

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

WORKING SCHEDULE

FIRST LADY's TRIP -- November 22 through 25, 1968

Speech here
-- New Americans
at Fed Ct house
18 for press
30-40 am press
other specialists
20 couples being naturalized
Redwood Forest speech
her short statement
on what program
is about
"I am resigning
this bill & it means
so much to me"

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22

10:00 AM

11:30 a.m.

Mrs. Johnson will speak to a group of new Americans at the Federal courthouse, just after the naturalization ceremony.

① Wattenberg speech

12:30 p.m.

Wheels up from National Airport (chartered 727)

1:30 p.m. CST

Arrive New Orleans, and go directly to the Danneel School -- accompanied by Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur Cohen.

Education program at school is example of "work shop" methods involving Teachers Corps and VISTA workers.

② Remarks
TC

3:00 p.m.

Depart school for Bourbon Orleans Hotel in French Quarter.

3:30 p.m.

Walking tour of French Quarter with Sam Wilson, architect for area.

7:30 p.m.

Opening of Shaw's "Arms and the Man" at the Repertoire Theater, financed with National Council on the Arts funds -- considered one of best school-arts projects in country.

③

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Stevens and members of the Arts Council will be on hand -- and some representative group of the 50,000 school children who see 6 plays yearly.

9:30 pm

After-theater dinner for local theater patrons.

④ Remarks TC

Overnight at Bourbon Orleans Hotel.

① arts

Stevens, -- Ben Elliott doing (by noon on Wed)

② Educ on poverty areas
Teachers Corps
+ VISTA slightly

wed pm

Just beginnings

JCB

③ Private urban renewal
④ Health Centers - English by noon on Wed 3:30 (film, visit dedication)

⑤ Wattenberg - naturalization

OK

Remarks from
Stevens on importance
of arts

TC

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING.

BY Th ON 7-10-85

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23

9:30 a.m. CST Depart New Orleans

11:30 a.m. EST Arrive Cape Kennedy (Skid Strip). James Webb, Dr. Payne and Director Kurt Dibus to meet the plane.

tour facilities with special emphasis on moon shot, with briefings by Apollo 8 astronauts -- also see European scientists who "rent" U.S. launch pad facilities to launch scientific satellites, and share their knowledge with us.

Remarks
29

- Remarks

Mrs. Johnson will also present a certificate to the 1,250,000th tourist to the NASA installation.

Mrs. Johnson spends night at Patrick Henry Air Force Base in guest cottage.

Press spends night at Cocoa Beach at Holiday Inn -- press party (dinner) given by Trans World Airlines.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24

9:00 a.m. EST Depart Cape Kennedy

11:00 a.m. MST Arrive Denver, Colorado -- immediately go to Denver Hilton to see premier of film, "Not As a Privilege" produced by the Office of Economic Opportunity about neighborhood health programs (made in Denver).

Remarks

Go to Denver Neighborhood Health Center for short ceremony and tour of facilities

Remarks

late lunch at Larrimer's Square, newly redeveloped block in old Denver done with private funds and inspired by the First Lady. Time to shop and eat at Promenade Restaurant.

Remarks on urban renewal (privately done)

4:30 p.m. MST Depart Denver

6:00 p.m. PST Arrive Eureka, California. Secretary Udall, George Hartzog and Dr. Grosvenor to be on hand.

Go directly to Eureka Inn for check in and dinner given by city of Eureka. After dinner tales about the redwoods and possible showing of film.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25

8:30 a.m. Depart Eureka Inn for day in the redwoods, including dedication of the Redwood National Park, and outdoor lunch among the huge trees.

*major
speech
(Done by Legist)*

5:00 p.m. PST Wheels up from Eureka Airport -- dinner served on board.

12:15 a.m. EST Arrive Washington, D.C. (National Airport).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -- NOT FOR RELEASE

Office of the Press Secretary
to Mrs. Johnson

THE WHITE HOUSE

FIRST LADY'S FINAL TRIP
"THIS IS OUR COUNTRY"

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson will fly to New Orleans, Cape Kennedy, Denver and Northern California in late November for first-hand glimpses of the Nation's new efforts in education, the arts, space, health, urban renewal and conservation.

Beginning with a visit to oath-taking ceremonies for new American citizens in Washington, Mrs. Johnson and her traveling companions -- including several journalists from abroad -- will cover more than 6,071 miles in four days. The theme of the journey: "This Is Our Country."

In reviewing plans for the trip, Mrs. Johnson expressed excitement at the opportunity to see new programs come to life. "When I think of our country in the past few years," she said, "the tumult and the controversy fade, and the achievements of our people emerge more clearly. And what achievements they are! We'll be seeing efforts to bring the arts to the people; to conquer poverty through the Teachers Corps, VISTA, and education grants; to revitalize old neighborhoods and create new parks. To me, these things represent the real America -- a country filled with impatience and energy and zeal."

