

Excerpts relating to Col Howard L. Burris

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<http://www.acorn.net/jfkplace/09/fp.back-issues/17th-issuc/rambler1.html>

Possible Discovery of an Automobile Used In the JFK Conspiracy

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Introduction

Ten minutes after President Kennedy was shot, Marvin Robinson, Helen Forrest and Dallas Deputy Sheriff Roger Craig, independently of each other, reportedly saw two men leaving Dealey Plaza in a light-colored Rambler station wagon. One of them entered the car on Elm Street after running from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD). Craig and Forrest described this man as being identical to Lee Harvey Oswald. A few minutes before this incident Richard Randolph Carr saw two of three men, who had come from behind the TSBD, enter what was apparently the same Rambler parked next to the building on Houston Street. He saw the third man enter the car seconds later on Record Street, one block east and two blocks south of the TSBD.¹

The Warren Commission had Robinson's and Craig's reports of November 23, 1963. It also had Craig's statement to the FBI from the day before; as well as Carr's statements to the FBI and Craig's testimony. The Commission, however, apparently never knew about Mrs. Forrest and did not publish Robinson's statement.² It chose not to believe that Craig took part in Oswald's interrogation or that Craig identified Oswald as the man who entered the station wagon. Dallas Police Captain Will Fritz, Oswald's interrogator, denied to the Commission that Craig was present. Fritz thus never had to deal with Craig's allegation that Oswald admitted to Fritz that he had indeed left Dealey Plaza in a station wagon belonging to Ruth Paine.³

Despite the Robinson statement that corroborated Craig and which the Commission had; and despite other corroborating evidence such as newspaper photographs showing Craig's presence on Elm Street and at the open door of the interrogation room with Fritz during Oswald's questioning, the Commission chose to believe the contradictory and unsupported testimony of taxi driver William Whaley.⁴ Whaley told the Warren Commission about two witnesses who saw Oswald enter his cab. But there is no indication that the Commission ever attempted to locate, through the simple process of examining the cab company's records, the only two people who could corroborate Whaley.⁵

With the Warren Commission's attempted classification of Marvin Robinson's statement, the death of William Whaley in 1965, and the 1975 death of Roger Craig after his many failed attempts to make his story public, the truth about this alleged getaway car has eluded the few who have tried to seek it.⁶

The House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) apparently attempted but failed. It reported, "Robinson did not testify before the Warren Commission, and he has not been located by the committee." Despite this attempt, however, the House Committee, like the Warren Commission, avoided the entire matter in its report, choosing instead to repeat the Commission's conclusion that "shortly after the assassination, Oswald boarded a bus, but when the bus got caught in a traffic jam, he disembarked and took a taxicab to his rooming house." In this, as in many other areas of its investigation, the House Committee had it both ways by concluding that "The Warren Commission failed to investigate adequately the possibility of a conspiracy to assassinate the President." Thus leading to the conclusion, voiced in 1980 by DeLloyd J. Guth and David R. Wrone, "after careful study of the HSCA's *Final Report*, that this most recent official version does not satisfy the need for a thorough inquiry into *what* happened that day in Dallas."²

Hypothetically, if the getaway car continued to exist for the past thirty years, given the muddled trails, suspicious deaths, and failed investigations, any persons who secretly knew of the car's role in the assassination and also knew that it still existed, could safely assume it would never be identified. If one such person decided to reveal the car's secrets, however, how would he do it? Could he do it without being silenced himself? Could he do it in a way that would survive his own death?

On May 29, 1989, a Rambler station wagon was noticed on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin (UT) which fit the description of the getaway car reportedly seen by Craig, Robinson, Forrest, and Carr on November 22, 1963.³ A cursory examination of the car revealed apparent associations between it and persons whose lives were intertwined with Lyndon Johnson's political machinery, the military-industrial-intelligence complex in the U.S., right-wing politics, and Latin American politics.

Connections between odd characteristics of the car itself and information found elsewhere on the UT campus could be interpreted as a trail of clues in the form of coded messages connecting this Rambler, its owner at the time, and its previous owner to the JFK assassination.² These clues appear to have been deliberately planted due to specific interrelationships in their content and the encoding technique used.

