meetings.(606) The committee obtained the original recordings of these meetings. It also acquired partial transcriptions of the recordings and Butler's detailed notes.(607) The following sequence of events has been developed from the review of these documents.\*\*

(608) Jones and Guthrie met for the first time on November 1, 1946.(327) During their conversation, Jones mentioned some people from Chicago who had moved to Dallas—Marcus Lipsky, James Weinberg, Paul Labriola, Julian Breakstone, Lou Schneider, and Jimmy Barcella. Jones also discussed the opening of a club in Dallas and stated:

Here is my proposition to you. You pick a man, a local man, we will put him in business. We will rent him a building but we will finance it. We will put in some juke boxes, some marble tables, some sort of slot machines. We will get him a mechanic and a pickup truck. We will start hustling getting

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\*Prepared by Donald A. Purdy, Jr., senior staff counsel, and Leslie H. Wizelman, staff researcher.

\*\*Jones and Butler had several meetings during this period which offered nothing pertinent to the resolution of this issue, and they, therefore, are not discussed.

him some locations, legitimately, no muscles attached. Somebody that you trust. If you trust him, I trust him. We will furnish him all the slot machines, marble tables, punchboards, et cetera. We will operate and there will be only one gambling house in the county. (328)

Jones also stated they would bring in only one man from Chicago, "who is capable of stopping the money." (329). Jones described the man as looking like a preacher and being neither a "dago" nor a Jew. (330) The other people would be local people, naming as examples Bob Fletcher, Tom Cooley, and Sherman Little. (331)

(609) On November 3, 1946, Jones called Butler from Chicago and told him that two headmen from the syndicate and two others from Las Vegas, Nev., would be arriving in Dallas on November 5, 1946. (332) on November 5, 1946, Jones and Jack Knapp registered at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas. (333) Jones introduced Butler to Knapp and informed Butler that his other men, including "their big lawyer from Chicago," would be in Dallas the next day. (334) According to Butler's notes:

Jones talked about buying the Chicken Bar at Fort Worth cutoff and Industrial Boulevard for \$185,000. The money to come from his people and the place to be converted into a gambling club and night spot. He said other locations were discussed but this was the perfect location. (335)

Jones also stated that:

After things were going smoothly he would take off and leave the operation in the hands of an equally experienced man who has been here for some time [Harry Hornstein]. (336)

(610) On November 6, 1946, Jones and Knapp met Guthrie and Butler at Guthrie's home; this meeting was also recorded. (337) That evening, Pat Manning arrived in Dallas, and another meeting was arranged for November 7, 1946. (338) Jones, Knapp, Manning, Guthrie, and Butler were present at the November 7 meeting. Manning identified himself as being involved in the policy business in Chicago. (339) A teletype, dated November 8, 1946, from the Chicago FBI office, advised that Manning was believed to be Pat Manno, "who is in actuality a member of the Chicago syndicate and close friend of Joe Batters," also known as Anthony Accardo, a leader in the Chicago syndicate. (340)

(611) According to Butler, the November 7 meeting included discussions of:

various problems in connections with fixing the various people involved. . . . It was indicated that already in the bag were: Al Templeton, Gonzales, Will Wilson and that the city would be an easy changeover, come the April election. (341)

(612) The subject of the "local man" who would serve as a front man came up again during the conversation. Manning asked Jones if the man had been chosen. Knapp responded, "Well, we've got a lot of prospects. We have got a half dozen." (342) Later in the discussion Manning said they were not going to bring any people from Chicago

into this arrangement, relying instead entirely on "local fellows." (343) Specific names of the local participants were not mentioned. There was also some discussion of undesirable characters in Dallas, including Lois Green, Johnnie Grissaffi, Junior Thomas, Mac Barnes, Monk Wright, Bennie Binion, and Al Meadows. (344)

(613) Jones and Knapp left Dallas for Chicago on November 8, 1946. (345) On November 14, 1946. Jones called Butler from Syracuse, N.Y., and advised he was going to New York City and then to Chicago, where a meeting of the Chicago syndicate was planned for November 18, 1946. (346) This meeting was allegedly for the purpose of formulating plans for moving into gambling activities in Dallas. (347) Toll records indicate Jones was in Syracuse from November 13, 1946 to November 24, 1946. (348) On November 20, 1946, Jones again called Butler from New York City and advised he had been in Chicago but had since returned to New York. (349) He said he was leaving New York for Chicago and would be in Dallas in 1 or 2 days. (350)