Preliminary plans for "This Is Our Country" include the following events:

THE ARTS: In New Orleans, Mrs. Johnson, accompanied by several members of the National Council on the Arts, will attend a gala opening at the Repertoire Theater, a project partially financed by the Council. Its purpose is to introduce young citizens to great theatre art. While in that city, Mrs. Johnson will also visit the Danneel School -- a showcase for the combined efforts of VISTA, the Teachers Corps, and other new education programs.

THE MOON VOYAGE: At Cape Kennedy only a few weeks before America's manned moon-orbiting launch, the travelers will tour the

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING

BY 72 ON 7/10/85

launch area, meet the astronauts, and examine this Nation's programs of cooperation with other countries in space science.

HEALTH AND URBAN PROGRESS: In Denver, Mrs. Johnson will dedicate a new Denver Neighborhood Health Center, visit the existing successful Neighborhood Health Center, and attend the premiere of "Not As a Privilege," a twenty-minute OEO film, filmed in Denver, which describes new Federal health programs. She will also visit Larrimer's Square, an outstanding example of private community renewal in Denver.

CONSERVATION AND NATURAL BEAUTY: Mrs. Johnson will tour and dedicate the nation's newest national park, the Redwood National Park, established only this year by Congress. During a full day in the park, near Eureka, California, Mrs. Johnson and her party will explore the towering forest areas on the Pacific seacoast, where the wildlife include herds of elk and frolicking sea lions.

"I'm looking forward to this trip," Mrs. Johnson said. "It will be a wonderful way to get re-acquainted with the America behind the headlines -- and to introduce some foreign friends to our country."

The trip will also be a farewell journey for the First Lady. It will be the last of some 40 trips which she has taken over the past five years -- tours which have spanned more than 100,000 miles in this country and taken her to some 125 cities and towns.

Mrs. Johnson, Federal officials and members of the press who cover "This Is Our Country" will depart Washington early on Friday, November 22, and return to the capital on November 25.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

*File
Mrs. Johnson
Thos*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

NOV 5 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE JAMES GAITHER

Subject: Children's Bureau Programs

Attached is a memorandum from Dr. Arthur Lesser regarding Children's Bureau programs that might be of interest. I have also discussed this matter with Mrs. Carpenter and suggested both the Beasley project in New Orleans and the projects in Palo Alto.

Phil
Philip R. Lee, M.D.
Assistant Secretary for
Health and Scientific Affairs

Attachment

Memorandum

TO : Dr. Philip R. Lee

FROM : Arthur J. Lesser, M.D. *AL*

SUBJECT: Children's Bureau programs

DATE: November 1, 1968

The following programs supported by the Children's Bureau would be of interest in the areas you spoke to me about the other day:

Georgia

Atlanta The Maternity and Infant Care Project at Grady. Dr. Thompson's eloquence is famous.

Muscogee Mental Retardation Clinic operated by District Health Department for very rural counties.

Augusta and neighboring rural counties -

Children and Youth Project administered by the Medical College of Georgia.

Maternity and Infant Care Project.

Louisiana

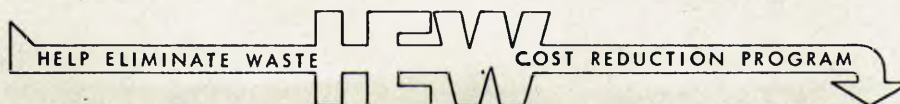
New Orleans Family Planning program administered by Joseph Beasley of Tulane.

New Mexico

Santa Fe Mental Retardation Clinic.

Albuquerque Mental Retardation Clinic.

Maternity and Infant Care Project.



CaliforniaLos Angeles

East Los Angeles Children and Youth Project
serving district in which 80% of population
are of Mexican-American background.

Child Prosthetics Program - UCLA.

Mental Retardation Program - Children's
Hospital.

November 18, 1968

FOR: Liz Carpenter

FROM: Jim Gaither

Attached are the data cards on domestic achievements which you requested. They all have been checked for accuracy.

Attachments

November 15, 1968

TO: Liz Carpenter

FROM: Jim Gaither

Attached are some additional
materials on the Repertory
Theater in New Orleans,
which you might be interested
in.

JCG:ef

November 14, 1968

FOR: Liz Carpenter

FROM: Jim Gaither

Attached are draft remarks for:

- The opening of Shaw's "Arms and the Man" at the Repertory Theater in New Orleans.
- The dinner after the theater in New Orleans.
- The showing of the film "Not as a Privilege" in Denver.
- The dedication of the Denver Neighborhood Health Center.
- The visit to Xavier University in New Orleans, just before leaving for the Daneel School.