Specifically, the Rambler was found bearing a 1964 Mexico Federal Turista window sticker and displaying at least two magazines published in 1963 on its rear seat. Although this made it only a minor curiosity, it became increasingly intriguing with subsequent study.

Physical, anecdotal, and documentary evidence has revealed a mosaic of relationships extending from the car's owners to individuals who have been and are currently subjects of interest to researchers of the conspiratorial aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy.

As Dennis Ford writes in the November 1992 issue of *The Third Decade*, "Discovering the fate of the Rambler will go a long way toward solving this case....Whoever took or drove the car that afternoon is obviously a conspirator."¹⁰ This paper reports on a cursory

investigation and proposes a more in-depth investigation. It argues that the UT Rambler represents a possible unique opportunity to determine the fate of this alleged getaway car by investigating new leads, current clues, and fresh trails; an opportunity that should not be overlooked.

There is no intention here to implicate innocent persons in the assassination of President Kennedy. Rather, this is a presentation of circumstances which appear to support the proposed investigation.

This paper presumes, as advised by the United States Constitution, that every person referred to herein is innocent. It also presumes, as advised by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, that, "The more outré and grotesque an incident is, the more carefully it deserves to be examined...."¹¹

[Skipped to below]

The 1969 letter is of further interest with regard to JFK assassination connections to UT. Not only was de Mohrenschildt teaching at a school which was part of the "system" that Harry Ransom oversaw, and one which had given C.B. Smith one of its highest honors, he also shared two particularly interesting mutual friends with Lyndon Johnson: Barbara and Howard Burris. Howard Burris was Vice President Johnson's military representative and an Air Force intelligence officer. His connections to UT and the assassination will be discussed further in this paper.

George de Mohrenschildt's mutual friends with Lyndon Johnson, Barbara and Howard Burris, represent such significant ties between the political, economic, cultural and academic elites in Texas and the assassination of President Kennedy that they tax one's ability to call it a coincidence. The implications of their ties as they relate to the UT Rambler can be especially appreciated in their full context.

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As previously mentioned, Howard Burris was Vice President Johnson's military representative and an Air Force intelligence officer. He is also much more.²⁸

John Newman first learned of Howard Burris in the course of researching his book, *JFK and Vietnam*. Newman connected Burris with a pattern of gross deceptions involving battlefield statistics that took place in 1962. Kennedy and McNamara were being lied to while Johnson was being given the truth through a secret back-channel. The end point of that secret back-channel was Howard Burris. Burris would write the final memoranda that Johnson received concerning combat intelligence. Newman had discovered a foreign policy situation where the President and the Vice President were getting briefed in opposite terms. It is comparable to a hypothetical situation in which, during Operation Desert Storm, George Bush is lied to and Dan Quayle gets the truth about the status of the U.S. led coalition forces in the Persian Gulf.²⁹

"I often get asked," Newman said, "about what was the exact back-channel. How did it function? How did it get there? And the best I can determine from ground zero in Vietnam all the way back to the Vice President's desk is a chain of Air Force intelligence officers all the way to Burris."¹⁰⁰

In May 1961, during the Johnson trip to Vietnam, Burris was being rehearsed on how to control LBJ in the context of that trip. He was told what he could say or could not say to the vice president; which is amazing because ostensibly he works for the vice president. No one should be able to tell an Air Force colonel what he can and cannot tell to a vice president. The question is: Who is telling him? The answer is the boys in the woodwork.

There is another time period in Newman's book which deals with the back-channel to LBJ. Newman had long discussions with Burris about where he got this. "And the answer was the boys in the woodwork. And the question was: Who are the boys in the woodwork? And the answer was: 'Well I'd rather not really say and bring all of that up. You, I know, you're one of them.' Alright, I'm military, I also have an intelligence background. Peter Dale Scott and I have been working very closely on a number of issues. He's writing a book as a matter of fact. He was assuming for a while that it was military. And I said, 'Peter, it may not be that. It may be Langley.' He said, 'Why do you say that?' Well there's one more piece. Burris told me that later on, 'McCone put a stop to what I was getting from him.' This was relating to the combat intelligence. McCone was directing CIA. And all of the clues I got out of this fellow on who his contacts were -- my own interpretation was that they were in fact CIA. I don't know that for sure."¹⁰¹

