

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. SHELLEY advised he does not remember whether either of these employees wore a red and green shirt, very bright in color, on November 22, 1963, and does not remember either of these employees leaving the first floor of the TSBD Building on this date:-

On March 23, 1964, Mr. EDDIE PIPER, 1507½ McCoy Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building, 411 Elm Street, and at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

Mr. PIPER voluntarily agreed to have his photograph taken and the following photographs were taken of him at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

1. Full-length full-face photograph
2. Left side full-length photograph
3. Right side full-length photograph

Mr. PIPER stated he was employed as a janitor for the TSBD and had been so employed for over five years. He stated he seldom worked on the sixth floor of the TSBD Building and did not go to this floor at any time on November 22, 1963.

Mr. PIPER stated at the time President KENNEDY was shot, he was eating lunch on the first floor of the TSBD Building and was near the southwest corner of this building looking out a window in an attempt to observe the Presidential motorcade. He stated he was alone at this time.

Mr. PIPER stated that on November 22, 1963, he did not own a red and green shirt and did not wear a red and green-colored shirt on this date. He advised he wore glasses at all times while working and only removed the glasses to sleep.

The following descriptive data was obtained through interrogation and observation:

Re: **ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Born	January 23, 1908, Travis County, Texas
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Brown
Build	Slender
Facial characteristics	Wears mustache; no scars or marks visible

On March 23, 1964, TROY EUGENE WEST, 5314 Colonial Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building, 411 Elm Street, and at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and furnished the following information:

Mr. WEST voluntarily agreed to have his photograph taken and photographs of him were obtained at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as follows:

1. A full-face full-length photograph
2. A left face full-length photograph
3. A right face full-length photograph

Mr. WEST stated he was employed at the TSBD as a mail wrapper and as such generally worked at the mail rack located on the first floor of the TSBD Building. He advised in addition to his duties as a mail wrapper he made coffee for the employees working for the TSBD. He advised on November 22, 1963, he worked at the mail rack on the first floor of the TSBD Building and never left the first floor of this building on this date. He stated when he went to work on November 22, 1963, he prepared coffee as he usually does, and at the time President KENNEDY was shot on this date he was preparing another pot of coffee for the employees of this building. He advised he was alone at the time

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working at the coffee pot located on the first floor of the TSBD Building.

Mr. WEST stated he did not own a red and green-colored shirt and had never worn such a shirt to work.

The following descriptive data was obtained through interrogation and observation:

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Born	March 11, 1907, Leon County, Texas
Height	5'9½"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Facial characteristics	Wears mustache, no visible scars or marks

On March 23, 1964, [REDACTED]
W. H. Adamson High School, 9th and Beckley Streets, Dallas, Texas,
furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] stated that a review of High School Pupil's Permanent Record, Dallas Independent School District, reflects that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was last residing at 1604 Carson Street, Dallas, Texas, and was born at Corpus Christi, Texas, on April 2, 1945. He entered the Dallas Independent School District from Salem, Oregon. These records further reflect that ARNOLD's father was ARNOLD PATRICK ROWLAND, and his mother's maiden name was BERTIE M. BROWN and her last known name was Mrs. CLYDE TIDMORE.

These records reflect that ROWLAND was given an IQ test in 1959 and scored [REDACTED] on this test. In addition to the IQ test, ROWLAND was given the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test

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in the spring of 1963 and scored 127 on this test. [REDACTED] stated this test was given in two parts throughout the United States and those scoring sufficiently high grades on the first examination were subsequently given a second examination. He stated ROWLAND did not score sufficiently high on the first examination to qualify him to take the second examination. A third test, Iowa Test of Educational Development, was administered to ROWLAND while at Adamson High School and he scored in the 94 percentile group on this examination.

[REDACTED] stated that Dallas Independent School District does not use a numerical system of rating students. He furnished the following ratings given by this school district:

- A - Excellent
- B - Good
- C - Fair
- D - Poor
- E - Poor Passing
- F - Failure
- G. - Bad Failure

[REDACTED] advised the records of this school district reflect the following grades for ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND:

School	Adamson		Term			Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
	Session	1959	1st	2nd	3rd				
Subject	Class		Report						
English	1					B	B	1/2	ROCHETT
Elementary Civics		B	B	B	B	B	B	1/2	REEVES
Algebra	1				C	C	C	1/2	WAITS
General Science	1					C	C	1/2	HEAD
Date of Entrance 1-18-60									

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
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School Crozier Tech

Session 1960 Term Spring

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	2	C	B	B	C	B	1/2	EWING
Algebra	2	B	B	C	A	D	1/2	DENSON
Spanish	1	F	E	F	F	F	no	MALLOW
General Science	2	E	F	B	C	E	1/2	FOSTER
Radio	1	B	A	C	D	C	1/2	CANNON
High School Information Military						D	1/4	MOSES
Absent		9	8	8				
Date of Entrance		2-1-60						

School Crozier Tech

Session 1960 Term Fall

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	3	C	B	B	B	B	1/2	COLE
Geometry	1	B	A	A	A	A	1/2	COLE
Mechanical Drawing	2	B	A	A	A	A	1/2	J. MURRAY
Radio	2	A	A	A	B	A	1/2	CANNON
Typewriting	1	B	A	B	B	B	1/2	YOKUM
Physical Education						A	1/8	QUESENBERRY
Absent		3	2	1				
Date of Entrance		9-7-60						

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School Crozier Tech

Session 1961 Term Spring

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	4	B	D	A	B	B	1/2	EWING
History (World)	1	A	B	C	A	B	1/2	BROWN
Geometry	2	A	B	A	A	A	1/2	DENSON
Radio	3	B	A	A	C	B	1/2	CANNON
Typewriting	2	B	C	B	B	B	1/2	YOAKUM
Physical Education						B	1/8	QUESENBERRY
Absent		5	7	7				
Date of Entrance 1-30-61								

