

Date April 3, 1964

1

Mr. EUGENE B. DINKIN, 534 West Oakdale, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he had been recently discharged from the United States Army after having been in detention for four months while undergoing psychiatric 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

736

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CG 62-6115

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 pre-disposition 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