Information about Burris originally began to surface with the book *The Senator Must Die* by Robert Morrow. Morrow wrote about two colonels whom he did not name. In 1977 a young man was hitchhiking in Baltimore who had a story he wanted to tell about his father's involvement in the Kennedy assassination. Robert Morrow happened to pick him up.¹⁰²

The young man learned that Morrow had investigated aspects of the JFK assassination. He told Morrow a story about his father, a former Air Force intelligence officer, who was involved in the Kennedy assassination. The young man had witnessed his father, who was very close to Lyndon Johnson, taking money to Haiti during 1963. Not only did he see the money he heard the telephone conversations as well.¹⁰³

Not really believing him, Morrow put the story out of his mind -- until the Colonel, the young man's father, went to his son's girlfriend and confessed. He said, "Everything my son told you (to the girlfriend and to Morrow) is true. Can you get me immunity from the House Select Committee?" This conversation took place in 1977.¹⁰⁴

The Colonel admitted it. And this offer to testify if given immunity was given to Committee Chairman Louis Stokes in 1978. Assassination researcher Gus Russo reportedly saw the affidavit and spoke to the people involved. But when Robert Morrow gave the affidavit to the HSCA it ended there. The HSCA did not want to deal with it.¹⁰⁵

The names of these colonels aren't given in the book. Morrow gives them the code names "Intellfirst" and "SIO" (First Intelligence Officer and Second Intelligence Officer). There are a few clues given in the book. He gives a couple of Air Force assignment clues in Europe; what they had done in the forties and fifties. They are at the top of the military intelligence ladder. They are connected to the CIA.¹⁰⁶

Following Morrow's clues, Russo discovered their identities. He then located one of the colonels -- the one who wanted to go to the HSCA, "Intellfirst." Russo and Jim Marrs and another researcher went to meet "Intellfirst" at his home in Florida. He is eighty years old. They said they were researching the Johnson Administration and that they knew he was on Johnson's Inaugural Committee.¹⁰⁷

"Intellfirst" bought their story and invited them in. They got his whole biography from him and his military record. Russo and Marrs did not bring up the subject of Kennedy but "Intellfirst" did and he talked about how he hates the Kennedys. He gave them his whole background.¹⁰⁸

The first thing he wanted to talk about was his good friend Howard Burris. They were on the Inauguration Committee together. They worked for Air Force intelligence and the CIA. He said they were CIA all the time. They ran around the world. They were friends with Charles Cabell.¹⁰⁹

"Intellfirst" was air attache in Hong Kong. He was in Rumania. He was in France. He retired from the military and worked for Martin Marietta in the early sixties selling defense contracts to his former Air Force superiors. And all the while his closest buddy was Howard Burris. That is the first name he mentioned to Russo and Marrs.¹¹⁰

When he worked for Martin Marietta he was the liaison to NATO. This was during the late fifties and early sixties when they bought the Jupiter missiles to put in Turkey. Kennedy had wanted the missiles removed from Turkey. The very people who defied Kennedy's orders were this colonel's NATO clients -- the ones to whom he was selling the missiles. They were the ones who did not listen to Kennedy when he ordered them to keep these missiles out. They were all against Kennedy.¹¹¹

When he was selling the missiles for Martin Marietta after he retired he had another buddy, a Colonel Anderson, who was with NATO in Europe. "Intellfirst" admitted that they were drinking champagne in Paris on the day Kennedy was assassinated. They were toasting Kennedy's death. He admitted all of this to Russo and Marrs. The girlfriend of the son of "Intellfirst" went to the HSCA with this story and it died there.¹¹²

Armed with this information Russo went back home to verify the colonel's history. Marrs did the same and they learned more about him. Russo then started reading about Howard Burris. He discovered Burris was Air Force intelligence. He is very close friends with Director of Central Intelligence Richard Helms. He is from Texas and has oil money. Russo also learned that Howard Burris is in George de Mohrenschildt's address book four times. Next to one of the entries there is a slash. It says, "Howard Burris / Haiti."¹¹³

