

The original documents are located in Box 26, folder “Issue Papers” of the Robert T. Hartmann Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 3, 1976



Neta:

The copies of the issue
papers you find enclosed
have been distributed as
follows:

RTH -original
Gwen one copy of each
ORBEN one copy of each
DJS one copy of each
Gail

Sept. 4 - Each of the Speech-
writers have copies of these
two issue papers. (nm)

Remarks by the President at Vail, Colorado on August 27, 1976

Our campaign is national, and we believe -- as I said in the acceptance speech -- we concede no State, we concede no vote.

Secondly, we have refined the areas that we think important for this campaign to emphasize:

Number one, jobs, meaningful jobs with an opportunity for advancement.

Number two, an accelerated home ownership program. That is something more Americans are more interested in today than almost anything as we look at the polls that have been taken and the surveys that have been made.

Number three, quality health care that is affordable to the American people. We have to keep pressure on the costs of health care and make sure the quality of health care they are getting today will be continued and expanded.

Number four, crime. As I said in the acceptance speech, we will not tolerate the kind of crime rate increases that have taken place over the last three or four years, and we have not only a reiteration of what I have said in three or four speeches on the crime issue, but also some new thoughts and ideas that will be announced in the campaign.

The last, in the domestic area, recreation. Some -- or, I hope, all -- of you are going with us to Yellowstone Park on Sunday. We will have some announcements at that time that I think will show we are interested in the increased quality of life.

They really incorporate five points: Jobs, home ownership, quality health care, a reduction in crime and better recreation facilities. One other falls under that category, and that is in the field of education.

But, there is one other point that has to be made because it is sort of all-encompassing -- peace throughout the world. As I said in the acceptance speech, we want peace at home and peace throughout the world.

Those will be the thrust, those will be the emphasis, those will be the objectives we will try to convey to the American people that the Ford-Dole Administration of the next four years will emphasize.



PEACE

"I am proud to stand before this great Convention as the first incumbent President since Dwight D. Eisenhower who can tell the American people: America is at peace."

"Today America is at peace and seeks peace for all nations. Not a single American is at war anywhere on the face of this earth tonight."

"The world now respects America's policy of peace through strength. The U.S. is again the confident leader of the free world."

"Nobody questions our dedication to peace, but nobody doubts our willingness to use our strength when our vital interests are at stake."

"I called for an up-to-date, powerful Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps that will keep America secure for decades to come. A strong military posture is always the best insurance for peace."

--Kansas City Acceptance Speech

"We are at peace. We are at peace because we are strong."

--February 13, 1976

"Our foreign policy today is based on man's respect for man on our understanding that we are indeed riders on the earth together and a constant effort to make reason the strongest force in the conduct of nations. This is why America has always stood for freedom and justice, self-determination, the duty of the strong toward the weak, of the prosperous toward the poor."

"Americans have learned that we cannot police every remote corner of the earth, nor fill every empty bowl, but we can be an immense influence for good and for justice, for reason and for peace in this world in which we live."

--In Cleveland, Ohio, June 6, 1976



PEACE
(Continued)

"We are strong today, and our allies and our adversaries know it, and that is why America today is at peace. Let there be no doubt whatsoever, we intend to stay strong so that we can stay at peace."

--In San Diego, California, May 24, 1976



PEACE
9/3/76
JMC

Suggestion:

That the President make a foreign policy speech, before the United Nations, in late September or early October with the theme: "Atoms for Peace II".

This speech could articulate the President's policy decisions on the FRI nuclear project -- Nuclear Proliferation, Waste Disposal, and Exports.



JOBBS

The role of Government should be to maintain policies which protect the jobs of the 88 million people who are productively employed, and to develop policies which will permit the private sector to create the new jobs needed for our growing labor force. At the same time, we deplore the fact that we have a large number of unemployed, particularly among the young and new entrants to the labor force. We must find ways to encourage a more rapid expansion of the private sector to provide jobs for these individuals. We must not, however, do so at the risk of threatening the entire job force with a new round of inflation and recession.