School Adamson

Session 1961 Term Fall

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	5	C	C	D	E	D	1/2	CHAPPELL
History	7	C	C	E	C	D	1/2	ROBBINS
Algebra	3			A	C	B	1/2	WINS
Chemistry	1			D	F	E	1/2	TILLI
Physical Education						B	1/8	HALLMARK
Absent				5				
Date of Entrance 12-11-61								

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[redacted] advised that ROWLAND had enrolled for the spring session of the 1962 class, but was dropped on March 19, 1962, for non-attendance of classes. He also enrolled for the fall term of the 1962 session, but was dropped on December 8, 1962, for non-attendance. No grades or credits for any classes were given ROWLAND during these two terms because of the lack of attendance:

School Crozier Tech

Session 1963 Term Spring

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	8	D	C					RAYNES
World History	2	B	A					REGELSKY
Geometry	3	F	A					COWGILL
Photography	1	C	C					MURRAY
Physics	2	F	F					FOSTER
Physical Education								QUESENBERRY
Absent		13		3	Dropped 3-18-63			

School Crozier Tech

Session 1963 Term Fall

Subject	Class	1st	2nd Report	3rd	Examina- tion	Aver- age	Credit	TEACHER
English	7	C					No Credit	
Civics	3	B					No Credit	
Algebra	4	F					No Credit	
Public Speaking	5	A					No Credit	
					Dropped 11-21-63			

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[redacted] advised that his records reflect ROWLAND attended Topeka High School, Topeka, Kansas, during an unknown period of time, probably during the spring or fall term of the 1962 school year. Topeka High School transferred 1/2 credit for History 8 and 1/8 credit for Phys. Ed., to the Dallas Independent School District for ROWLAND.

[redacted] stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was refused admittance into the Adamson High School for the spring session of 1963 because of his past record at this school. ROWLAND applied for admission at N. R. Crozier Technical High School for this session after being refused admission at Adamson High School and attended Crozier Tech for a short time during 1963.

[redacted] stated that Adamson High School offered no special sound courses and to his knowledge neither did Crozier Tech. He stated he could not imagine any course of study in any of the high schools of the Dallas Independent School District doing research or special work in sound and study of echo effects.

[redacted] stated he had two students accepted by Rice Institute out of the entire class graduating in 1963. These students learned they had been accepted by Rice about two weeks prior to graduation from high school and both students were outstanding in citizenship and scholastic accomplishments. He stated he seriously doubted that Southern Methodist University, Texas A&M, or Rice Institute had accepted ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND for admission into the respective institutes inasmuch as he has not graduated from an accredited high school in the State of Texas.

[redacted] advised he had counseled ROWLAND while he was attending Adamson High School on various occasions because of his absenteeism from this school. He stated he learned from contact with ROWLAND that he (ROWLAND) would not hesitate to fabricate a story if it were of any benefit for ROWLAND to do so. [redacted] gave as an example an incident that occurred while

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ROWLAND was attending Adamsen High School. ROWLAND drove a Volkswagen automobile to school and on occasions parked in the teachers' parking area. This Volkswagen automobile was re-possessed by a finance company one afternoon during school hours and after school ROWLAND reported [redacted] that his car had been stolen. He asked [redacted] what action he was going to take regarding the theft and [redacted] advised him that since it was his (ROWLAND's) car he should report it to the police and that he was welcome to use the school telephone to make this report. ROWLAND used the telephone briefly and then left [redacted] office. [redacted] stated he thought the conversation was very short for such an incident and, therefore, he [redacted] called the Dallas Police Department Auto Theft Bureau and asked if they had received a report from anyone at Adamsen High School reporting the theft of a vehicle. [redacted] stated he was advised that the Police Department was aware that a finance company in Dallas was repossessing a Volkswagen from this school's parking lot but that there was no theft and they had received no calls from ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND or anyone else at the school concerning the Volkswagen.

[redacted] stated ROWLAND was not a problem student in that he caused trouble or agitated other students, but he did request almost on a daily basis special privileges and seemed to have the attitude that he was superior to most of the teachers and all other students. [redacted] stated he advised the Secret Service Agents attempting to locate ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND just prior to his appearance before the President's Commission that anything ROWLAND might tell the President's Commission would be questionable. He stated he so informed the Secret Service Agents based on his past experience with ROWLAND.

On March 20, 1964, [redacted] N. R. Crozier Technical High School, Bryan and Live Oak Streets, Dallas, advised this school had no records concerning ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND, although he did attend this school. [redacted] advised that all records pertaining to ROWLAND had been transferred to the W. H. Adamsen High School, 24th and Beckley Streets, Dallas. He

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stated [REDACTED], Crozier Tech, had counseled ROWLAND and [REDACTED] would be able to furnish firsthand information concerning his veracity and reputation.

On March 23, 1964, [REDACTED] N. R. Crozier Technical High School, Bryan and Live Oak Streets, Dallas, advised [REDACTED] had counseled ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND while he was attending Crozier Tech during the fall term of 1960, spring term of 1961, and the spring term of 1963. [REDACTED] stated ROWLAND entered Crozier Tech during the spring term of 1963 after being refused admittance at Adanson High School in Dallas. [REDACTED] stated he had few friends at Crozier Tech and was generally regarded as a "lone wolf". [REDACTED] stated from [REDACTED] dealings with him [REDACTED] determined he could not be trusted and would not tell the truth regarding any matter. [REDACTED] stated he was a conniver and prevaricated whenever it was to his advantage to do so. [REDACTED] described ROWLAND as a smooth talker who dressed above his apparent means.