"Intellfirst" is so high up in intelligence that reporters refer to him for special sound bites and for blurbs for articles on occasion. His name is not commonly known but people in the business have reason to have heard of him.¹¹⁴

The critical thing for Gus Russo was that "Intellfirst" admitted what his son said was true and offered to talk to Congress. And there are other coincidences like de Mohrenschildt's phone book. Not only was de Mohrenschildt writing to LBJ in the spring of 1963 and for years after, so was "Intellfirst." According to Russo there are many of his letters at the LBJ Library. They all knew each other. And they were all tied to this NATO network who was defying Kennedy.¹¹⁵

Russo went back to Florida to do more research into this and to look for the son. What he found instead was that the son had possibly been murdered. He was found on the streets of Florida City naked and curled up in the embryo position as if he had been tossed aside. The official medical report said his blood alcohol level was one-point-one which is not high enough to kill a man who is six-foot-four; or even enough to cause him to pass out. It was speculated that he choked on his own vomit although there was no evidence of that. At age thirty-eight he apparently just died. He was cremated two days later by his father, "Intellfirst." Although they have a family plot in Virginia he cremated his only son who was telling everybody his father killed Kennedy.¹¹⁶

Colonel Howard Burris retired in 1964 and has remained in private business and civilian life. Some personal information was learned from his resume (obtained by researcher Larry Haapanen from the LBJ Library), and a record from researcher Mary Ferrell's files. Burris was born near San Antonio on April 26, 1918 (Ferrell indicates April 18, 1926). He graduated from West Point in 1942. During World War II he commanded bomber units in England and France during two combat tours from 1943 to 1945. Ferrell lists him as "Deputy Commanding Officer" of the 386th Bombardment Bomber Group Ninth Air Force. From 1945 to 1949, Burris was Headquarters Commandant for the Continental Air Command; was assigned to staff support at the United Nations; and was involved in a "Special Mission to Government of Mexico." From 1950 to 1952 he was aide to Air Force Secretary Finletter, and became the executive officer to Air Force Secretary Talbott in 1953. From 1954 to 1957 he was attache to the U.S. Embassy in Switzerland. From 1957 to 1960 he served as International Liaison Officer, Department of the Air Force and was assigned to a special mission to Hungary, Poland, and the Soviet Union (1959). In 1961 he became Vice President Johnson's assistant for national security affairs. His foreign decorations were the Croix de Guerre (with Silver Star) from France; the Royal Order of the Sword from Sweden; and the Medal of Merit from Brazil.¹¹⁷ According to the record from Mary Ferrell's files:

Colonel Burris was supposedly original case officer for Nosenko. When Nosenko defected, Burris was called back to Switzerland. He was intelligence officer who ran Nosenko in Switzerland in Jan. 1964.¹¹⁸

Other sources indicate that Burris was in business with Nosenko's case officer. In an article written in 1991, Robert Morrow referred to an Air Force colonel who sounds like

Intellfirst and to his "counterpart" who is also a colonel. This counterpart, after retiring, set up a firm in Paris, France as a cover for intelligence operations. In this firm, Morrow writes, "The colonel's counterpart had a partner who just so happened to be the case officer of Yuri Nosenko [sic], the famous Russian defector who, in 1964, made overtures to our embassy in Geneva, Switzerland about Lee Harvey Oswald working for the Russians." Larry Haapanen, in a letter to this author, wrote, "As far as I know, the only person who would be so described as Nosenko's case officer would be Tenant Bagley, who is mentioned in various published accounts of the Nosenko affair."¹¹⁹

For the purposes of this paper, *any* involvement Burris may have had with Yuri Nosenko will sufficiently speak for itself. What will be emphasized here is the possible significance of Burris' involvement with European Theater bombing, the Office of Secretary of the Air Force, and his time spent in Switzerland as it pertains to the Kennedy assassination and UT.