It should be clearly understood that there can be no "trade off" between unemployment and inflation. Inflation causes unemployment, and excessive Government spending causes inflation. We, therefore, must reject policies which seek to temporarily alleviate some unemployment through Government spending at the expense of higher inflation later with less job security for all. Such policies invite a return to inflation and another cycle of recession and unemployment. The keystone to providing new jobs is the creation of an economic environment promising long-term economic stability; access to investment capital at reasonable interest rates; and tax policies that encourage productive investment and productive job creation. The most important contribution that Government can make to create this environment is to control inflationary Government spending. Programs like Humphrey-Hawkins Government spending to artificially lower unemployment rates pose a dangerous threat to the nation's recovery and the job security of 88 million Americans now productively employed.



JOBBS
9/3/76
JMC

Every American is entitled to a job.

My goal is a job -- a productive and permanent job -- for every American who is willing and able to work.

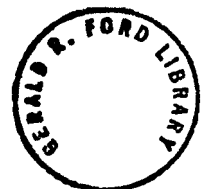
My goal is two million new permanent jobs every year.

Can we do it? In the last 18 months we created more than three million jobs.

And today, there are more Americans at work -- 88 million of them -- than ever before in our history.

Those jobs were created by competitive enterprise, not by government.

Don't forget: The job Congress gives you is a job Congress can take away.



HEALTH CARE

spital and medical services in America are among the the world, but the cost of a serious and extended can quickly wipe out a family's life savings.

creasing health costs are of deep concern to all, and al force pushing up the cost of living. The burden of phic illness can be borne by very few in our society. eliminate this fear from every family.

propose catastrophic health insurance for everybody by Medicare. To finance this added protection, fees -term care will go up somewhat, but nobody, after age 65, will have to pay more than \$500 a year for hospital or nursing home care, nor more than \$250 for s doctor bills. We cannot realistically afford dictated national health insurance proving full for all 215 million Americans***

I do envision the day when we may use the private insurance system to offer more middle income families city health services at prices they can afford and tem also from their catastrophic illnesses.

ng resources now available, I propose improving the and other Federal health programs to help those who ed protection -- older people and the poor. To help d local Governments give better health care to the propose that we combine 16 existing Federal programs, Medicaid, into a single \$10 billion Federal grant."

nds would be divided among States under a new formula ovides a larger share of Federal money to those hat have a larger share of low income families.

will take further steps to improve the quality of and hospital care for those who have served in our rces." (State of the Union)

will ensure the integrity of the Social Security and improve Medicare so that our older citizens can e health and the happiness that they have earned."

City Acceptance Speech)



Support extension of catastrophic-illness protection to
cannot obtain it."

Propose compulsory national health insurance that, as
ad by the Democrats, "could require a personal income-
crease of approximately 20 per cent."

Consolidate federal health programs "into a single grant
State, where possible, thereby allowing much greater
lity in setting local priorities."

Propose and eliminate fraud in medicare and medicaid.
ican Platform)



HEALTH CARE

The President has pursued the goal of insuring every American's access to quality health care by taking the following actions:

- Initiating improvements in the quality of health care available in nursing home programs;
- Encouraging the expansion of the National Health Services Corps which places health professionals in critical health manpower shortage areas;
- Coordinating rural health activities to serve individuals in rural areas;
- Initiating a program of unprecedented scope to immunize all Americans against the possible outbreak of swine flu;
- Initiating a study of alternative means of providing health insurance to Americans who are not adequately insured;
- Proposing the catastrophic health insurance program that would (1) protect the elderly against the devastating cost of a serious illness and (2) hold down the inflationary surge in health costs;
- Proposing that 16 Federal health programs, including Medicaid, be consolidated into a single \$10 billion block grant to the states.



HEALTH
9/3/76
JMC

We can have quality health care for every American, but we cannot afford waste and we will not tolerate medical profiteering.

Our doctors, hospitals and medical services are among the world's best; but making them the best has also made them expensive.

My goal is to keep costs down for those who can afford to pay and to provide as much assistance as we can afford to those who cannot.

I believe in a partnership between public and private health to provide every American access to quality care at a reasonable cost.