[REDACTED] stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND took no special courses in sound and study of echo effects at Crozier Tech while attending this school.

On March 24, 1964, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Dallas, was interviewed at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas and furnished the following information:

[REDACTED] stated he was a teacher of physics at Crozier Technical High School in Dallas and had been so employed for over twenty years. He stated he remembers that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was a student at Crozier Technical High School, having transferred to this school from Adanson High School in Dallas. [REDACTED] stated that ROWLAND attended the spring session of his physics class as a regular student during the 1963 term. He advised that this was the regular classic physics class taught in regular high schools throughout the State of Texas and was not any special course or class. [REDACTED] stated that part of the subject matter covered in this class was a section on sound, but this was a

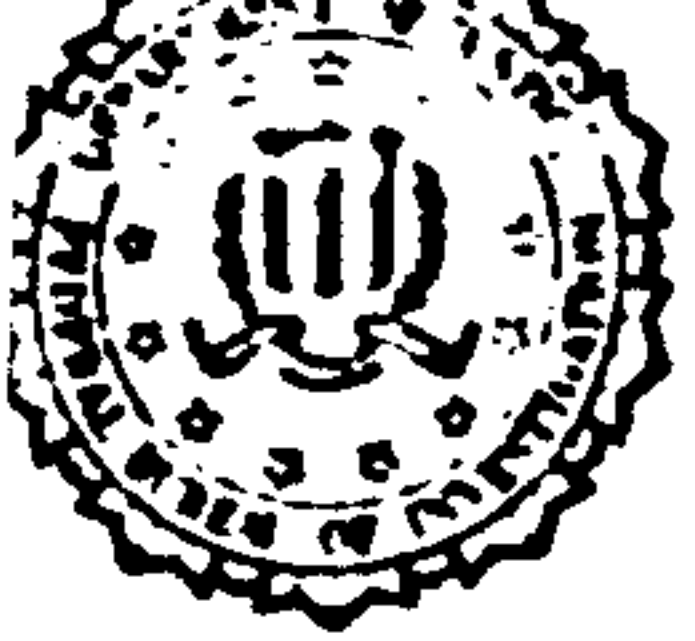
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
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very basic study and in no way consisted of special study of sound and echo effects. [REDACTED] stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND took no special course from him, nor was he enrolled in any special class studying sound and echo effects. He stated that ROWLAND did not pass the regular physics course at Crozier Technical High School.

On March 24, 1964, [REDACTED] Registrar's Office, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, advised that a check of the records of this institution failed to disclose any information pertaining to ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND. She advised that if ROWLAND had applied for admission to this institution, she would have a record of the application and a file concerning ROWLAND. She further advised that ROWLAND could not have been accepted by Southern Methodist University without first having graduated from an accredited high school in the State of Texas or from a high school outside the state and completing Southern Methodist University examinations for admittance. She stated that in no event could ROWLAND have gained admittance to this University without a high school transcript which had not been filed with this University.

On March 24, 1964, [REDACTED] Finn and Finn-Optometrists, Fidelity Union Tower Building, 1507 Pacific, Dallas, Texas, advised that a check of the records of this firm covering the past fifteen years fails to reflect any information indicating that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND had ever been examined by this firm. [REDACTED] advised that a record is kept on each patient examined and had ROWLAND been examined, his name would be in the files of this firm.

[REDACTED] stated he was at a loss to explain how his firm's name had been obtained by ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND, but stated that his firm was housed in a central location in Dallas and was generally known by most residents of this city.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 31, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Under date of March 16, 1964, the President's Commission advised that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND had appeared before the President's Commission on March 10, 1964, and testified concerning an individual who, according to ROWLAND, was standing behind the southwest window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

In addition to this information, however, Mr. ROWLAND advised the President's Commission that approximately five minutes before the Presidential motorcade reached the corner of Elm and Houston Streets in Dallas, Texas, ROWLAND observed an "elderly Negro" at the southeast corner window, sixth floor, which is the window from which the shots were supposed to have been fired. Mr. ROWLAND stated that he might be able to identify the Negro person whom he saw, although he did not definitely say that he would do so. As a further description, ROWLAND stated that the person "was very thin, an elderly gentleman, bald or practically bald, thin hair if he was not bald, and wearing a plaid shirt."

The President's Commission letter stated that ROWLAND had indicated the plaid shirt was red and green and very bright colored as that is why he remembered it. He estimated the individual's age at "50, possibly 55 or 60." As to his complexion, ROWLAND stated it was "very dark or fairly dark, not real dark compared to some Negroes, but fairly dark. Seemed like his face was either--I can't recall detail but it was either very wrinkled or marked in some way." The President's Commission letter advised that during the course of his testimony, Mr. ROWLAND also provided the President's Commission with certain information about himself. He stated that he has an IQ of 147 and that through his junior year in high school he had a straight "A" average, but he

NOTE:

Commission by letter 3/16/64 advised Rowland testified on 3/10/64-made allegations he observed "an elderly Negro" on the sixth floor of the TSBD where the shots were fired from. Investigation disproved this. Rowland also made comments that he was an "A" student and had an IQ of 147. The Commission wanted appropriate background investigation conducted to verify Rowland's testimony. Investigation determined Rowland did not graduate from high school, he was not an "A" student, his IQ was [redacted] and was further described as a "conniver and prevaricator" whenever it was to his advantage. Other comments he made before the Commission concerning his exaggerated background have been disproved. The Commission also requested a name check of our records regarding Rowland. Corrections of LHM requested and received 4/13/64.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

April 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a report written by Special Agent Eugene W. O'Neill dated March 26, 1964, at New York, New York.