(614) On November 23, 1946, Jones and Knapp arrived in Dallas. (351) Butler met them at the Adolphus Hotel. (352) Butler again met with Jones on November 25, 1946. (353) Jones informed Butler that the man with him at the Adolphus Century Room on November 23 was Bob Fletcher and that "Bob was ready to go. So were Johnny Andrews, Chilton, Day, and Little." (354) Jones returned to Chicago on November 26, 1946. (355)

(615) On December 2, 1946, Jones returned to Dallas and again spoke with Butler. (356) He told Butler that Knapp would be in Dallas the next day. (357) He also said that Pete Strance and Bill Bundy, local Dallas characters, had recently been in Chicago and contacted Eddie Vogel, stating that they had "put up \$168,000 to elect Jester for Governor and Guthrie for Sheriff and they had been given Dallas County." (358) They offered Vogel part of the "take" if he would finance them and return their \$168,000. (359) According to Butler:

This declaration by these men was made at about the same time Paul Jones made his. Paul was with Vogel and Manning at the time he last called Butler from Chicago. As a result of this other proposition, coming from a fairly reliable source, Paul says his people are a little cold and willing to wait until Steve gets set before they start moving. (360)

(616) On December 4, 1946, Butler told Jones to keep away from Dallas until after "the round up of the outside racketeers in Dallas," but Jones decided not to leave Dallas. (361) On December 12, 1946, Butler visited Jones and was introduced to two men identified as Murray Humphreys and Jake Guzik, Chicago syndicate leaders. (362) Handwritten notes next to Butler's notes stated that these two individuals were not actually Humphreys and Guzik. Later in his notes, Butler said that Dominic Joseph Blasi was the man introduced to him as Murray Humphreys. (363)

(617) Jones, Butler and Guthrie met again on December 13, 1946. (364) Jones said Pat Manning's real name was Pat Manno, Jack Knapp's real name, Jack Nitti. (365) According to Butler, Jones gave Guthrie some money and stated that Knapp and some of the other people would be in Dallas next week and there would be "one last meeting." (366)

(618) On December 18, 1946, Butler contacted Jones who advised that Knapp and "another man from Chicago" were in Dallas. (367) Jones also stated he was going to bring his local representatives, Jesse Chilton, to the meeting with Guthrie in the afternoon. (368)

(619) During the evening of December 18, Jones was arrested along with Don Blaski, alias Dominic Joseph Blasi, and Knapp, alias Romeo Jack Nitti. (369) Jesse Chilton was also arrested. (370) According to Butler, charges were filed against everyone but Blasi. (371) They were charged with attempted bribery of elected officials and held without bond. (372) In 1947, Jones was convicted of attempted bribery and released on appeal bond. (373)

#### RUBY'S ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT

##### *Treatment by the Warren Commission*

(620) The FBI reviewed the transcripts of the recordings of the meetings, but not the actual recordings. (374) It was noted in the FBI report that some of the recordings had been inaudible and a detailed transcription had been impossible to make. (375) Consequently, the recordings had not been fully transcribed, but merely summarized. (376) Following its review of these transcriptions, the FBI concluded that they failed to disclose any mention of Jack Ruby. (377)

(621) The FBI also interviewed George Butler, who stated, according to the FBI report of the interview :

Ruby was not involved in the bribery attempt. In fact he had never heard of Ruby until after the investigation and trial had been completed. He [Butler] stated the way Ruby came into the picture was a number of individuals who were involved in the bribery attempt and in particular Paul Roland Jones began "hanging" out at Ruby's club after the sentence. (378)

(622) Carl F. Hansson, who was chief of police in Dallas during 1946, was also interviewed. He stated that during the Jones investigation he had "on several occasions" read the transcripts of the recordings taken of the various interviews, and he did not recall the name Ruby ever being mentioned. He stated that "he positively does not think that the name of Jack Ruby ever came up in the recorded interviews of Jones by Guthrie and Butler." (379)