I do not believe a huge and expensive program of national health for all Americans would work. It hasn't worked in Great Britain, and it hasn't worked in other countries.



HOME OWNERSHIP

"I will ask for additional housing assistance for 500,000 families. These programs will expand housing opportunities, construction and help to house moderate and low income families.

"But, with lower interest rates and available mortgage money, we can have a healthy recovery in 1976." (State of the Union)

"Pursue the primary goal of expanding housing opportunities" while also pursuing "the companion goal of reducing the degree of direct federal involvement in housing."

Seek "a continuous, stable and adequate flow of funds" for real-estate mortgages "at realistic interest rates."

"Urge continued incentives to support the development of low and moderate-income housing," with high priority on rehabilitation of existing housing.

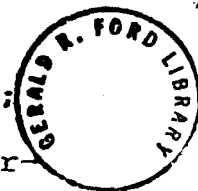
Develop "a co-ordinated national urban policy...based on the principle that the levels of government closest to the cities' problems are best able to respond." (Republican Platform)



HOME OWNERSHIP

The goal of the Administration's housing policy has been to improve the quality of housing stock and to facilitate homeownership for low and moderate income families. To achieve this goal, President Ford has taken steps to maximize the number of families receiving assistance, widen the range of housing choice available, and increase the amount of Federal mortgage insurance obtainable toward the purchase of a new home. His actions include:

- Signing the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, which established a new program of housing assistance for low-income families and increased the mortgage credit for single family homes by \$10,000 to \$20,000 for various types of insurance programs;
- Signing the Emergency Home Purchase Act of 1974 which extends Government National Mortgage Insurance on a limited basis to conventional mortgages;
- Signing the Emergency Housing Act of 1975, which provides emergency mortgage foreclosure relief;
- Signing the Tax Reduction Act of 1975, which provided up to a \$2,000 tax rebate for the purchase of new homes in 1975.
- In the 1976 budget, authorizing HUD to enter into subsidy agreements with more than 400,000 families;
- Approving HUD's reactivation of a revised homeowner-ship subsidy program which will subsidize more than 250,000 new single family units.



HOME OWNERSHIP
9/3/76
JMC

Home is the best way to keep a family together.

Every American who wants to own his own home, and
willing to work for it, should have his own home.

For 200 years the opportunity to have a place you
call your own has been a traditional and worthy
tradition that built this country.

Owning a home builds good neighbors. It means
belonging to a community. It means sharing American
traditions and sharing American values.

A place you can always come back to gives you
tranquillity, security and pride.



CRIME

protecting the life and property of the citizen at the responsibility of all public officials, but it is primarily the job of local and State law enforcement agencies***

My recommendations on how to control violent crime were made to the Congress last June with strong emphasis on protecting the innocent victims of crime. To keep a convicted criminal from committing more crimes, we must put him in prison and not let him harm more law-abiding citizens***

Too often criminals are not sent to prison after conviction and are allowed to return to the streets.

Some judges are reluctant to send convicted criminals to prison because of inadequate facilities. To alleviate this problem at the Federal level, my new budget proposes the construction of four new Federal facilities.

To speed Federal justice, I propose an increase this year in the number of United States Attorneys prosecuting Federal crimes and in the number of United States Marshals.

Additional Federal judges are needed, as recommended by the Judicial Conference.

Another major threat to every American's person and property is the criminal carrying a handgun. A way to cut down the criminal use of guns is not to take guns away from law-abiding citizens, but to impose mandatory sentences in which a gun is used; make it harder to obtain guns for criminal purposes and concentrate gun control efforts in high crime areas***

I have directed all agencies of the Federal Government to step up law enforcement efforts against those who deal in

drugs. I recommended months ago that the Congress enact mandatory sentences for persons convicted of Federal crimes involving the sale of hard drugs. Hard drugs, we all know, destroy the spirit as they destroy the body of their users***