This report pertains to the 6.5 millimeter Italian Service Rifle, Serial Number C 2766.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM

APR 15 11 20 AM '64

62-109060-2913
NY 62-109060-501
NY 62-109060-501

Enclosures (2)

- 62-109060
- 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
- 1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

- 1 - Mr. R. A. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

NOTE: Report pertains to the 6.5 millimeter Italian Service Rifle, Serial Number C 2766. Bureau by airtel 4/7/64 instructed New York to submit a revised FD 302 concerning an interview with Mr. Louis Feidsott who purchased the Italian rifles for the Crescent Company one of which was the assassination rifle. Revised FD 302 received 4/14/64.

KMR:vhm

APR 16 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NY 62-109060-501
COM-109060-501

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Malone
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

EX-103

REC-5

62-109060-2913

19 APR 16 1964

APR 15 1964

FBI

Date: 4/3/64

Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re WFO airtel to the Director dated 3/25/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 5 copies, and 1 copy for Dallas, of a LHM reflecting information concerning EUGENE B. DINKIN, including results of interview with DINKIN.

It should be noted that the interview with EUGENE B. DINKIN as set forth in the enclosed LHM reflects a statement by DINKIN that he directed a registered letter to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY on 10/16/63, in which letter he warned Attorney General KENNEDY of the impending assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. In addition, in DINKIN's interview, various individuals are set forth who purportedly were made aware of DINKIN's theories of the impending assassination prior to 11/22/63.

It is being left to the discretion of the Bureau as to what leads, if any, should be set forth in an effort to confirm or negate DINKIN's story.

Appropriate copies of this information are being furnished to Dallas for inclusion in their report, under separate cover.

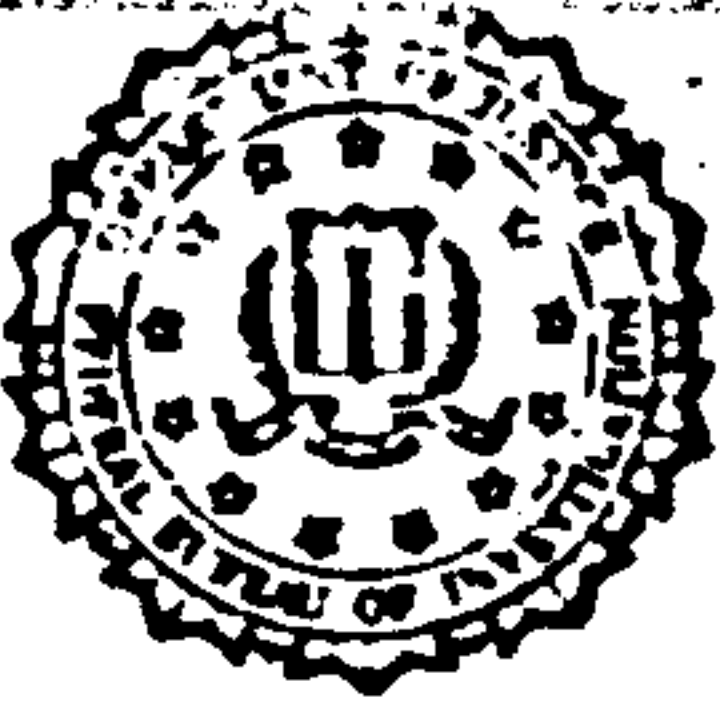
- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1) (Info)
 - 1 - Chicago
- DWS/rms
(3)

5- LUSURK
EX-103

REC 62-109060-2914
 Let to Rankin
 4-14-64 KMR:jam
 2 enc. to Rankin
 APR 15 1964
 Let to AG
 4-14-64 KMR:jam

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 163-7273-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

April 3, 1964

EUGENE B. DINKIN

In December, 1963, it was reported that Beth Cox, who was residing in France with an American schoolmate, had a boyfriend named Howard C. Cowen stationed in Metz, France, with the United States Army. Beth Cox was informed one of Howard C. Cowen's acquaintances "translated or decoded the G. I. paper's headlines to read 'Kennedy will be assassinated Thanksgiving Day,' and later changed it to read the very day he died."

On March 4, 1964, Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Adams, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, furnished the following additional information:

Captain Howard C. Cowen, assigned to the United States Army Depot at Metz, France, advised on February 13, 1964, that during the evening of November 22, 1963, he conversed with an acquaintance named Dennis De Witt. During the conversation, De Witt said that a friend of his, Eugene Dinkin, had predicted President Kennedy's assassination for November 22, 1963. According to De Witt, Dinkin had first predicted that the assassination would take place on November 20, 1963, but later reportedly changed the date to November 22, 1963.

According to Colonel Adams, Captain Cowen reported the above conversation to officials of the 703th Army Intelligence Corps Detachment at Metz. A short time later,