(623) The FBI report of Steve Guthrie's interview provides the following version of Ruby's involvement :

Jack Ruby at that time was a "small time peanut" with this group who were going to bribe Guthrie. Ruby's name came up on numerous occasions, according to Guthrie, as being the person who would take over a very fabulous restaurant at Industrial and Commerce Streets in Dallas. The floor of that building was to be a regular restaurant and the upper floor would be used for gambling. Ruby was to run this club. Jack Ruby never in person talked with Guthrie about this matter and, in fact, Guthrie and Ruby had no conversation during this investigation. However, according to

Guthrie, Ruby's name constantly came up as being the person who would run the restaurant and Guthrie said if the records can still be heard, Ruby's name will be heard on numerous occasions. (380)

(624) Two Chicago reporters also indicated they had information that Ruby was involved in the bribery case. Frank Kiernan, special assistant to the U.S. attorney in Chicago, received the information from Jack Wilner, a crime reporter for the Chicago Daily News. (381) Wilner had stated that Ruby was reportedly involved in 1947 with Nick de John, Paul Labriola, Marcus Lipsky, and Jones in an effort to take over gambling in the Texas area. (382) Morton William Newman, also a reporter from the Chicago Daily News, stated he had heard from George Butler that Ruby was involved in an attempt to bribe Guthrie. (383) He was also advised that Ruby was a particularly close friend of Jones. (384)

(625) When interviewed by the FBI, Jones stated, according to the interview report:

\* \* \* He had never mentioned the name of Jack Ruby, and that he could be sure of this, because he had never heard of Jack Ruby at this time. He said that he is sure that neither Manno nor Nappi had mentioned Ruby during the conversations and negotiations with Butler and Guthrie, as Jones was present at all of them. He stated in addition the conversations had not had to do with exactly who would be operating in the Dallas area, and thus there would have been no occasion for discussion of Ruby or anyone else as the person who was to operate a restaurant at Industrial and Commerce Streets. (385)

(626) Jack Ruby did, in fact, know Jones. The Warren Commission states that Ruby was friendly with "numerous underworld figures" and included Jones among them. (386) It appears, however, that Ruby did not meet Jones until after Jones was arrested for the bribery attempt and released on appeal bond.

(627) When Jack Ruby was interviewed by Federal narcotics agents in October 1947, he stated he had known Jones for the past 4 or 5 months. (387) He had been introduced to him by his sister, Eva Grant, but had never spoken to him in Chicago. (388) In a 1963 interview, Ruby stated he met Paul Jones in 1947 "at the Silver Spur, it was the Singapore Club first, on Ervay Street here in Dallas." (389)

(628) Eva Grant stated in her testimony before the Warren Commission that she was introduced to Jones by Dr. Weldon Duncan. (390) When asked by the Warren Commission if Jones knew Ruby, she responded, "If he did—no; I doubt if he ever even heard of him \* \* \*" and "I don't think he has ever seen him—well, wait a minute, he may have seen the man or heard about him." (391) Grant was then asked if Ruby knew Jones at the time of Jones' narcotics case (fall of 1947). She responded:

I don't think he ever saw him as far as I know, but I want to tell you that Paul Roland Jones went to Chicago during

the period of those 6 months and he did meet my brother Hyman. I don't know what conversation my brother had—my brother thought he was a nice guy—we didn't know anything about his background. (392)

(629) When Hyman Rubenstein was asked if Jack Ruby knew Jones, he replied, "He never met Jones. I met Jones through Eva." (393)

(630) Jones provided yet a different version of his introduction to Ruby. He stated that following his conviction in 1947, he was released on appeal bond and met Dr. Duncan and Eva Grant in Dallas. (394) A short time later, he went to Chicago and was in the company of Paul Labriola, James Weinburg, and possibly Danny Lardino. (395) The FBI report on the interview with Jones contains the following:

They had been in the Congress Hotel to see a man there and met Ruby, whom Jones did not at that time know, coming across the lobby of the hotel. Those with Jones had addressed Ruby by name and introduced him to Jones. (396)