I understand that Ben Wattenberg is working on the remarks for the naturalization ceremony and that your staff is working on the Redwood dedication statement.

If there is anything further that I can do, please let me know.

Attachments

JCG:ef

BB FORM
NO. 4

Bureau of the Budget

ROUTE SLIP

TO

MR. GAITNER

Take necessary action ☐

Approval or signature ☐

Comment ☐

Prepare reply ☐

Discuss with me ☐

For your information ☐

See remarks below ☐

FROM

EMERSON ELLIOTT

DATE

B.D.M. 11/29/68

REMARKS

Per your request

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

In his State of the Union message to the 89th Congress, President Johnson endorsed the concept of a national agency for the arts and humanities. On March 10, 1965, he transmitted the Administration's recommendations for a National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to Congress. Public Law 89-209, the "National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act" was signed into law by the President on September 29, 1965.

The Foundation is composed of two entities, the Endowment for the Humanities and the Endowment for the Arts.

The Arts Endowment has

- assisted in the development of State arts agencies in all 50 States
- 1 - ~~sponsored~~ Nationwide tours of outstanding American artistic groups such as the American Ballet Theatre, the Martha Graham Dance Company and the National Repertory Theatre, *have been sponsored,*
- developed a summer arts program to aid disadvantaged children in the ghetto areas of 16 major cities
- sponsored the establishment of the American Film Institute *have been established*
- 2 - ~~established~~ three experimental theatre companies in New Orleans, Los Angeles and Providence to ~~present~~ *promote* major classic drama to high school students, *have been promoted,*
- 3 - ~~increased~~ artistic interchanges between Latin America and the United States, particularly in the field of creative writing
- accomplished \$54.3 million worth of arts projects for a Federal cost of \$22.9 million because of the ability to generate gifts from private individuals

The Humanities Endowment has

- given awards to seven colleges and universities for workshops in Negro history and culture in order to assist institutions of higher education to equip themselves to deal adequately with the American Negro experience--over 400 faculty members from colleges and universities all over the country attended these workshops

- granted funds to the Modern Language Association to prepare definitive editions of the works of major American authors such as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Walt Whitman; 170 scholar-editors in 80 universities in 33 States have been associated with this endeavor
- assisted community groups to disseminate programs of public interest to city residents, e.g., the Endowment is supporting the Detroit Historical Museum to involve urban dwellers in community affairs through neighborhood mobile exhibits, film strip programs and public seminars
- provided fellowships to assist in the professional development of faculties at predominately Negro institutions.

Remarks at the Dinner after the Theatre in New Orleans

I saw a play this evening. But I also saw something far more important -- the development of an idea, the growth of a unique experiment in the American theatre.

Three years ago the Educational Laboratory Theatre Project began here in New Orleans and in Providence, Rhode Island. Two years ago Los Angeles also became involved. The program was based on a simple premise -- that students of high school age should be able to see outstanding productions of classical drama performed by resident theatre companies of top professional caliber.

A simple idea -- but one with far-reaching implications. Teachers must now revise their ideas of what a curriculum should look like. The schools and the theatre must start to learn something about each other. Parents can see the same classics being presented to their children. Actors and other theatre professionals can be assured of full seasonal employment.

Most importantly, students can now see literature leap to life on the stage -- and can become involved in the adventure of learning as never before. They can experience the direct impact of living theatre.

New Orleans' achievement is especially notable. For, unlike Los Angeles and Providence where resident companies were already in existence, a theatre had to be created here. And one was: Repertory Theatre - New Orleans.

I understand that 40,000 students from the 10th, 11th and 12th grades have seen 4 plays a year during each of the past two years. And this year the company expects to present a fifth play for adult audiences.

What is even more striking is the imaginative way the Repertory Theatre and the schools have used educational techniques to enhance student appreciation of the plays. Seminars and study guides for teachers, workshops for art and drama students, press conferences for high school newspaper editors -- these are just some of the innovative approaches being used in New Orleans.

It is especially gratifying to me that this project has been funded by two Federal Agencies -- the United States Office of Education and the National Endowment for the Arts. This is an outstanding example of the fruitful effects of joint efforts between Federal Agencies and local school systems and cultural groups.

For New Orleans, I believe this theatre is only the beginning -- the initiation of a theatre of distinction and the development of a discriminating and enthusiastic audience for the future.

For the Nation this theatre, and the ones in Los Angeles and Providence, are major steps forward in elevating and enhancing the quality of American life. They may well be the hallmark of the future--

the decentralization of professional theatre throughout the United States. Local theatres can become centers for the development of new talent and creativity.

You can be proud that it all started here in New Orleans.

Remarks before or after the Opening of Shaw's "Arms
and the Man" at the Repertory Theatre in New Orleans

The excellent performance we have witnessed [will witness]
this evening is part of a unique venture in the American theatre --
the Educational Laboratory Theatre Project.

