



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

April 9, 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 703rd Army Intelligence Corps Detachment at Metz. A short time later,

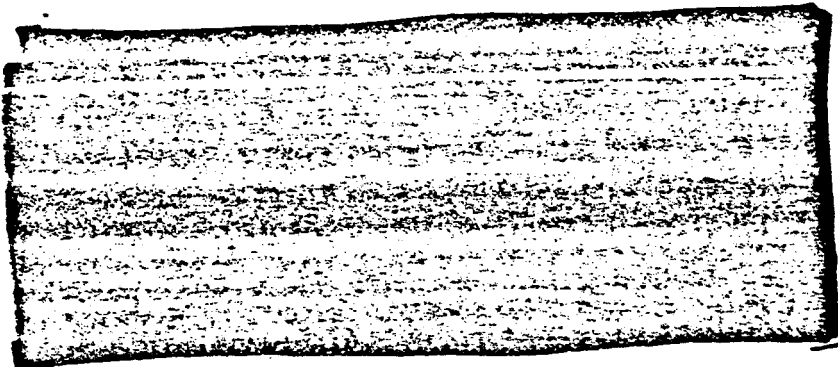
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Captain Cowen also related his conversation to a girl friend named Beth Cox. Her present address, according to Colonel Adams, is Lisa Beth Cox, 616 West 116th Street, New York 27, New York.

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:



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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

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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

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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

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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 23, 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:

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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

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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

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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
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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."

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