(631) According to Jones, Ruby asked him about the doctor with whom Eva was associating. (397) The report states, "The others accompanying Jones had told him that Ruby was 'OK.'" (398) Jones therefore told Ruby the doctor had a bad reputation, and Ruby said he planned on going to Dallas to straighten his sister out and asked if Jones would help him. The FBI report notes that, "One of those accompanying Jones had again replied that Ruby was all right and urged Jones to help which Jones had agreed to do." (399) A "few days later" Jones returned to Dallas, and about the same time Ruby also appeared in Dallas. Ruby contacted Jones and asked him for assistance in locating an apartment. (400)

(632) Jones related substantially the same version of his first meeting with Ruby in an interview on December 17, 1963. (401) He added, however, that Eva Grant had arranged the meeting between Jones, Labriola, and Weinberg. (402)

(633) In interviews after the assassination, Ruby stated he had moved to Dallas in June 1947 and opened a nightclub with his sister. (403) Late in 1947, he had returned to Chicago for a few weeks, but his sister asked him to come back to help her with the club. (404)

(634) Ruby was having some difficulty in various "merchandizing deals" in Chicago,\* so he agreed to return. (405)

(635) The Warren Commission concluded on the basis of the above investigation that Jack Ruby was not involved in the 1946 bribery case. (408) The report states that "the Commission finds it difficult to accept" the report by Steve Guthrie that during the bribery meetings the "criminals frequently mentioned that Ruby would operate a 'fabulous' restaurant as a front for gambling activities." (409)

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\*Ruby was probably referring to the disputes he was having with his brothers about the operation of Earl Products. (406) The Warren report states that Jack Ruby "stayed with the company through most of 1947" and that he "had many disputes with his brothers because he insisted on selling the products of other companies, such as costume jewelry, and he did not like traveling outside of the Chicago area." (407)

*Treatment by the Committee*

(636) The committee obtained the original recordings of the various meetings between Jones, Butler, and Guthrie. These were sent to Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc. to be recorded onto cassette tapes which were then reviewed. The original recordings were of such poor quality, however, that it was impossible to determine on the cassettes if Ruby's name ever came up during the conversations. It also appeared that two recordings were missing. An FBI report from Ruby's FBI file refers to 22 phonograph records;(410) the committee only acquired 20. They were in the possession of George Butler.

(637) The committee reviewed the partial transcriptions of the recordings that had been reviewed by the FBI. It looked for any reference to or mention of Ruby. The review failed to reveal any references to Ruby or Rubenstein, Hyman Rubenstein, Eva Grant, Earl Ruby, the Silver Spur or the Singapore Club.

(638) The Chicago Crime Commission provided the committee with two memoranda concerning organized crime in Dallas. One, dated "about 1946," contained background information about "Chicago hoodlums who have been operating in the Dallas area for the past several months."(411) They were James Weinberg, Paul Ross, Paul Labriola, Martin Ochs, Julian R. Breakstone, Charles R. Coy, Nick de John, Jake Guzik, Harry Hornstein, Paul Mann, Louis Snyder, Jake Keller, Marcus Lipsky, Sam Yaras, and Paul Jones.(412) Attached to this memorandum was a list of names not of record in the Dallas Police Department.(413) Neither the memorandum nor the list made any reference to or mention of Jack Ruby or Rubenstein, Eva Grant, the Silver Spur or the Singapore Club.

(639) The other memorandum is a general background report of "rackets in Dallas."(414) It discusses generally the background of organized criminal activity in Dallas and the Jones bribery case. Again, there was no reference to or mention of Jack Ruby, his relatives or business interests.(415)

(640) The committee also obtained some of Butler's original notes. They contained no reference to Jack Ruby during the relevant time period of the fall of 1946. Butler's notes, dated October 21, 1947, did, however, mention Jack Ruby and Eva Grant.(416) On this date, Butler had interviewed Homer Raymond Padgett, who told him:

