



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
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Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
March 17, 1967

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

On March 15, 1967, [redacted] of the "Kenosha News", a daily Kenosha, Wisconsin newspaper, advised that, at about 9:00 PM, March 13, 1967, he received a telephone call at his home. His wife was at home with him at the time. The caller was a woman. She declined to furnish her name, but during the course of the conversation that followed, she described herself as a married woman with children, who has been a lifelong resident of Kenosha, Wisconsin. Mr. Brehm was unable to determine her age from the conversation. Because of the nature of the call, Mr. Brehm had his wife take down verbatim, in shorthand, the story recited by the caller. He furnished a transcription of this statement, which reads as follows:

"In August of 1963, while we were in Florida, there was a large Cuban community in Dade County. Sugar fields had been opened up on U. S. Government owned land about 40 miles west of Miami. With the importing of Cuban workers who were being taken off of relief lists in Dade County, there was a lot of unrest because of the fact that most of the workers would be familiar with the fact that it would be taking a three-year period to harvest that crop. Up to that time, many individuals working for the Cuban underground had felt that our government would back an invasion into Cuba and that private individuals in the State of Florida had felt that it would be lucrative to take boats, arms and ammunition into certain areas that were least guarded. After the Cuban missile thing, there was a strong feeling in the Cuban community who were confined in the area they were in as immigrants, that this would be the last touch--it would force the issue-- and we would either invade or underwrite an invasion of their homeland and overthrow the Castro government.

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ENCLOSURE

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Because it did not happen in that manner, and we chose a more prudent course, certain mercenary elements that were based in this country and had contacts with Cuban underground workers became very disillusioned and felt that it would take a national tragedy in order to return our own people on their soil.

To go back ... in doing so they had involved persons of irresponsible character and promised them good positions in the new government that would take over if they could effect an invasion by our government.

The one thing they counted on was the character of our government in order that self rule by it wouldn't allow for persons who weren't directly involved -- Americans who were only monetarily involved. They were promised cabinet positions in the new regime in Cuba.

From there ... three persons, Mr. A, B and C, one of which had been for most of his life employed as an itinerant worker had obtained because of some previous experience a charter boat captain's license to run a boat in Miami and south. This in August of 1963. His only purpose was a lucrative one beneficial to do at this time because of terrible unrest in the Cuban colony and being confined in the colony in the Miami area.

Some of the people he knew were homosexually bent and he was acquainted with quite a few of them, and he used this knowledge as a means of blackmail. In September, 1963, he and several acquaintances left the Miami area and traveled along the gulf coast into Pensacola, Biloxi, New Orleans, Corpus Christi and into Dallas and from there to several minor towns and subsequently into Mexico. Their main purpose was to recruit persons for their cause which was an anti-Castro cause. They did so with the full permission of one Manuel Ray and they had recruited several people at the time. To provide a different story for them--when Mr. Oswald was a resident of New Orleans, they thought he was one of such weak character that they could bend him. There was no plot to assassinate the President at any time until

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they were sure the President would visit that part of the country, and at that time they were not positive that's quite what they planned to do. Because of the very bad and unstable character of those involved, Oswald and two other men, one of whose name was Hall (Hall and Oswald being Americans) had been promised positions of internal leadership in the new government system within Cuba feeling that the assassination of our president would effect an invasion or some type of retribution of our country on theirs. They did not expect to escape, but were to be gathered up by people living in their own area and covered and protected until they could leave the country. In Dallas on that day there were two contingencies, but there also were people in Fort Worth, Austin, and other towns in the President's itinerary and any town would have made a hit. Oswald tried only because we know he would leave a very wide path of incriminating evidence, but several others did too, and he was the only one found out.

Dean Andrews, Jr., was approached by Oswald early in 1963 to have his dishonorable discharge made good. Clay Shaw is Clay Bertrand. Oresta Pena provided a story for part of Oswald's activities, but he probably was the least involved of the entire group and that behind them all were several of our own citizens who had convinced Cuban exiles that they had been betrayed, and they used as their example the sugar fields that were almost ready to harvest and had convinced these people that they had no opportunity to expect ever to return to their homeland ..."

[REDACTED] who is employed [REDACTED] at the "Kenosha News", and who took the statement set out above, advised that, in trying to clarify a statement included in the recitation, the caller added that a police car had been purchased by the "group" for the purpose of picking up anyone who was successful in making a "hit," and that after Oswald shot the President, he went out to look for his contacts in this police car. He spotted a car, which he thought contained his contact, but found it was not his

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contacts. The caller said this was the beginning of the incident which led to the shooting of the police officer, Tibbets. [REDACTED] stated that the caller also stated that if Oswald had not shot the President, someone else would have done so.

[REDACTED] stated that the caller, prior to giving the above narrative, stated that she went to Florida in August, 1963, just after President Kennedy's child had died, and had noted a great bitterness against the Kennedys there. He stated that he asked the caller why she had not reported above information to authorities at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, or during the investigation of the assassination. He stated that she answered, at one point, that she had considered doing so, but decided against it because of possible danger to her family. At another point, she said she had not reported the matter because she was protecting three very good friends. She stated that she had finally decided to report the matter in view of the investigation presently being conducted in Louisiana. [REDACTED] stated he asked why she was reporting the matter to him instead of a law enforcement agency. She told him that she had consulted someone, not identified, about this, and was advised to furnish her story to either a lawyer or a newspaperman. [REDACTED] stated he tried, several times, to have the caller identify herself, without success.