Here in New Orleans -- and in Los Angeles and Providence --
professional theatre companies are presenting outstanding plays to
high school students.

This is the third year in which 40,000 students from the New
Orleans area will have an opportunity to engage in an exciting intel-
lectual and cultural adventure.

- . They will see literature come to life on the stage.
- . They will be active participants in the creation of a new kind
of high school curriculum -- one that binds together the
classroom and the theatre.
- . They -- and their teachers -- can forge a new kind of cultural
awareness among our young people.

And this year, for the first time, Repertory Theatre - New Orleans
is presenting a play just for adult audiences.

I am very glad that this innovative experiment in learning has been
supported by two Federal Agencies -- the United States Office of Education
and the National Endowment for the Arts. The Educational Laboratory
Theatre program is a creative example of the welding together of the
talents and abilities of local schools and professional theatre personnel
with the assistance of Federal Agencies.

New Orleans has begun a theatre of national distinction -- and has taken a major step forward to elevate and enhance the quality of American life and education.

I am delighted to be in this beautiful part of our country and to visit this exciting new venture in American theatre.

draft
Nov 14
Retype

REMARKS [^] AT PERFORMANCE

before or after the
Opening of Sh... is "Arms and
the man" at the Repertoire
Theatre in New Orleans.
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~~I believe that New Orleans has the beginnings of a theatre of national~~
~~distinction -- and I am very glad that we could contribute to its successful~~
~~birth.~~

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to elevate and enhance the quality of
American life and education.

I am delighted to ~~have~~ ^{be in} this opportunity
to visit this wonderful new theatre.
this beautiful ~~New Orleans~~ ^{part of our country} and to visit this
exciting new venture in American
theatre.

Retype

*at the Dinner after
the Theatre in New Orleans*

draft Nov 14, 1968

REMARKS AT DINNER

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A simple idea -- but one with far reaching implications. Teachers must now revise their ideas of what a curriculum should look like. The schools and the theater must start to learn something about each other. Parents can see the same classics being presented to their children. Actors and other theatre professionals can be assured of full seasonal employment.

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It is especially gratifying to me that this project has been funded by two Federal agencies -- the United States Office of Education and the National Endowment for the Arts. This is an outstanding example of the fruitful effects of joint efforts between Federal agencies and local school systems and cultural groups.

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For the nation this theatre, and the ones in Los Angeles and Providence, are major steps forward in elevating and enhancing the quality of American life. They may well be the hallmark of the future -- the decentralization of professional theatre throughout the United States. Local theatres can become centers for the development of new talent and creativity.

You can be proud that it all started here in New Orleans.

DRAFT
November 13, 1968

Remarks on Seeing the Film
"Not As A Privilege"

This film is not just about Denver. The problems portrayed are those of people in poor communities all across the country. Health services available to the poor are seldom better -- and often worse -- than those we have just seen.

Unfortunately, one presentation cannot bring forward the full, national impact of outdated methods which fail to meet serious health problems in both urban and rural poverty areas. But the film does illustrate what can be done to improve these conditions.

Where Office of Economic Opportunity Comprehensive Health Service Programs have been established, poor people are receiving a kind of care designed to meet their needs. The community is participating in its delivery, utilizing its services, and getting well.

Each of the 48 projects which has been funded thus far is a little different from its neighbor -- as each is structured to meet the particular problems of the community which developed it.

It is my hope that the day will come when the kind of care delivered at the neighborhood health center is so familiar to us -- and when the centers themselves are so readily available to poor families -- that we will not need to learn of them through the eyes of the camera. We will be able to look around in each of our hometowns and find people receiving the services now available in Denver.

I am deeply grateful to the people who live in the neighborhoods served by the Denver centers for sharing with us the problems they faced and the solutions they have found.

Remarks at the Dedication of new
Denver Neighborhood Health Center

In the years of this Administration I have witnessed the launching of the War on Poverty. I have seen a great nation begin to use its resources against a problem which has burdened us as far back as memory goes.

It is gratifying that we are beginning to understand poverty -- and to take meaningful steps to eradicate a great social evil at its roots. The nation can be proud of the progress it has made. But much remains to be done.

In the richest and most advanced country in the world we still have people dying of tuberculosis -- a scourge of the poor. We have mothers who give birth to their babies entirely without medical care. We have children who have never seen a doctor in their lives. There are youngsters in poverty areas totally unprotected against disease by vaccines long available to most of us. At this moment, the United States stands 15th among the nations of the world in infant mortality rates. We are 27th in life expectancy for adult males between 15 and 45 years of age. Whole segments of our population suffer significantly higher rates of heart disease, visual impairment, and mental retardation -- simply because they are poor.