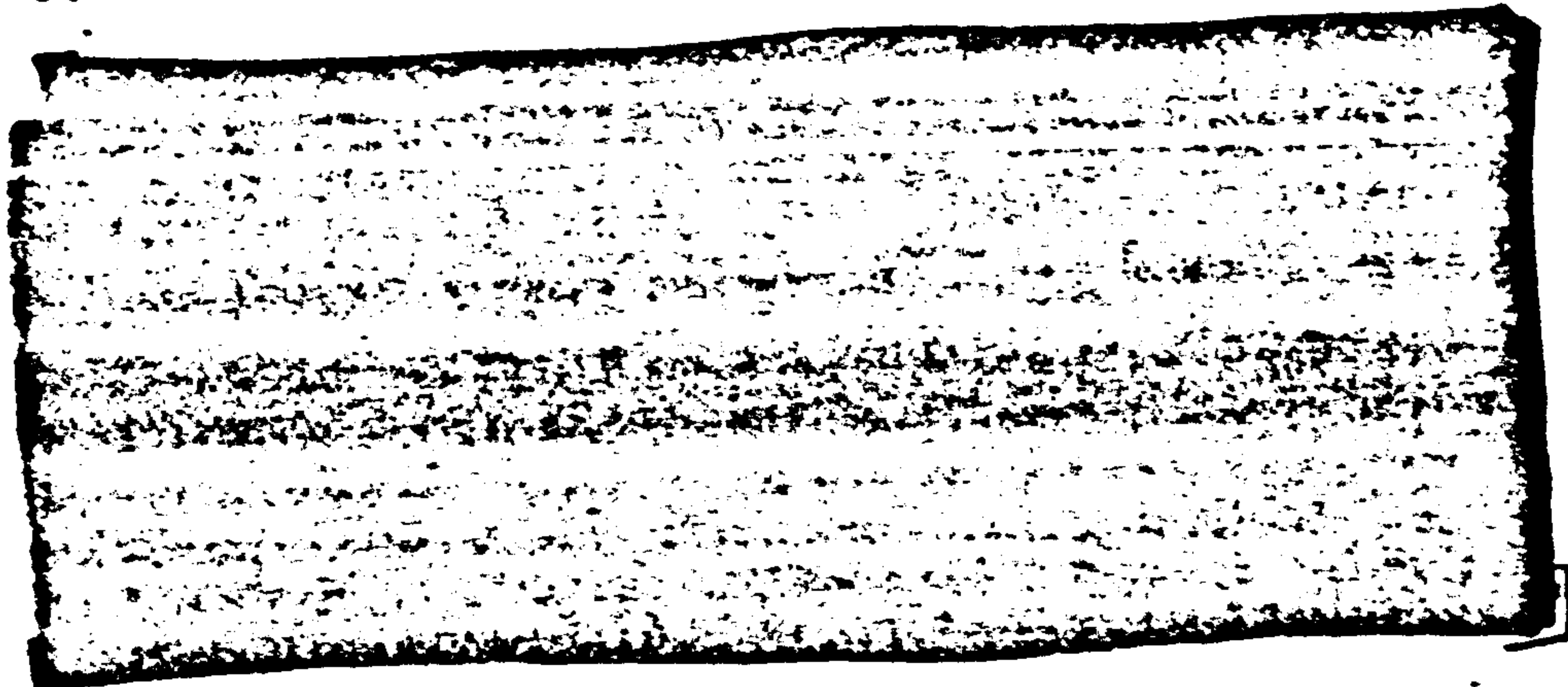
APR 20 1964

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

Captain Cowen also related his conversation to a girl friend named Beth Cox. Her present address, according to Colonel Adams, is Lisa Beth Cox, 616 West 116th Street, New York 27, New York.

Colonel Adams stated that Eugene B. Dinkin was the subject of a closed investigation by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, United States Army Communications Zone, Europe. He advised further that according to local Army records at Metz, France, on February 18, 1964, PFC Eugene B. Dinkin, RA 16710292, was reassigned to Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., as a patient on December 3, 1963 and was ordered to proceed to that destination on or about December 4, 1963.

Lieutenant Colonel John J. Ward, Registrar's Office, Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, D.C., made available medical files pertaining to Eugene B. Dinkin on March 23, 1964. A review of the narrative summary in this file reflects the following diagnosis made of Dinkin's condition by Captain Avrom C. Segal, subsequent to Dinkin's admission to Walter Reed Army Hospital on December 5, 1963:



Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

On April 1, 1964, Mr. Eugene B. Dinkin, 534 West Oakdale, Chicago, Illinois, advised Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had been recently discharged from the United States Army after having been in detention for four months while undergoing [redacted] tests.

Dinkin advised that while stationed in Europe with the United States Army in 1963, he had begun a review of several newspapers including the "Stars and Stripes" as an exercise in "psychological sets". He explained that he had taken courses in psychology at college and was extremely interested in this subject matter. He advised that "psychological sets" was a term referring to a series of events, articles, et cetera which, when coupled together, set up or induce a certain frame of mind on the part of a person being exposed to this series. He stated that this method of implanting an idea was much in use by the "Madison Avenue" advertising people who attempted to influence one who was exposed to these "psychological sets" to "buy" the product being advertised, whether this product was physical or an idea.

Dinkin stated that while so reviewing the newspapers for "psychological sets", he discovered that "Stars and Stripes", as well as certain unidentified Hearst newspapers, were carrying a series of "psychological sets" which he believed were deliberately maneuvered to set up a subconscious belief on the part of one reading these papers to the effect that President John F. Kennedy was "soft on communism" or "perhaps a communist sympathizer". Further study of these newspapers and the "psychological sets" contained therein made it evident to Mr. Dinkin that a conspiracy was in the making by the "military" of the United States, perhaps combined with an "ultra-right economic group", to make the people of the United States believe that President Kennedy was, in fact, a communist sympathizer and further, that this same group planned to

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

assassinate the President and thus was preparing these "psychological sets" to pave the way for this assassination to the point where the average citizen might well feel that "President Kennedy was sympathetic to communism and should have been killed". In addition, Dinkin believed the "psychological sets" were adjusted to present a subliminal predisposition to the effect that a "communist" would assassinate President Kennedy.