Walt Rostow's primary duty, as an economist in the London-based economic subdivision within the prestigious Research and Analysis Branch of the OSS, was target selection for the massive strategic bombing campaign against Germany. These economists, who called themselves the Enemy Objectives Unit (EOU), spawned a renegade group that included Rostow. They differed greatly with the others in the EOU and with their commanders over targeting strategy. Known as the "oily boys" because of their preference for petroleum, oil and lubricant (POL) targets over rail system targets, they planned and launched a covert psychological war known as "Operation Octopus" against their own commanders to force the acceptance of POL targeting.¹²⁰ The operation was a success and began a pattern of renegade behavior throughout Rostow's career as well as a long friendship between Rostow and fellow oily boy, future Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, Charles P. Cabell, Jr.¹²¹

As with Burris, Switzerland was a very special place for Walt Rostow. In 1947 he married Elspeth Vaughn Davies, a Barnard College girl he met in pre-war Geneva.¹²² That same year he became assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), a U.N. agency located in Geneva Switzerland. In 1949 he left the ECE and was replaced there by his brother Eugene. It was Eugene Victor Debs Rostow to whom President Johnson credited the idea of appointing the Warren Commission.¹²³

Switzerland was also a special place for Allen Dulles. From December 1942 until the end of the war he was head of U.S. intelligence in Switzerland. That same month he began a long love affair and professional relationship with Mary Bancroft, who was a life-long friend of Michael Paine's parents.¹²⁴ Michael's wife is Ruth Paine, to whom Lee Oswald and Roger Craig said the Dealey Plaza Rambler belonged. This paper will further explore the Bancroft-Paine-Dulles relationship in the context of the Dealey Plaza Rambler and the UT Rambler.

As we have already seen, Harry Ransom had a special relationship with Air Force intelligence and the European Theater¹²⁵ and with the Office of Secretary of the Air

Force. It is quite probable that Ransom not only knew Rostow at Yale but, during the war, provided him with editorial intelligence reports on the results of POL bombing missions undertaken by Howard Burris.

Currently Burris owns several corporations, one of which has to do with high-speed rail technology.¹²⁶ He has oil leases on two continents including leases in Iran.¹²⁷

His son, Howard Lay Burris, Jr. was married for a while to Princess Shahrazad Pahlbod, the niece of the late Shah of Iran -- attesting to the closeness of his father's relationship with former CIA director and former ambassador to Iran Richard Helms, who himself was a life-long friend of the late Shah. When they divorced in 1982 it was reported that "Everybody's still pally, in the Royal Manner."¹²⁸

The Shah of Iran, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, took Iran's government back from the Iranian Nationalist Movement led by Muhammad Mussadegh in a CIA coup called Operation Ajax. "The operation was essentially formulated by the Dulles brothers, working together, on June 25, 1953, at a meeting in John Foster Dulles' office in the State Department." It was done by arranging the disappearance of Mussadegh's powerful political supporters and hiring paid demonstrators to march against Mussadegh; orchestrated by Richard Helms.¹²⁹ Chosen by the CIA to run the country for the Shah was General Fazlollah Zahedi, a suspected pro-Nazi. Mussadegh's main threat was to the profits of U.S. and British oil companies in Iran.¹³⁰

According to Robert Morrow, "The business of putting the Shah back in power and the oil wells back into the hands of the western powers was handed over to the CIA and Kermit "Kim" Roosevelt, who headed its Middle East section. Roosevelt was to be Richard Helm's original case officer.

"Helms' career advanced rapidly. He was brought into the CIA fold to take over the Office of Strategic Operations (OSO). In those days the OSO was the group responsible for perfecting the Agency's direct espionage and other esoteric activities such as assassination. One of OSO's first assignments was to overthrow Mohammed Mossadeq....