\* \* \* he had worked as manager of the Singapore Club for several months. Padgett stated he became very curious about the people and characters who hang around the place and about 3 months ago, when he tried to overhear what some of the bunch were talking about, one jumped up and started beating him with a blackjack. Sitting at the table that night were Paul Jones, Abe Schepps, Jack Ruby, and two more characters known to him as Tony and David. They accused him more or less as a stool pigeon, one grabbed him arms behind his back and Jack Rose [sic] started on him with a sap. Padgett said that the Chicago bunch is gradually moving in, a few at a time. Two men have been placed in the shoe department at Neiman Marcus Co. They were placed there

under orders by a man named Max, who operates the Earl Products, Co. in Chicago. Max seems to be the big man who gives the orders \* \* \* Mrs. Eva Grant is the front for the Singapore Club \* \* \* When Grant died [Eva's husband], apparently of natural causes, she inherited about \$100,000 in cash. Her brother Jack Ruby [whose real name is Rubenstein] and two others "beat" Mrs. Grant for nearly all her money. (417)

(641) When Eva Grant was asked about this allegation, she confirmed that Padgett, known to her as "Pat," was a floorman and bouncer for the Singapore Club. (418) She said that Jack Ruby beat Padgett because Padgett had cursed Ruby. (419) Grant also knew Abe Schepps but could not remember anyone by the name of Tony or David. (420) She stated that her husband did not work most of the time and did not leave her any money. (421) Grant did not recall anyone by the name of Max who was associated with Earl Products. (422)

(642) Both Grant and Sam Ruby were questioned regarding their knowledge of or association with the individuals involved in the bribery attempt. Grant stated in one interview that in 1947, just prior to the opening of the Singapore Club, she was visited by Captain Reeves and an officer named Swanson or Hansson from the Dallas Police Department. They had asked her questions about knowing Al Capone and gangsters from Chicago who were visiting her club. At that time, she stated, she had been keeping company with Dr. Duncan, who introduced her to Jones who subsequently offered to buy her club, but without success. Jones, however, did use the phone in the club on several occasions. (423)

(643) In a subsequent interview, Grant said it was possible she first met Jones in the fall of 1946. (424) Grant was not sure whether she had introduced her brother, Jack Ruby, to Jones. She noted that it was shortly after her arrival from the west coast that she first met Captain Reeves and Chief Hansson. (425) She stated that subsequent to her meeting with Hansson in 1947, he asked her for and was given two cases of beer. (426) She said the last two times she saw Jones were just after he got out of jail in the late 1940's and in 1960, when he visited the Vegas Club. (427) Grant said that Nick de John was a friend of Jones and Dr. Duncan, and she implied she knew de John through them. (428)

(644) Neither Grant nor Sam Ruby had any personal knowledge of Benny Binion, James Weinberg, Martin Ochs, Jake Guzik, Marcus Lipsky, Tony Accardo, Pete Strance, Bill Bundy, Eddie Vogel, Gus Alex, Lou Schneider, Paul Ross, Charles Coy or Julian Breakstone. (429) Grant, however, did recall that Sam Yaras ran a slot-machine business in Dallas and also did a lot of business with Jones in connection with juke boxes. (430) She indicated that she had juke boxes in the club from 1945 to 1948. (431)

(645) The committee interviewed and deposed George Butler regarding Ruby's involvement in the bribery case and relations with Chicago gangsters who were in Dallas. Butler stated that:

In 1947-48 some members of the Capone organization were trying to move gambling into Dallas and he along with Sheriff



Steve Guthrie, Chief of Police Carl Hansson, Ranger W. E. (Dub) Naylor, and Col. Homer Garrison set them up where they either went to jail or left town (432)

(646) Butler said he had a "snitch" in the Capone outfit who told him Ruby had been considered too emotional and erratic and that the syndicate had no use for him and did not want anything to do with him. (433) Butler's informant was later identified as Jones. (434)

(647) When asked if Ruby's or Grant's name ever came up in his conversations with Jones, Butler responded:

Yeah, when—when Paul Jones—you know, we were in the midst of all this session that was going on. He would tell me about all the bigwheels in the syndicate, and he said there was a guy coming in here that—from Chicago, but he's not part of us. He's too emotional. He's too—— He doesn't have the stability that they like in their gangster connections, and he did mention that they had opened a place, I think, called the Silver Spur or the Silver Slipper. (435)