Dinkin advised that he discussed his theories with certain individuals stationed with him in the Army, but had declined to furnish this information to persons of authority in the United States Army since he believed that the plot against President Kennedy was being set in motion by high ranking members of the military. He said that in October, 1963, his research into the "psychological sets" appearing in "Stars and Stripes" had led him to the conclusion that the assassination of President Kennedy would occur on or about November 28, 1963. He stated that his research had not, in fact, reflected a certain date, but that he believed the assassination would take place on or about a religious or semi-religious occasion which he felt would be picked by the group behind this plot in order that the murder itself would become even more reprehensible to the average citizen because of the religious connotations. Since he believed that the plot consisted in part of throwing blame for the assassination onto "radical left-wing" or "communist" suspects, he stated that the religious tie-in would lead the average citizen to accept more readily the theory that a "communist" committed the crime since "they were an atheistic group anyway".

Dinkin advised that he had been in trouble with the officers of his military group, the 599th Ordnance Group stationed in Germany, due to his refusal to purchase United States savings bonds. He stated that he was against the enforced purchase of these bonds because of his political convictions which made him believe that the United States

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

should not spend 52 per cent of its income for materials of war, part of which would be financed by any enforced purchases made by him. He stated that he had been outspoken in his views concerning these bond purchases, and that he and others who felt that the compulsory purchase of bonds was an infringement on their civil rights, had been denied "passes" as a result of their stand.

As a result of his opposition to the bond purchases, according to Dinkin, he was removed from his position in the code section and transferred to an Army Depot at Metz, France. On October 25, 1963, Dinkin went to the United States Embassy at Luxembourg where, he stated, he attempted for several hours to see a Mr. Cunningham, the Charge d'Affaires at the Embassy. He stated that he sent word to Mr. Cunningham that he had information concerning a plot to assassinate President Kennedy, and at one point spoke to Mr. Cunningham by phone. He said that Cunningham refused to see him in person or to review the newspapers and research papers which Dinkin said were evidence proving his theory of the impending assassination. Dinkin advised that he spent approximately two hours with the United States Marine Corps guard at the Luxembourg Embassy and had generally set forth his theories to this individual, whose name he did not know.

Following this incident, Dinkin was notified by his superiors that he was to undergo psychiatric evaluation on November 5, 1963. Due to this pending development, Dinkin said he went absent without leave to Geneva, Switzerland where he attempted to present his theory to the editor of the "Geneva Diplomat", a newspaper published in Geneva, Switzerland. In addition to this editor, Dinkin spoke to a Mr. Dewhirst, a "Newsweek" reporter based at Geneva. Dewhirst would not listen to Dinkin's theories. While in Switzerland, Dinkin attempted to contact officials of "Time-Life" publications and succeeded in speaking to the secretary, name unknown, of this organization in Zurich. According to Dinkin, all of

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

his efforts in Luxembourg and Switzerland were made to present to appropriate officials his warning of the impending assassination of President Kennedy. He stated that he did not attempt to see these people in connection with his personal dissatisfaction with the program of the United States Army as regards to bond purchases.

When he was unable to accomplish his purpose in Switzerland, Dinkin advised that he then returned to Germany where he gave himself up to the custody of the military authorities.

Dinkin advised that he first became aware of this "plot" to assassinate President Kennedy in September, 1963. At first, he did not have enough facts, as taken from the newspapers, to support his theory, but as of October 16, 1963, he felt that his research into the "psychological sets" had substantiated this theory. As of October 16, 1963, he wrote a registered letter to Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy in which letter he set forth his theory that President Kennedy would be assassinated, adding that he believed that this assassination would occur on or about November 28, 1963. He stated that he signed this letter with his own name and requested that he be interviewed by a representative of the Justice Department. He said that on the envelope, he placed the return address name of PFC Dennis De Witt, an Army friend. He said he did this to preclude anyone from intercepting this letter since he felt that Army authorities might well be censoring his mail. He stated that he never received any answer to this letter, nor was he ever contacted by any representative of the Justice Department prior to this interview with Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dinkin advised that the following individuals would have knowledge of his theory and predictions, having been informed of these predictions by Dinkin prior to November 22, 1963:

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

PFC Dennis De Witt
United States Army
Address unknown;

PFC Larry Pullen
United States Army Headquarters Company
Metz, France;

Sergeant Walter Reynolds
Headquarters Company, USAGD
Metz, France;

Dr. Afar (phonetic), a civilian
psychology teacher employed by the
United States Army at Metz, France;

R. Thomas
13 Rue du Jura
Fribourg, Switzerland. Thomas is an
Indian student attending the University
at Fribourg with whom Dinkin discussed
his theories immediately prior to his
return from Switzerland to France.

Dinkin advised that on his return to the custody of the United States Army in November, 1963, he was held in detention. While in detention, he stated he was contacted by a white male who identified himself verbally as a representative of the Defense Department. This individual asked Dinkin for the location of the newspapers which Dinkin had compiled as his proof of the theory of the assassination of President Kennedy. This individual stated that he desired to obtain these proofs and would furnish Dinkin a receipt for the papers. Dinkin advised that he instructed this individual as to where the papers were located at the base, at which point this man left. Dinkin advised that on his release from detention, he discovered that all of his papers

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

and notes were missing and presumed that the individual mentioned above had taken them. He never received any receipt for his papers.

Mr. Dinkin advised that he had undergone numerous psychiatric tests at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, D.C. He stated that he was aware that the Army psychiatrist had declared him to be "psychotic" and a "paranotic". He said that several of the tests given him were familiar to him from his studies in psychology at the University of Chicago. Because of his familiarity with these tests, and his background knowledge as to what the test answers should be, he believed it impossible that the results of these tests could have shown him to be "psychotic" and "paranotic". He stated that if he had desired, he could have "faked" the answers to prove he was sane even if he were, in fact, mentally disturbed. Mr. Dinkin stated he believed that the psychiatric evaluation given him by the Army psychiatrist was, in fact, an attempt on their part to cover up the military plot which he had attempted to expose.