"After Mossadeq fell from grace, Roosevelt made an enemy of OSO chief Helms. He started to feel sorry for the deposed leader after he had done a three-year stint in prison. Roosevelt arranged for Mossadeq's release with a comfortable pension! However, Mossadeq died soon afterward, a death engineered by Helms."¹³¹

Howard Burris, Jr. currently presides over long-held family business interests in Austin. Howard Burris, Sr. purchased "property from Governor Beauford Jester, who died in office in 1949. The governor had planned to build a homesite on the ranch." This land is now owned by Jester Land Management (JLM) and has become the exclusive Jester residential development in northwest Austin. Howard Burris, Jr., president of Burris and Company, bought the assets of JLM in February 1988 from his father's firm, Jester Development Company.¹³²

Colonel Burris' wife, Barbara J. Burris, is the daughter of Governor Jester.¹³³ In a news story that appeared the day after Kennedy was assassinated Texans were reminded of the late Governor's posthumous link to the assassination: Under the headline, "Gov. Connally Keeps Power" it explained, "No similar circumstance has occurred in Texas history. The only time a lieutenant governor succeeded to the governorship was on the death of Gov. Beauford A. [sic] Jester July 11, 1949. Allan Shivers, then lieutenant governor, automatically moved up to the governor's office."¹³⁴ Carl J. Eckhardt adds, "Governor Jester was the first Texas governor to die in office. He died on July 11, 1949 [at age fifty-six] while aboard a train bound for Galveston. He was interred in Oakwood Cemetery in Corsicana, Texas."¹³⁵ Few families can claim to have been as close to the deaths of two U.S. chief executives as the Burris family. And since, as John Newman and Gus Russo have shown, they possibly benefited from the death of President Kennedy, two questions are raised: How did Alan Shivers come to be lieutenant governor? And how did Governor Jester die? These questions become more important given the fact, as John Newman has reported, Burris revealed, "Johnson knew -- was sure [in 1963] -- he was going to be dropped from the ticket."¹³⁶

In the February 9, 1993 PBS *Frontline* broadcast, "The Secret File on J. Edgar Hoover", eyewitness Evelyn Lincoln revealed for the first time the reason Kennedy put LBJ on the ticket at the 1960 convention: J. Edgar Hoover and Lyndon Johnson blackmailed Kennedy into doing it by threatening to reveal his sexual activities.

During the Dallas filming of the movie *JFK*, an aeronautical engineer named Ron Ellison came to the Assassination Information Center and said he had known LBJ's nephew Sam Johnson, Jr. Ellison claimed that during a meeting with Sam at a Houston hotel in October 1962, he (Ellison) criticized LBJ's political savvy for becoming vice president. Sam's response was that the reason LBJ did it was because JFK will die in office.¹³⁷

Having been forced to take LBJ as vice president, the only recourse Kennedy may have had in removing him from the 1964 ticket, was to expose Johnson's dirty dealings with the likes of Bobby Baker and Billy Sol Estes.¹³⁸ Such exposure would prevent Johnson from assuming power even by force -- the probability of which Kennedy was well aware considering he wanted the movie *Seven Days in May* made "as a warning to the nation."¹³⁹

A closer look at Governor Jester's daughter sheds more light on these questions. A Nexus search for the name Barbara Burris¹⁴⁰ revealed a Barbara J. Burris who was press secretary to Representative Dante Fascell (D, FL) of Miami. She is also a fund raiser and supporter of the Cuban American National Foundation run by Jose S. Sorzano. The chairman of the foundation is Jorge L. Mas Canosa.¹⁴¹ There is also a Barbara J. Burris who was a childhood friend of famed concert pianist Van Cliburn and very involved in the Van Cliburn competition in Ft. Worth. Another "early booster and close friend" of Van Cliburn's was wealthy Dallas oil man David Harold Byrd,¹⁴² the owner of the Texas School Book Depository Building.¹⁴³ The significance of this to UT and the JFK assassination will be explored further in this paper.

Beyond this paper, however, another matter begs to be investigated. Given the relationship between Barbara J. Burris and Brigade 2506 veteran Jorge Mas Canosa, the question arises anew concerning the origin of the name *Barbara J.* for the infamous Bay of Pigs troopship. As with the Burris name, perhaps the Jester name is also well known in clandestine histories.

