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MEMORANDUM

March 12, 1964

TO:       Mr. J. Lee Rankin
            General Counsel

FROM:    Burt W. Griffin

As indicated in our memorandum of March 6, 1964 concerning the testimony of Earlene Roberts, we met on Saturday March 7th with Mr. Redlich, Mr. Slavson, Mr. Willens, Mr. Eisenberg and Mr. Ely. There was general agreement that further investigation would be appropriate along the lines outlined in that memorandum. Accordingly, further work was divided in the following manner:

1. Mr. Griffin and Mr. Hubert.
   a. Further investigation of Jess Willard Lynch and Wilburn Walden Litchfield as indicated in paragraph 7. a. of the March 7 memorandum.
   b. Background information and physical description of Bertha Cheek and Earlene Robert.
   c. Check-out of report from Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Alcocer Ruiz.
   d. Investigation of Ruby's Cuban activities.
   e. Further investigation with respect to Leopoldo Ramos Duco and Teamsters.
   f. Detailed statement of activities of Bertha Cheek on November 21 to 25 to be provided by deposition.

2. Mr. Ball and Mr. Balin
   a. Obtain copies of registration records for roaming houses of Mrs. Bledsoe and Mrs. Johnson for the period September 26, 1963 to January 1, 1964 and identify all other roaming house records presently retained by Mrs. Bledsoe and Mrs. Johnson.
   b. Details as to persons whom Oswald could have expected to be present at 1026 N. Beckley when he returned after the assassination on November 22nd.

CC: all legal staff.
c. Detailed statement of the activities of Bertha Cheek and Earlene Roberts on November 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 to be provided by deposition or interrogation before the Commission.

d. Determination of police cars in the vicinity of 1026 N. Beckley Street at 1 PM November 22, 1963, including Car 207.

e. Detailed statements from Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Roberts concerning their activities and communications between the time that Oswald returned to the North Beckley address and Mr. Johnson called the Dallas Police Department to inform the Police that he had seen the Oswald picture on television.

f. Handwriting evaluation of piece of paper turned over to the Dallas police by Mr. Roberts on which she claims Lee Oswald wrote the name O. H. Lee and which she used to maintain the account for O. H. Lee. Also, determination of whether or not it was a normal practice to keep accounts on a scrap of paper such as the one in question.

3. Mr. Hoek.

Check classified advertising columns of Dallas Morning News and all other Dallas newspapers on file at the Library of Congress for the period October 10-15 to determine whether or not there appears (allegedly on October 15, 1963) the personal column advertisement "Running man. Please call me. Please. Please, signed Lee". Also a check of all advertisements both classified and regular advertisement ads for any advertisements placed by Jack Ruby with respect to entertainment at the Carousel Club or Vegas Club, sale of either club, solicitation of a partner or any other matters. With respect to the entertainment ad for the Carousel and Vegas Clubs, it will be sufficient to note the general character of the ad, the date upon which the ad changes and the nature of the change.

4. Mr. Stern.

Determination of when Oswald's picture first appeared on television in Dallas, together with station which carried photograph and, if possible, source of the photograph.

5. Mr. Slayson.

Provide statement of Sylvia Odio to Hubert and Griffin.

6. Mr. Radich.

a. Citation to all statements of Earlene Roberts.
b. Details as to how and when Oswald first became a suspect. (Information so far is that Mr. Truly notified Fritz, Fritz checked police records and learned, while checking, that Oswald was presently being held at the City Hall in connection with Tippit murder.) Question remains as to how Truly came to notice that Oswald was missing since Truly, presumably, did not work closely with Oswald.

c. Determination of how police happened to go to 1026 N. Beckley.

7. Mr. Eisenbergh.

a. Determination of how Oswald got room at 1026 N. Beckley. (There has been a general inference that Oswald obtained the room by finding an ad in a newspaper or by seeing a sign in a window. However, Mrs. Johnson has stated that when Oswald first inquired about a room she told him that she did not have a room available other than the one next to Mrs. Roberts which ordinarily was not rented out. Thus, Mrs. Johnson's story would suggest that no advertisement or sign attracted Oswald's attention to the 1026 N. Beckley address). In connection with this inquiry, it may be relevant to ascertain how Oswald happened to return to the 1026 N. Beckley address after he had been told a room was not available. Did Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Roberts contact him? What other rooming houses did Oswald inquire at?

b. What was the source of the material used in counterfeiting the Alek Hidell identification cards? Were these cards really found in his billfold? (The Secret Service inventory shows copies of the Selective Service card in the billfold at the police property room on November 24. The original was in a metal box which allegedly came from his room at 1026 North Beckley. The various reports state that the card was originally on his person. Were materials similar to those used in the counterfeit cards available to any of the employers where Oswald had previously worked?)

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"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

7. CLAIM: A photographer filmed the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building at 12:30, on the afternoon of the assassination. This photograph shows two silhouettes in the window and a man on top of the building. The time as 1:30, Page 89.

INVESTIGATION: Such a photograph is not known to the FBI. However, the FBI has a copy of a photographic print made from a negative film reportedly taken at the assassination scene. In the negative film, the object appears in the window from which the assassination shots were fired. This photograph has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and the U.S. Army Signal Corps, Photographic Interpretation Center at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and the conclusion was reached that the object seen in the window does not depict the form of a person or persons and is probably a stack of boxes later determined to be in the room.

8. CLAIM: No employee who had access to the lunchroom of the Texas School Book Depository building would have been in the sixth-floor room when the sixth-floor shots were fired, since it was locked at the time. However, a momentary opening of the door to the punched card office and a second opening in the fifth-hour period of time prior to the assassination in the room on the sixth floor, would have required food. Page 96-98.

INVESTIGATION: An employee of the Texas School Book Depository building has received notice that he is to be at the lunchroom of the building on the sixth floor, sometime between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon, on Sunday, November 24, 1963. The employee has been notified that he left the remains of his lunch unfinished. He has been notified that he left the sixth-floor room when he returned and no fellow employees who were present at the lunchroom on the sixth floor had any indication that there was a shooting on the sixth floor. The employee has returned to the lunchroom on the sixth floor, and on the sixth floor, he has been served lunch on the sixth floor of the building, and he has been served lunch on the sixth floor.

9. CLAIM: Oswald would have had to be the "satellite runner" in the assassination. The satellite runner, according to the program, was on the fifth floor of the building at the time of the shooting on the sixth floor. The satellite runner was in the building at the time of the shooting on the sixth floor.

INVESTIGATION: A photograph taken by the Dallas Police Department at the time of the shooting on the sixth floor shows several people standing on the fifth floor of the building. There is no evidence to support the claim that the satellite runner was in the building at the time of the shooting on the sixth floor.

GAIN: Certification and evidence of the Dallas Police Department and the FBI have been reviewed by this Bureau. While the file shows there was no attempt to cover up the assassination, the evidence is inconclusive as to whether or not a person has fired a weapon.