Wherever we turn we find evidence that the health care available to poor Americans falls far short of that enjoyed by the rest of our people. And the end result is not merely embarrassing statistics, but great losses in productivity and waste of much of our national potential.

Here in Denver residents of poor communities took a long, hard look at that fact. They recognized that without good health, they could not benefit from programs to provide training, jobs, and educational opportunities. And they turned to the Office of Economic Opportunity for help in doing something about it.

They drew up a plan to bring fully comprehensive, family-oriented health care to poor people through two neighborhood health centers administered by Denver's Department of Health and Hospitals.

But Denver went one step further. After the first Center opened in March of 1966, the community realized that poor people need health services close to their homes, in walking distance for as many as possible. To bring this about and to extend care to a larger number of people, they developed plans for 1½ smaller substations.

This remarkable achievement has established Denver as the first city in the nation to offer comprehensive personal health care to all poor persons in a major metropolitan area.

At these facilities young families and the elderly are treated by a family physician. Specialists care is available to all who need it. Mothers receive the prenatal care they need to assure safe delivery of a healthy child. A specially trained Public Health nurse manages the outstations, and a family health counsellor brings patients, nurses and doctors together.

As shocking as it may seem, 30% of the patients seen at the Eastside and Westside Centers have never before received any form of medical care. Now in your well-equipped new Westside facility, there are some 1600 patient visits each week. The Eastside Center is seeing 2000 patients each week, and more families are treated at the substations.

The program also trains neighborhood residents for careers in the health field. As more persons are trained, jobs are waiting -- not only in the substations and large centers, but in other Denver institutions hard pressed by health manpower shortages.

This is a truly remarkable achievement. Four years ago in Washington, we passed a law -- but it was only a dream and a commitment to end poverty in this country. Through your efforts, that law has come brilliantly alive. You have transformed a dream

into reality for the benefit of our people and country.

I hope that we will soon see the day when all families receive the health care they need -- as they do here in Denver.

This has been a wonderful day for me and I thank you all for making it possible.

Remarks at Dedication of
~~Ten Minute Address~~ *new Denver*
Neighborhood Health
Center *Retype*

In the years of this Administration I have witnessed the launching of the War on Poverty. I have seen a great nation begin to use its resources to ~~make inroads~~ ^{against} in a problem which has burdened us as far back as memory goes.

It is gratifying that we are beginning to understand ~~something of the nature of poverty -- and that this has~~ ~~helped us~~ to take meaningful steps to eradicate a great social evil at its roots. The nation can be proud of the progress it has made. But much remains ^{to be} ~~undone~~.

In the richest and most advanced country in the world we still have people dying of tuberculosis -- a scourge of the poor. We have mothers who give birth to their babies entirely without medical care. We have children who have never seen a doctor in their lives. There are youngsters in poverty areas totally unprotected against disease by vaccines long available to most of us. At this moment, the United States stands 15th among the nations of the world in infant mortality rates. We are 27th in life expectancy for adult males between 15 and 45 years of age. Whole segments of our population suffer significantly higher rates of heart disease, visual impairment, and mental retardation -- simply because they are poor.

Wherever we turn we find evidence that the health care available to poor Americans falls far short of that enjoyed by the rest of our people. And the end result is not merely embarrassing statistics, but great losses in productivity and waste of much of our national potential.

Here in Denver residents of poor communities took a long, hard look at that fact. They recognized that without good health, they could not benefit from programs to provide training, jobs, and educational opportunities. And they turned to the Office of Economic Opportunity for help in doing something about it.

They drew up a plan to bring fully comprehensive, family-oriented health care to poor people through two neighborhood health centers administered by Denver's Department of Health and Hospitals. ~~These centers function with the advice of Denver Opportunity -- the local Community Action Agency -- and the assistance of councils drawn from the community to be served.~~

But Denver went one step further. After the ^{first} Eastside Center opened in March of 1966, the community realized

that poor people need health services close to their homes, in walking distance for as many as possible. To bring this about and to extend care to a larger number of people, they developed ~~a means to combine grants already available from a variety of Federal funding sources to plan~~^{for} 12 smaller substations.

This remarkable achievement has established Denver as the first city in the nation to offer comprehensive personal health care to all poor persons in a major metropolitan area.

At these facilities young families and the elderly are treated by a family physician. Specialist care is available to all who need it. Mothers ^{receive the prenatal care they} ~~have the services of a gynecologist and obstetrician.~~ ^{need to assure safe delivery of a healthy child.} A specially trained Public

Health nurse manages the outstations, and a family health counsellor ^{brings} ~~serves there as liaison between patient, and~~ ^{nurses} ~~professional.~~ ^{and doctors together,} ~~conducting outstations, 30% of the~~

Through the program, jobs are available after completion of training. ^{The program also trains} ~~Already over 100 neighborhood residents have~~ ~~been prepared~~ for careers in the health field. As more persons are trained, jobs are waiting -- not only in the

Insert ① from p5

substations and large centers, but in other Denver institutions hard pressed by health manpower shortages.