Since Beauford Jester's appointment to the Board of Regents in 1929 the name Jester has been well known on the UT campus. According to Carl J. Eckhardt, "Beauford H. Jester spearheaded the building drive which resulted in the construction of Hogg Auditorium, Gregory Gymnasium, the Texas Union, and the Main Building."¹⁴⁴...At the time of the dedication of the Jester Center on the campus of The University of Texas, *The Austin American-Statesman* published the following statement: 'Beauford Halbert Jester built a lot of buildings for the University of Texas, and now the University has built one for him. The Beauford Jester Center, UT's version of the resident college that was three years and \$18 million in the making, was dedicated Saturday.'¹⁴⁵

Aside from having the wrong friends, Harry Ransom may have had a more direct connection to the JFK assassination. It came to light in a small circuitous story with possibly large implications. The story was a favorite of David Price's and Tom Cunningham's as an example of how "it's a small world." One detail of the story was that Harry Ransom was such a regular guest at Dallas' Adolphus Hotel he got to know a bellman there well enough to grant the bellman a special request. The bellman asked Ransom to help get his son enrolled at UT and get him a job there to help pay his tuition. Ransom was more than happy to comply.

The son, Barry Benton, left UT in 1975 and became a teacher of this paper's author at Dallas' Richland College in 1976. The job Ransom had arranged years earlier for Benton was in David Price's and Tom Cunningham's University Publications office where this author eventually worked after leaving Benton's classes at Richland in 1976 to attend UT.¹⁴⁶

What is important here is that the Adolphus, according to assassination figure Jim Hicks, was the "communications center for the assassination."¹⁴⁷ It was across the street from Jack Ruby's Carousel Club where "Lyndon Johnson's friends" were known to frequent. Warren Commission attorneys Leon Hubert and Burt Griffin, were interested in a man named Breck Wall who "was an entertainer at the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, at the time of President Kennedy's assassination. Ruby called him in Galveston at 11:47 p.m. Saturday, November 23, 1963. He also visited Ruby at the county jail." Hubert and Griffin requested further investigation of Mr. Wall but their request was apparently ignored by the Commission.¹⁴⁸

We now begin to see a very powerful group involved with UT, the CIA and JFK, all known to each other; all with shared backgrounds and futures; shared past and future interests; anti-Kennedy people who very likely shared their grievances with each other; and all of whom have past or future, professional or personal ties to Texas, its university system, and its most notorious crime: Johnson, Dulles, Cabell, Helms, Lansdale, Burris,

Rostow, Ransom, Byrd, de Mohrenschildt, and "Intellfirst." As we shall see, their ominous and dark interrelationships become even more apparent.

98. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 1, 14.

99. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 15.

100. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 26.

101. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 24-25.

102. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 15-16.

103. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 16.

104. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 16.

105. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 16.

106. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 16-17

107. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 17.

108. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 17-19.

109. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 17-19.

110. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 17-19.

111. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 17-19.

112. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 17-19.

113. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 19.

114. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 21.

115. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 21.

116. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 21-22.

117. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, pp. 32-33; *Biographic Data, Howard Lay Burris*, LBJ Library; Mary Ferrell Database record, "Howard Lay Burris," obtained by this author from Gordon Winslow.

118. Mary Ferrell Database record, "Howard Lay Burris,".

119. Robert Morrow, "The Kennedy Cover Up Continued," *EastSide Weekend* newsmagazine, Apr. 25-May 1, 1991, pp. 1-3; Larry Haapanen, Letter to Richard Bartholomew, Jul. 27, 1993.
120. Barry M. Katz, *Foreign Intelligence*, (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, 1989), p. 97-115, 120.
121. Walt W. Rostow, *Pre-invasion Bombing Strategy: General Eisenhower's Decision of March 25, 1944*, (Austin, TX: The University of Texas Press, 1981), pp. 32, 45.
122. Gill, p. 92.
123. Gill, pp. 92-98; Johnson, *The Vantage Point*, p. 26.
124. Mary Bancroft, *Autobiography of a Spy*, (NY: William Morrow, 1983), pp. 54, 128-31.
125. Harry Hunt Ransom, "Notes for an Epitaph: Rise and Fall of the Luftwaffe" (Air Force Reprint, 32 pp.), cited in "Bibliography of Harry Hunt Ransom," p. 1.
126. A Texas grassroots organization called DERAIl is currently fighting powerful interests which has included John Connally and Ben Barnes. These special interests would use the idea of high-speed rail to create a boondoggle to enrich themselves at taxpayers' expense.
127. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 33.
128. Style section, The Washington Post, Mar. 17, 1982; Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, *Faces in a Mirror*, (NY: Prentice Hall, 1989), cited in Robert Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, (Santa Monica, CA: Roundtable, 1988), p. 11n.
129. Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, p. 10.
130. Ranelagh, *The Agency*, p. 261-62.
131. Morrow, *The Senator Must Die*, p. 10.
132. John MacDougall, "Not Jester Estates", *Austin Business Journal*, Jun. 26, 1989.
133. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 33.
134. *San Antonio Express News*, Nov. 23, 1963, p. 16A, col. 4.
135. Eckhardt, *One Hundred Faithful...*, p. 51.
136. Unpublished Transcript: Newman with Russo, p. 33.