Dinkin advised that during his detention at Walter Reed Army Hospital, arrangements had been made through his family for him to be given a psychiatric test by a private psychiatrist chosen by his family. He stated when these arrangements were finally made, he had declined the services of this private physician. Dinkin explained that he had reached a point where his only desire was to be released from custody and discharged from the Army. He stated that in order to do this, he had felt it necessary to "go along" with the examining Army psychiatrist and pretend that he had, in fact, been suffering from delusions but was now cured. He was afraid that should an outside psychiatrist examine him and be told by Dinkin the facts as set forth herein, that this psychiatrist would probably believe Dinkin to be mentally disturbed, and this would result in further detention for Dinkin. Mr. Dinkin stated that

Re: EUGENE B. DINKIN

he was well aware that his theory and the facts surrounding his attempts to bring this theory to the proper authorities was extremely "wild" and could be construed by a person untrained in psychology to be "crazy". Despite this, Mr. Dinkin advised he was still of the belief that there had been, in fact, a plot perpetrated by a "military group" in the United States and aided and abetted by newspaper personnel working with this military group, which plot had to do with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
April 3, 1964

EUGENE B. DINKIN

Information was previously received from a Beth Cox, who had a boy friend named Howard Cohen stationed in Metz, France, with the United States Army. According to this information, one of Cohen's friends "translated or decoded the G.I. paper's headlines to read, 'Kennedy will be assassinated Thanksgiving Day,' and later changed it to read the very day he died."

On March 4, 1964, Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Adams, Jr., Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, furnished the following additional information:

Captain Howard C. Cowen, assigned to the United States Army Depot at Metz, France, advised on February 18, 1964, that during the evening of November 22, 1963, he conversed with an acquaintance named Dennis De Witt. During the conversation, De Witt said that a friend of his, Eugene Dinkin, had predicted President Kennedy's assassination for November 22, 1963. According to De Witt, Dinkin had first predicted that the assassination would take place on November 28, 1963, but later reportedly changed the date to November 22, 1963.

According to Colonel Adams, Captain Cowen reported the above conversation to officials of the 766th Army Intelligence Corps Detachment at Metz. A short time later,

The Attorney General

April 14, 1964

Director, FBI

62-109060-2914
~~62-107040-2914~~

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Schroeder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

EX-103 REC 5
 EUGENE B. DINKIN
 MISCELLANEOUS -
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

BELMONT
 ROSEN
 MALLEY
 SCHROEDER
 RAUPACH
 BOILING ROOM

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a memorandum dated April 9, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois.

In December, 1963, information was received that Mr. Dinkin, who at that time was in military service, had predicted the assassination of President Kennedy while he was stationed in Europe. An appropriate investigation was initiated and subsequently the Department of the Army informed this Bureau Mr. Dinkin had been the subject of a closed investigation by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, U. S. Army Communications Zone, Europe. He was reassigned to Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1963, as a patient. Following a psychiatric examination at Walter Reed Hospital he was released from military service.

62-109090
 163-7273

To fully resolve this matter concerning Mr. Dinkin's prediction, he was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau. During the course of this interview Mr. Dinkin advised he directed a registered letter to you on October 16, 1963, in which he allegedly warned you of the impending assassination. Therefore, the enclosed memorandum revealing the results of Mr. Dinkin's interview and his medical record is being furnished for the completion of your files.

This information is also being furnished to the President's Commission.

Enclosure

- 163-7273
- 1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)
- 1 - 62-109000 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KMR:vhr
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM APR 22 1964

MAILED 2
 APR 14 1964

V

~~APR 15 1964~~

[Handwritten initials/signature]

[Vertical list of names and checkboxes, mostly illegible]

NOTE:

On 12/9/63 Denver advised Mr. Robert Berris reported his daughter Linda was the schoolmate of Peth Cox who had received the information regarding the assassination prediction from Howard C. Cowen. Subsequent investigation by Legat, Paris determined PFC Eugene B. Dinkin was the individual involved. Dinkin received a psychiatric examination in France during November, 1963, which was the basis for the recommendation of his discharge from military service and transfer to Walter Reed Hospital for further psychiatric examination. He was diagnosed as a [REDACTED]

Memorandum

Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/6/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The Commission called today to inquire whether SA L. L. Shaneyfelt was available. I advised him SA Shaneyfelt was out of town handling a court commitment in Minneapolis and inquired whether someone else could be of assistance. Mr. Eisenberg stated he desired to review certain slides printed from the Abraham Zapruder home movie film depicting the assassination of President Kennedy. The slides to which he made reference were furnished to us by Life Magazine at the request of The Commission and we have been reviewing them for anything of additional significance. I told Mr. Eisenberg we would explore the possibility of obtaining SA Shaneyfelt's immediate release from his Minneapolis court commitment if he so desired. He declined and suggested that SA Shaneyfelt instead be available at 10:00 a. m., Monday, 4/13/64, to handle showing of the slides and, in addition, assisting in analyzing them in an effort to further pinpoint the points and places of impact of the assassination bullets. I assured him SA Shaneyfelt would appear as he requested.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

WDG:mb
(7)

Be sure Shaneyfelt sticks to facts & not opinions

4/13/64

REC 5

2915

18 APR 15 1964

EX-111

56 APR 20 1964

FBI

Date: 4/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

by AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) (105-82555) (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27) (RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
BUFILE: 62-109060
DALLAS: 89-43

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA
BUFILE: 105-82555
DALLAS: 100-10461

JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased)-VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
BUFILE: 44-24016
DALLAS: 44-1639

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/17/64.