Denver is to be envied ^{for its} ~~a program of this scope~~. In all too many communities poor people are still struggling to make do with outmoded, over-taxed health care delivery systems. My own state of Texas cannot boast a neighborhood health center yet. But it is my hope that in the near future such a service will materialize through the efforts of several community groups in San Antonio. If their work receives the necessary Federal approval, a Texas program could become a reality using funds already appropriated by the Congress.

As a Texan, I find it a particular pleasure to visit the Westside Center -- it serves a lot of people with names that are very familiar to me. In my part of the country we have a large number of Spanish-American families just as you do in this section of Denver.

Many of our people are facing the same problem you are meeting here. Some have come to this state bringing with them concerns about schooling, jobs, housing and health.

A sizeable proportion of those served by the Westside Center have come from rural areas with very limited resources of any kind and with health care virtually nonexistent. It is a great disappointment to migrate to a large and prosperous city only to find that vital services are too far away, too crowded, too impersonal, and too confusing to be useable. This can mean that families in need fail to get the medical attention they require. *As shocking as it may seem, it comes as a shock,*

Insert
①
P3
~~for example, to find that~~ of the patients seen at the Eastside and Westside Centers, 30% have never before received any form of medical care.

Now
^ In your well equipped new Westside facility *there are* some 1600 *each week* weekly patient visits ~~are making deep cuts in these grim~~ figures. The Eastside Center is seeing 2000 patients each week, and more families are treated at the substations.

But we must not forget the origin of many health problems afflicting residents of this particular community -- the appalling lack of adequate services in rural areas from which they have come. So long as we neglect the needs of non-urban residents, we will continue to have increasing problems when our rural families migrate to the cities.

If we are to make a fully rounded attack on health *problems* ~~deficits~~ in the nation, we must develop all medical care delivery systems to the point we have reached in Denver.

Using this progress as a ^{guide} ~~baseline~~, we might speculate about the possibility of exploring other creative approaches appropriate to both rural and urban residents. Possibly hospital outpatient departments might be restructured to deliver family-oriented care; we should give consideration to proposals for the creation of prepayment insurance plans for the poor -- utilizing private physicians.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has limited funds and a wealth of workable, challenging programs developed by communities wishing to improve their health status. These applications must receive Federal attention.

For whatever else we do in the War on Poverty, we cannot feel satisfaction with our efforts until we can be sure that sick children and sick parents do not go untreated in the wealthiest nation in the world.

DRAFT
November 14, 1968

Remarks During Visit to Xavier University

I cannot tell you how pleased and honored I am to be here this morning. Because I have shared with the President his long-cherished desire for educational excellence and for equality of educational opportunity in America, Xavier University's success has special meaning and special delight for us.

I wish the President were here today to meet all you wonderful people, to hear from your lips a most inspiring account of educational progress in this University and in the Negro community in New Orleans, and to see for himself the good effects of programs that he fought so long and so hard to bring to the people.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Johnson went to the East Room of the White House to sign into law two major education measures enacted by the 90th Congress -- the Higher Education Amendments and the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968. He was elated because these laws represent new and important victories for the American people. But he was especially pleased, I think, because these laws completed the record of educational accomplishment that the President believes is his Administration's most significant contribution to the growth and progress of America.

He said that day, "I would like to shout this from the rooftops: We have come here this morning to sign education laws numbers 59 and 60 since the beginning of this Administration."

What do these 60 laws mean? They mean that the Federal Government has acted in a forceful and comprehensive manner to help the States and communities and educational institutions do the job of education better, solve problems long thought unsolvable. These laws reach out to children and adults alike, caring not what their age or color or circumstances of life might be, caring only that they be given the precious opportunity to enrich their minds through learning, and to live fuller, more satisfying, and more productive lives. These laws signify a commitment to create the finest system of education in the world, one that will afford every citizen all the education he aspires to or can profit by.

The Administration and the Congress have developed these forward-looking laws and programs. But laws and programs must be carried out by people. Words without spirit mean nothing and it is because you have worked so faithfully, compassionately, and effectively to make the spirit of those education laws come brilliantly alive that I wanted so much to come here today.

Nowhere, I am confident, are the Teacher Corps, VISTA, Upward Bound, student loans and all the Federal programs Xavier is participating in being put to better use.

You have taken these programs and made them truly your own. You have added that essential desire. You have not waited for Washington to come to you but have reached out with energetic imagination for all that is offered and transformed it into that which no lawmaker by himself can give this country -- success. You have made a great success with the students of this University and with the children of New Orleans, and I could not come here today without congratulating you and thanking you from the bottom of my heart.

