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Another Version Given On Kennedy and Texas

By DREW PEARSON and JACK ANDERSON

Washington, Jan. 10 — The chief reason for the Kennedy family bitterness against President Johnson immediately after the assassination was the belief that it was the Vice President who had persuaded John F. Kennedy to go to Texas.

If it had not been for Mr. Johnson's persuasiveness, Mr. Kennedy never would have gone to the dangerous anti-Kennedy city of Dallas and would be alive today—or so the Kennedy family believes.

This has contributed to the enmity between the two most powerful political families in America and may influence the next election for President.

However, we have done some careful research regarding the reasons why Mr. Kennedy went to Texas and find that the facts are exactly the opposite. It was Mr. Kennedy himself, not the Vice President, who initiated the trip.

Here is the chronological story of what happened:

In August, 1961, eight months after Mr. Kennedy was inaugurated, he approached Speaker Sam Rayburn regarding a trip to Texas and asked him to handle the preparations. Rayburn said he would be glad to do so, but the time was not ripe. He suggested Mr. Kennedy wait until after the 1962 congressional and gubernatorial elections.

Houston Dinner

Rayburn died on Nov. 16, 1961. The following August Mr. Kennedy conferred with another Texas congressman, the late Albert Thomas of Houston, who had helped make that city an important capital for the space program.

Thomas suggested that a presidential fund-raising dinner in Houston could raise a lot of money for the Democratic Party. At that time Dick McGuire, chief Democratic money-raiser, had been pressing Mr. Kennedy because no funds had been collected in Texas since 1960.

After talking to Thomas, Mr.

Kennedy phoned Vice President Johnson, who advised him to check with John Connally, Mr. Kennedy's secretary of the Navy, then running for governor of Texas.

Connally was then embroiled in a tough primary election with Don Yarborough, a liberal Democrat whom he managed to defeat in the final run-off by only 20,000 votes. During the campaign, Connally had said he was opposed to most of Mr. Kennedy's program while Yarborough supported Mr. Kennedy. Connally made it clear it would be embarrassing to have the President come to Texas during the campaign.

After Connally's victory in November, 1962, Dick McGuire telephoned Connally about the proposed Kennedy trip and the fund-raising dinner. Connally replied that the time was still not ripe. He wanted to pay off his own debt, which amounted to nearly \$1,500,000—the biggest in Texas politics—and he didn't want money drained off to the Democratic National Committee.

Following Gov.-elect Connally's negative response, Mr. Kennedy checked with Vice President Johnson about the trip. The latter agreed with Connally and urged delay.

Six months later, in June, 1963, Mr. Kennedy told both Vice President Johnson and Connally that he wanted to go to Texas. He said that Dick McGuire was breathing down his neck to raise some Texas money, and that Thomas was still promising a big dinner to tap Texas millionaires.

Connally didn't give all the reasons to Mr. Kennedy, but he felt the Kennedy visit would not help him politically at all. Robert F. Kennedy, then attorney general, had supported his opponent, Yarborough, in the bit-

ter primary. Bobby's name was anathema to conservative Texans. A poll also showed Mr. Kennedy's political prestige at an all-time low in Texas. Result: both Connally and Johnson advised the President to wait.

Later in the summer, while Connally was visiting in Washington, Mr. Kennedy proposed that the Texas fund-raising dinner be held Aug. 27, Mr. Johnson's birthday. Connally said no. It was too close to Labor Day. Too many wealthy Texans would be out of town.

However, he agreed that the dinner should be held in November. He was still far from enthusiastic, since he was still raising money to pay off his own 1962 campaign debt.

However, inasmuch as Mr. Kennedy had appointed Connally secretary of the Navy, Connally owed him some support and finally agreed on the November date.

Significantly, the President admonished Connally: "Don't tell Lyndon. He'll get his nose out of joint if I go down against his advice."

Mr. Johnson didn't learn about the dinner until September. The anti-Connally liberal Democrats were planning a big statewide salute to Sen. Ralph Yarborough, no relation to Don Yarborough but also a Connally opponent.

One night before the Yarborough dinner invitations were put in the mail, Connally trumped the liberal dinner by announcing that Mr. Kennedy was coming to Texas. This caused a furor. Sen. Yarborough scurried down to the White House to ask about it, but the White House was non-committal.

Trip Confirmed

On Oct. 20, one day after the biggest dinner in Texas history for Sen. Yarborough, the White House officially confirmed the fact that Mr. Kennedy was going to Texas on Nov. 21-22.

It was only at this point that Mr. Johnson, who had cautioned against the Texas trip in the first place, got official confirmation. He then telephoned several Texas leaders to help assure that the dinner would be a success.

This was the chain of events that led to President Kennedy's tragic death (©1966)