Enclosed herewith in accordance with instructions set forth in reairtel are twenty-five (25) copies each of inserts and FD-302's showing investigation which has previously been reported through letterhead memos and other forms of communication, with the exception of reports by the Albuquerque Division.

- 3 - Bureau
 - 3 - Dallas (Encls.-250)
 - 1 - Albuquerque
- SJC/gcp
(7)

C. E. MILLER

REC 29

62 109060 - 2916

5 APR 13 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

72 APR 20 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-82555-
44-24016-501

ack

B

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten initials]

The enclosures are as follows:

1. Insert and FD-302's concerning allegations by THOMAS EDWARD TENNANT, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.
2. FD-302's showing interview with MRS. EVELYN BOWEN, Albuquerque, N.M. No further investigation was conducted on the basis of information furnished by her in view of the fact that there were no threats in regard to this matter.
3. One page administrative insert and two page insert showing investigation at Roswell, N.M., concerning allegations against MRS. BILL (ADELAIDE) HALLMARK, at Llano, Texas.
4. Insert and FD-302 showing unfounded allegations by ROLAND NEELY WRIGHT at Las Cruces, N.M.

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 13, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ARTICLE "THE ASSASSINATION"
 BY GERALD L. K. SMITH
 MISCELLANEOUS -
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To advise Gerald L. K. Smith who has previously been investigated for sedition, wrote the article "The Assassination" which reveals numerous questions regarding the assassination based on prognostications, theories, and interpretations. He criticizes the entire Kennedy family and considered the President's Commission an "investigative monopoly." It is recommended the attached letter enclosing the article be furnished to the President's Commission.

BACKGROUND

Los Angeles Office forwarded copies of a twelve-page article captioned "The Assassination" which appeared in the publication "The Cross and The Flag." It is the official publication of the Christian Nationalist Crusade (CNC) whose director is Gerald L. K. Smith. The CNC is an anti-Negro and anti-Semitic organization which was the subject of a Bureau investigation. However, the Department in 1957 advised the organization's activities were not such as to bring it within the purview of Executive Order 10450. Again in 1958 investigation was conducted to determine if the CNC was involved in bombings of southern communities; however, there was no disclosure of violence. Smith has also been the subject of an investigation for sedition.

Smith indicated in his article President Kennedy was murdered by a communist agent of Castro, claiming the assassin was trained in a special school in Minsk, Russia.

Enclosure sent 4-14-64 HJS
 62-109060 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
 1 - 105-82555 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
 1 - 62-43818 1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KFR:las
(12)

REC-17 18 APR 16 1964
 2917
 [Handwritten initials and stamps]

72 APR 21 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ARTICLE "THE ASSASSINATION"

He said, "Was this communist just an independent screwball, or was he part of the Red establishment, the international machine, a deadly assassination squad?" Smith claims the President's Commission is an "investigative monopoly" and following the assassination claims several groups and organizations, including the FBI, would conduct investigations regarding the assassination all of which have been "curbed, or cornered, or terminated as far as the assassination is concerned."

Smith criticizes severely the entire Kennedy family indicating the Kennedys were hated by the communists but said "how could such a family with an impressive political and sociological background become identified with 'left wing forces,' and encourage compromising philosophies." Smith theorized President Kennedy had double-crossed the "left wing elements" and was preparing to demolish the "Goldwater strategy" by making certain "right wing" pronouncements.

Smith asks numerous questions pertaining to the assassination based on his hypotheses and so called notice of "puzzling circumstances," all of which have been previously published and are not based on facts. He stated "If the political opportunist Lyndon Johnson surrounds himself with left wing brain trusters, aggressive Jews, and internationalist manipulators, he will be about as helpless as the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy." Bureau files reveal numerous letters of inquiry concerning Smith and the CNC; however, no evaluations or commitments have been made.

OBSERVATIONS

Smith's observations, hypotheses, prognostications and criticisms concerning the assassination and the related investigation in which we are participating, are completely unfounded and without fact. Therefore, as with similar publications, it is recommended the article "The Assassination" be furnished to the President's Commission.

RECOMMENDATION

If approved, the attached letter with enclosures be furnished to the President's Commission.

Mr. Hoover

I read in the paper that
a witness in the JFK -
assassination was found
what read and that a girl
who was questioned by the FBI
strangled herself. I never
remember this being reported
as they happened so could
you say if it true? If so
I would like to know

Sincerely

Harry Smith

1417 N. Keeler Ave

Chicago Ill. 60651

CORRESPONDENCE

APR 3 1964

REC'D - PROC. 33

DO-4
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(April 8, 1964)

Mr. Hoover

I read in the paper that a witness in the JFK assassination was found shot dead and that a girl who was questioned by the FBI strangled herself. I never remember this being reported as they happened so could you say if it true? If so I would like to know

Sincerely

Harry Smith
1417 N. Keeler Ave.
Chicago Ill. 60651

- MR. TOLSON _____
- MR. BELMONT _____
- MR. MOHR _____
- MR. CASPER _____
- MR. CALLAHAN _____
- MR. CONRAD _____
- MR. DELOACH _____
- MR. EVANS _____
- MR. GALE _____
- MR. ROSEN _____
- MR. SULLIVAN _____
- MR. TAVEL _____
- MR. TROTTER _____
- MR. JONES _____
- TELE. ROOM _____
- MISS HOLMES _____
- MRS. METCALF _____
- MISS GANDY _____

COPY:nm

*We certainly can't
be sure about
any of the
information
in the paper.*

H10

REC-17

17 APR 16 1964

2918

Handwritten initials