(648) When asked for details regarding the Chicago criminals in Dallas, Butler identified Nick de John, Paul Labriola, Martin Ochs, James Barcella, Danny Lardino, Sam Yaras, Lou Schneider, Jake Guzik, Julian Breakstone, Paul Ross, Charles Coy, and Dave Yaras as being part of the "Chicago group." (436)

(649) Butler stated he used to talk to Jones "every time he'd see him on the street." (437) Jones became Butler's informant shortly after the election in 1946 and at one point told Butler that "Ruby didn't amount to anything, but he was trying to get in with them." (438) According to Butler, Jones' explanation for Ruby's move to Dallas was that Ruby had been run out of San Francisco. (439) Jones told Butler, "He's not part of us. He wants to be, but he's no part of us." (440)

(650) When asked about Steve Guthrie's statement that Ruby was part of the Chicago group, Butler stated he did not "buy it" because:

I was closer to them than anybody. I'd go into their houses and listen to all that stuff, and they'd bring characters in here like Manno from Chicago and some of those other top hoodlums, and Ruby never was around \* \* \* I think Steve had the impression that they were going to use Ruby to run that Venus cafe, a gambling joint, after they opened up, but in these tapes they definitely say they're going to use local people and not going to use any Jews, and I don't know why the Jewish angle came up in this thing. (441)

(651) When Butler was asked if Ruby was part of the Chicago organized crime group that moved to Dallas, Butler replied, "I'd say that positively in my opinion he wasn't." (442) Butler stated that the Chicago group did not trust Ruby "or have confidence in his stability." (443)

(652) The committee reviewed Jones' FBI file. This file contained information about the bribery attempt but made no reference to Jack Ruby being involved in the incident.

(653) On the basis of the above investigation and research, it would seem that there is no substantial evidence linking Ruby to the at-

tempted bribery of Steve Guthrie. Ruby did know Jones and may have known other individuals who were involved in the incident or who were Chicago gangsters who had moved to Dallas. Ruby may also have desired to participate in the bribery attempt or be part of the Chicago group generally, but there is no significant evidence that he did in fact participate. There is also no evidence that Ruby was to be involved in the final setup of the gambling establishment, had the bribery attempt been successful, or that Ruby came to Dallas for that purpose. Jones did state he would bring one man from the outside into the arrangement and that the remainder of the participants would be local people. (444) It is doubtful that Jones had Ruby in mind at that time as the "outside representative," since Jones had not yet met Ruby. (The evidence indicates Ruby did not meet Jones until after the bribery attempt had failed.) Jones mentioned several people who might have been involved in the operation of the gambling club, (445) but apparently he did not mention Jack Ruby. (654) That this incident occurred in 1946 made it difficult, if not impossible, to resolve definitely. The primary participants are dead, including Jones, Labriola, Weinberg, de John, Nitti, and Manno. (446) Memories have faded, and there would have been no reason for people to attach any significance to Jack Ruby's name at that time. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect witnesses to remember, in detail, Jack Ruby in the 1940's. In addition, the committee was unable to interview Steve Guthrie.

(655) Despite problems with obtaining statements from witnesses, the documentary evidence regarding this incident is detailed and comprehensive. George Butler's notes and the FBI reports and transcripts of the recordings provided a surprisingly clear picture of the meetings that occurred in 1946. Because of the comprehensiveness of this coverage, it is logical to assume that had Ruby been involved in any significant way, his name would have appeared some place among these documents. On the basis of a review of these documents and the recordings, it would seem that Ruby knew Jones, but there was no significant evidence of his participation in the the bribery attempt.

### C. RUBY'S ACTIVITIES INVOLVING CUBA\*

#### TRIPS TO CUBA

(656) The Warren Commission Report makes reference to a trip Jack Ruby made to Cuba:

In September 1959, Ruby traveled to Havana as a guest of a close friend and known gambler, Lewis J. McWillie. Both Ruby and McWillie state the trip was purely social. (447)

The report explicitly states that there "is no reliable evidence that Ruby went to Havana subsequent to September 1959." (448) Interestingly, it contains no such statement about prior trips, nor even mentions that possibility.

(657) Although admitting some "uncertainty" about Ruby's trip to Cuba, the report strongly implies the trip was purely for vacation. It concludes that there was "no substantiation \* \* \* for rumors linking

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