Under the Constitution, the greatest responsibility for crime lies with State and local authorities. They are the main fighters in the war against crime***

should propose in the new budget that the Congress allocate almost \$7 billion over the next five years to assist local Governments to protect the safety and property of their citizens." (State of the Union)

called for a major overhaul of criminal laws to crack down on crime and illegal drugs. The other party's platform mentions America's \$80 billion cost of crime. There is the gain -- their own Congress won't act." (Kansas City Speech)

to provide "automatic and mandatory minimum sentences for committing offenses under federal jurisdiction that involve the use of a dangerous weapon"--but "oppose federal regulation of firearms."

to continue federal help for State and local agencies through Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

to deal with drug addicts--but "remove the pushers from the streets and give them mandatory sentences."

to carry out prison reform, put "a high priority" on helping the long-term offender.

to take strong steps against terrorism--"both domestic and international"--with "sanctions against countries that aid terrorists." (Republican Platform)



CRIME

President Ford has emphasized three areas of Federal responsibility in combatting crime. These include improving the quality of Federal laws and the criminal justice system; enacting and enforcing laws covering criminal conduct which cannot be adequately regulated at the State and local level; and providing financial and technical assistance to State and local governments.

On a special crime message sent to Congress in June 1974, the President specifically called for:

- Enactment of a new comprehensive criminal code;
- Enactment of a mandatory minimum sentence law which would make imprisonment a certainty for persons convicted of (1) a Federal offense involving the use of a dangerous weapon, (2) an extraordinarily serious offense such as hijacking, kidnapping or trafficking in hard drugs, or (3) repeated offenses which cause personal injury to others.

In that same crime message, the President also proposed the following improvements in the Federal criminal justice system:

- Establishment of "career criminal" programs designed to assure quick identification and prosecution of persons who repeatedly commit serious offenses.



- Continuation and expansion of programs designed to divert certain first offenders into rehabilitation prior to trial.
- Creation by the Congress of additional Federal District Court judgeships and expansion of the criminal jurisdiction of United States Magistrates.
- Improvement of prison facilities, including the replacement of large, outdated prisons with smaller, more modern ones.
- Enactment by the Congress of legislation to provide limited compensation to victims of Federal crimes who suffer personal injury.

In the area of Federal financial aid for State and local law enforcement, the President in 1976 proposed that the Congress continue the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through 1981 at a higher funding level which would authorize \$6.8 billion for the next five years. The bill places additional emphasis on improving State and local court systems and on funding "High Impact" crime-prevention projects in crime-ridden urban areas.



CRIME
9/3/76
JMC

Every American is entitled to safety in his home,
on the street, and in his community.

I want every American to be free of any fear of
violence -- to himself, to his family, to his neighbor.

To make America safe for every citizen, we must
get the criminals off the street and into jail.

Most crimes today are committed by persons who
have committed crimes in the past. We must work with
state and local governments, who have the responsibility
under our Constitution to preserve domestic tranquility,
to see that they have the policemen, the prosecutors,
and the judges to make sure that those who live by crime
will be taken off the streets and kept off the streets.

I propose a certain imprisonment for anyone convicted
of:

- a Federal offense with a dangerous weapon;
- kidnapping or high-jacking;
- trafficking in hard drugs;
- repeated crimes causing personal injury to others.



sted Draft Paragraph: RECREATION

As the quality of life improves, the complexity of daily living increases. Each American should be able to experience the simple pleasure of stretching his limbs -- and his mind -- in the open air. To secure this privilege for all citizens, I am committed to preserving and upgrading our recreational lands. To ensure that our children will inherit this natural legacy, I intend to double our recreational lands. From city parks to wilderness areas, our fragile natural resources must be protected.



EDUCATION

"We will return control of our children's education to parents and local school authorities." (Kansas City Inauguration Speech)

--
Propose "consolidating federal categorical-grant programs to block grants and turning the money over to the States... minimum bureaucratic controls."

Support a constitutional amendment so "local communities are able to conduct nonsectarian prayers in their public schools" be able to do so. (Republican Platform)



Brief Summary of Presidential Record:

EDUCATION

By law and tradition, State and local governments have responsibility for providing free and universal public education. President Ford has emphasized his belief that maximum decisionmaking flexibility be provided at the State and local level and that Federal funds be used to support special needs programs.