137. Interview: Sept. 20, 1991. Daryl Howard, Assassination Information Center.
138. Kirk Wilson, *Texas Unsolved Mysteries*, (NY: Carroll & Graf, 1990), p. 99.
139. Arthur Schlesinger, *The Imperial Presidency*, pp. 198, 417, cited in Robert Sam Anson, *They've Killed the President*, (NY: Bantam, 1975), p. 280.
140. In January 1993, while going through old notes, this paper's author noticed a coincidence involving an incident that meant nothing at the time it occurred. A resume that came to UT Publications on April 16, 1991, long before this author had ever heard of the name Burris, included the reference, "Barbara Burris/de la Burde Partnerships-Strategic Land Investments. Roger de la Burde, Investor/Collector, Windsor, Powhatan, VA 23139. (804) 379-3674." A quick search of Nexis led to the belief that this Barbara Burris was either the wife or a daughter of Colonel Howard Burris. Nexis also revealed that Roger de la Burde was murdered in March 1992. Charged with the crime was his girlfriend, Beverly Ann Monroe. The resume was that of a woman in her early thirties who had relatives in Austin and was checking the job market there. No notation of her name was made by this author, however.
141. "Jorge Mas still says that the man he hates most after Fidel Castro is John F. Kennedy." For more on Mas Canosa, his links to Operation 40 veterans Felix Rodriguez and Luis Posada, and his relationship with Dante Fascell, see "Who is Jorge Mas Canosa?", *Esquire*, Jan. 1993, pp. 86-89, 119-122. Its author is former HSCA investigator Gaeton Fonzi. Operation 40 was under the CIA's ZR/RIFLE assassination project umbrella.
142. David Harold Byrd, *I'm an Endangered Species*, (Houston, TX: Pacesetter, 1978), p. 39.
143. Conover Hunt, *The Sixth Floor: John F. Kennedy and the Memory of a Nation*, (Dallas TX: Dallas County Historical Foundation, 1989), p. 5. Note: Another Byrd property, Temco, Inc., played a role in the murder of Henry Marshall which has political overtones involving LBJ (See section on Byrd in this paper).
144. Most people know the Main Building as the infamous "Deadly Tower" from which Charles Whitman shot and killed sixteen people in August 1966. Ron Ellison (mentioned earlier in this paper) claimed that the full truth about the Whitman shooting was suppressed by LBJ and his friends. He also claimed Whitman had been in a building overlooking Dealey Plaza shortly before the UT incident. Whitman researcher John Slate, however, says that his gasoline receipts do not place him in Dallas prior to the tower shooting.
145. Eckhardt, *One Hundred Faithful...*, p. 51.
146. This paper's author first realized this coincidental story along with Price and Cunningham soon after becoming employed by them in 1981.

147. Jim Hicks affidavit to New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, cited in Gary Shaw with Larry Harris, *Cover-Up*, (Cleburn, TX: Self Published, 1976) p. 118, cited in Groden with Livingstone, *High Treason*, p. 213, photo with caption 14 pp. after p. 180.

148. Beverly Oliver recollections, cited in Oliver Stone with Zachary Sklar, *JFK: The Book of the Film*, (NY: Applause Books, 1992), p. 120; HSCA, JFK Exhibit F-591, p. 8.