In a few moments we will make a very short journey -- just four blocks -- to visit the Daneel School. I am very anxious to meet the boys and girls there because they have benefited so greatly from the marvelous cooperation between the school authorities, Xavier, and the community.

Four blocks can be covered rather quickly. But when I reach the Daneel School I will know that we have reached the end of a very long journey. I will see in those children the beneficiaries of a struggle for justice and progress that has been waged for a very long time and by a great many people, you not the least among them.

You have made me very happy and I thank you very much.

DRAFT

Draft
Nov 14, 1968
Visit to Xavier University *in New*
New Orleans, Louisiana
November, 1968 *Orleans*

Letter 7
REMARKS BY MRS. JOHNSON

I cannot tell you how pleased and honored I am to be here this morning. Because I have shared with the President his long-cherished desire for educational excellence and for equality of educational opportunity in America, Xavier University's success has special meaning and special delight for us.

I wish the President were here today ~~to savor the reality of that~~
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In a few moments we will make a very short journey -- just four blocks -- to visit the Daneel School. ~~No~~ I am very anxious to meet the boys and girls there because they have benefited so greatly from the marvelous cooperation between the school authorities, Xavier, and the community. ~~I want to say hello to all of them.~~

Four blocks can be covered rather quickly. But when I reach the Daneel School I will know that we have reached the end of a very long journey. ~~Because~~ I will see in those children the beneficiaries of a struggle for justice and ^{progress} truth that has been waged for a very long time and by a great many people, you not the least among them.

You have made me very happy and I thank you very much.

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*First Lady's
try*

November 13, 1968

TO: Liz Carpenter

FROM: Jim Gaither

Attached are some draft remarks
for possible use during your visit
to Larrimer's Square in Denver.
They obviously need to be feminized,
a task which I will leave to you.

I will have the other statements
ready sometime tomorrow.

Attachment

JCG:ef

draft - November 13, 1968

Remarks During Visit to Larimer's Square in Denver

The great cities of this Nation were built and grew with pride and hope. They were marked by activity and opportunity, imagination and beauty. But slowly, as the twentieth century began, we saw decay setting in. Economic stagnation, discrimination and neglect sapped the strength of our cities and destroyed their beauty. Many people were left trapped in despair, others were quick to escape to the suburbs.

Then, just as surely, the Nation began to respond to the plight of the cities. Over 30 years ago, the long and arduous process of human and physical renewal in urban areas began. But it was not until recently that the people of our society began a massive effort to reverse the tide.

In this decade, as I have witnessed on this trip, we have seen the launching of major efforts to meet the health, education and cultural needs of our people, and just three months ago I witnessed the signing of the Ten-Year Housing Program that commits this Nation to provide a decent shelter for every American and to build the 26 million new homes that Americans will need over the next 10 years.

But the problem of our cities is not one that can be solved by the Government alone. Just as volunteers are needed in Head Start and in our schools, the private sector must join in this effort to renew our cities if we are ever to succeed. And that is why we are here today, to visit and pay tribute to the imagination of private architects and engineers, builders, financiers and concerned citizens, who have set an example for the entire Nation of ways in which our cities can be rebuilt-- to bring new dignity and beauty, to preserve, and to provide pleasure, pride and hope for those who live and work in our cities. They have set an example of how our cities can serve our highest values.

To me, this is like a dream, a dream come true. But it is just part of a larger dream, a dream of our country, of what America can be like.

And knowing the great people of this Nation, like the 50 new Americans whom I visited with last Friday, I think we all have reason to hope that this is the kind of dream which can and will come true in cities throughout this country, bringing new strength and new vitality to this Nation.

I am delighted to have had a chance to visit Larrimer's Square, an inspiring new development in our country.

November 1, 1968

see
you

TO: Marsha Maddox

FROM: Jim Gaither

Per our phone conversation.

Attachment

Two memos to Liz Carpenter

see
gen

November 1, 1968

FOR: Liz Carpenter

FROM: Jim Gaither

Attached are two more suggestions
for the trip received from OEO.

Attachment

cc: Marsha Maddox

NOV 1 1968
11:00 a.m.

Price Comprehensive Health Center
1070 Washington Street, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30315
Telephone: 404-688-1350

Grantee: Economic Opportunity Atlanta, Inc.
(local CAA)

Delegate Agency: Fulton County Medical Society

Sub-Contractor (for operations): Emory University School of Medicine
through its Department of Medicine and
Community Health

Presently, limited services are being offered to area residents by a health team consisting of an internist, a pediatrician, 2 dentists, a social worker, several nurses and family health workers. Temporarily, a church houses the center, until renovations are completed on the building that will be the permanent facility. Neighborhood residents have completed a health survey of the target area. They have also formed a health council which meets regularly to draw up recommendations on center personnel and policy issues.