The President has initiated a series of structural and fiscal reforms to achieve these goals. These include:

- Signing the Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1975, which supports equal educational opportunity for all handicapped children;
- Proposing the Financial Assistance for Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which would consolidate twenty-four existing programs into a single program and continue to target funds on populations with special needs;
- Requesting greater support for the National Institute of Education in the amount of a 28 percent increase over the 1976 appropriation;
- Requesting full funding of the Basic Education Opportunity Grants program in 1976 and 1977, which facilitates access to a post-secondary education for any student demonstrating need.



EDUCATION
9/3/76
JMC

I want to return the education of American children to their parents, and to their teachers.

Every American is entitled to an education that matches his efforts, his ability, and his hopes.

Parents have the first responsibility for their children's education.

Parents also have the right to choose the school their children should attend.

Communities can best determine how to run their schools.

The education of our children should be determined not in Washington, but in the community where the children live and where their families pay taxes.

The real answer to a good education is what it has always been in America: a good teacher, and a willing and interested student.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 3, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR

JIM CAVANAUGH

FROM

JIM REICHLEY

SUBJECT

QUALITY OF LIFE ISSUES

During the first two years of the Ford Administration, President Ford necessarily concentrated on three areas of pressing concern to all Americans:

- Strengthening national defense
- Pursuit of world peace
- Economic recovery without inflation

Good progress has been made in all of these areas. Our armed forces are prepared to deal with a challenge from any aggressor. The U.S. is at peace, bonds with our allies have been strengthened, and potential trouble spots all over the world have been defused. The economy is growing along a steady course, while inflation has declined.

On the basis of improved security, at home and abroad, the President is now able to concentrate, as he looks toward the new administration that will begin next January, on positive programs to improve the quality of American life.

President Ford has identified six basic needs or goals, that most Americans regard as essential:

- A job
- A home
- Protection of health
- High quality education
- Protection against crime
- Opportunity for personal renewal through recreation

Americans of course have many other needs, but these six are perhaps the most fundamental. By concentrating on these six objectives at the beginning of the new administration, President Ford aims to achieve the same kind of rapid progress that has already been made in the areas of national defense, world peace, and restoration of economic health.



In each of these areas, the President has already made specific proposals. Congress has stalled on many of these proposals for political reasons. If Congress fails to act during the remainder of this session, the President will make these "quality of life" proposals top priority items in the new administration -- when he will stand before Congress with a mandate from the voters. In some areas, the President will make additional proposals as the campaign progresses.

The President expects to push most of these measures through to enactment during the first hundred days of the new administration.

These are the most pressing problems in each of the six priority areas, and what President Ford proposes to do about them:

JOBS (supplementary to material from Greenspan and Seidman)

Despite the current recovery, far too many Americans still remain without jobs. Almost 88 million workers now have jobs -- more than ever before in American history. But the unemployment rate continues to hang above seven percent. Even for heads of households, unemployment has been over five percent during four of the last seven months.

Some areas, moreover, suffer from chronic joblessness. These are areas -- such as the Detroit, San Francisco, and Jersey City labor market areas -- that have not benefitted as much as the overall economy from the present recovery.

It is the President's aim that every American who wants a job shall be able to find one. Jobs are the key not only to our economic problems but also to many of our social problems. Full employment will aid the restoration of our cities as good places to work and live, make it easier to overcome discrimination against minorities and women, and dry up many of the causes of delinquency among youth.

President Ford proposes to produce full employment through two basic economic policies:



- Holding down the growth in federal spending, which is one of the major underlying causes of job-killing inflation.
- Freeing up investment capital, through reduction in federal taxation, which leads to the creation of more jobs in private industry.

In addition, to aid areas of chronic unemployment, the President proposes a Job Incentives Bill that will give favorable tax treatment to companies that build or expand plants in areas where unemployment rose above seven percent in 1975.

The opposition party in Congress, unfortunately, has consistently resisted all of these policies aimed at producing full employment.