The acting co-directors, Dr. Calvin Brown and Dr. William Marine, are presently in the process of transferring their authority to Dr. James Alford who will be the new project director.

ALVISO COMPREHENSIVE NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER

The Alviso Neighborhood Health Center, a rural comprehensive health services program, was opened formally in July, 1968. The Center is located in a Mexican-American community of approximately 5,000 persons. About 85 percent of the population are in poverty.

The Center is a renovated motel, which was rebuilt almost entirely thru voluntary efforts of members of the community themselves. The community was assisted in these efforts by contributions from other civic groups, particularly local labor unions. The facility is especially attractive and includes space for child day care.

The project is sponsored by the Alviso Chapter of Community Service Organization, a "grass-roots" organization founded in 1966 with assistance from the Ford Foundation. The membership is composed almost entirely of low-income people of Mexican ancestry. Mr. Tom Uridel, and advisor to the Chapter, has contributed substantially to both the development of the community and the health project.

The Center includes medical, dental, nursing care (including drugs), outreach and other social services. Two full-time and one part-time physician, along with the 20 other staff members, provide comprehensive family care. Transportation is available, as necessary, to the El Camino Hospital and the Palo Alto Clinic. Speciality back-up is also given by staff of the Stanford University Medical School. Dr. Richard Cheville is the Medical Director.

During the construction of the new Center, a temporary clinic was established nearby. Two physicians, involved in income tax difficulties, were "assigned" by the Court to assist in staffing the interim facility. These doctors, along with medical students from Stanford University and a public health nurse, initiated health services.

A nutrition education project is being planned with assistance from the OEO Emergency Food and Medical Services Program and the DHEW Bureau of Federal Credit Union. The program will help local families to handle their limited budgets and available foods more effectively.

The Office of Economic Opportunity has awarded about \$650,000 to this project over a two year period. It is one of 48 comprehensive health projects receiving aid from OEO. The Alviso program is one of the most outstanding rural efforts.

October 31, 1968

TO: Liz Carpenter

FROM: Jim Gaither

In talking to Phil Lee about health projects which Mrs. Johnson might visit, he noted that some of the most imaginative projects, both for young children and the elderly, are in Palo Alto. Attached is a memorandum describing some of the more significant activities in that area.

A visit to a health project in Palo Alto could probably be tied to some imaginative educational projects in the public schools and at Stanford University. As you may know, the Palo Alto area has one of the best public school systems in the country, and I have asked Doc Howe to see if there are some important Federal projects in that school system.

Should you decide to go to Palo Alto, Phil Lee would be an excellent guide since he is a native of Palo Alto and is quite familiar with all of the health projects in that area.

As you probably know, Palo Alto is about 25 minutes from the San Francisco airport.

Should you decide to go to Palo Alto, you might wish to consider driving from that area up to the Redwoods. The drive along the Coast is one of the most beautiful in the country and there would be several points of interest along the way.

In reviewing these suggestions, you should probably bear in mind that both Phil Lee and I are quite biased since we are both natives of Northern California.

I will send along later today or tomorrow other suggestions in the areas of health, education, manpower and poverty.

Attachment

JCG:ef

OCT 30 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE JAMES GAITHER

SUBJECT: Palo Alto Area Items of Interest

With respect to your call on October 29, the following health and health related activities might be of particular interest:

Palo Alto

Premature Center - intensive care unit for premature infants. This unit is in the Palo Alto Stanford Hospital Center. This is an NIH funded activity.

Stanford Convalescent Hospital - this is a rehabilitation hospital for children which provides services for chronically ill youngsters from a wide geographic area in California. It was recently modernized with Hill-Burton funds.

Children's Health Council - this was the project started by Dr. Esther Clark which she discussed at one of the Women Doer's luncheons at the White House. This might be of particular interest.

Pediatric Laboratory Facilities - these are among the best pediatric laboratory facilities in the country and they provide laboratory backup for most of these other activities.

In the area of the aging, Channing House, which is a retirement home in Palo Alto, is one of the outstanding facilities of its kind in the country. One of the unique features is a prepaid medical care program with services provided by the Palo Alto Medical Clinic.

There is also Little House, a Senior Citizen's Day Care facility, in Menlo Park which is nearby. This is one of the pioneer community centers of this kind and it has had strong community support.

In addition to these activities in Palo Alto, there is a neighborhood health center in East Palo Alto, which is primarily a black community, and also a neighborhood health center (Mexican American) in nearby Alviso. The latter is about 15 miles from Palo Alto and might be of particular interest because of the strong community participation in the whole project.

I will be sending you additional information on child health and migrant health programs.

/s/ Philip R. Lee, M.D.

Philip R. Lee, M.D.
Assistant Secretary
for Health and Scientific Affairs