- Budget-breaking appropriations voted by the Democrats in Congress, if they had not been blocked by President Ford's vetoes, would have stirred up further inflation, which is one of the major causes of unemployment.
- By failing to pass the full tax cut requested by President Ford, the Congress has held down the supply of investment capital needed for economic growth.
- So far, the Democrats have not even passed the President's Job Incentives Bill, despite their professed concern for areas of chronic high unemployment.

The President's policies are aimed at achieving full employment by 1978. The opposition candidate does not aim for full employment before 1979. But the inflation that would be set off by enactment of the Democratic platform would leave the economy such a shambles that full employment would be put off for at least a generation.



HOMEOWNERSHIP (to come from Lynn and O'Neill)

PROTECTION OF HEALTH CARE

What are the nation's fundamental health care problems?

- Skyrocketing medical and hospital costs
- Lack of emphasis on preventive medicine -- many more Americans are killed or disabled by failure to observe good health rules than by communicable disease
- Shortages of doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel in under-served areas, such as some rural counties in the South and West, and ghetto neighborhoods in big cities.

Here is what President Ford proposes to do about these problems:

- The President has called for a catastrophic health insurance program, which will assure that Americans over 65 will not have to pay doctors' bills of more than \$250 or hospital bills of more than \$500 per year. This will relieve older Americans not only of immediate costs but also of the overhanging fear that the savings of a lifetime may be wiped out by a single illness.
- The President also has asked Congress to put limits on increases in charges made under Medicare by both doctors and hospitals -- in effect, establishing a yardstick for charges to private patients, as well.
- The Ford Administration is now developing means, in cooperation with the private insurance industry, to provide health insurance coverage for Americans, regardless of age, who are not now adequately insured. (MUST BE CLEARED WITH OMB)
- To aid the development of preventive medicine, the Ford Administration is undertaking increased research in such areas as alcoholism, drug abuse, and pre-natal care. In addition, the President, despite Congressional foot-dragging, pushed through a program for swine flu vaccination that will protect Americans against recurrence of an epidemic like that in 1918.
- To help place medical personnel in areas where they are now either in short supply or completely lacking, the President has directed that the National Health Services Corps program, which pays doctors and dentists to locate in under-served areas, be quadrupled. This program was formerly devoted mainly to rural areas, but the President has directed that during the coming year one-third of the personnel be assigned to under-served ghetto areas in large cities.



LIBRARY

QUALITY EDUCATION

What are the major problems in education?

- Parents in local communities have too little say in the kind of education their children receive.
- Teachers are smothered under layers of bureaucracy.
- Federal aid to education is ensnared in regulations and red-tape which stifle creativity and make it difficult for local school districts and teachers to carry out their missions.
- In many school districts, children who suffer from physical or mental disabilities still are not receiving the kind of help they need to prepare them for productive, active lives.
- In some areas, the cost of education falls too heavily on local school districts, pushing up local property taxes, and placing children and taxpayers in relatively poor districts at an unfair advantage.
- We still are not doing good enough at providing vocational training that fits young people for jobs actually available in American industry.
- The busing issue has caused unnecessary confusion and disruption in some school districts, particularly in metropolitan areas.
- Non-public schools, which make a valuable contribution to the nation's total education effort face serious financial difficulties.
- The costs of higher education are rising out of the reach of the average American family
- Private colleges are particularly vulnerable to the effects of inflation.



Here is what President Ford proposes to do about these problems:

- The President has called for consolidation of 24 Federal grant programs for elementary and high school education into a single grant program -- leaving most decisions to local officials so that direction of education will be restored to local school boards and to the parents and taxpayers that elect them.
- The President's proposal requires that three-fourths of Federal funds in the program be used to help educate handicapped and disadvantaged children.
- Federal funds will be distributed partly on the basis of economic need of families in the state.
- Vocational education also will be targeted for special Federal support under the Ford proposal.
- States will be required to pass through Federal funds to local school districts.
- The Ford Administration is providing aid to students at non-public schools for such services as compensatory education in reading and mathematics, child nutrition programs, and training of children with learning disabilities -- all services that go directly to students rather than to institutions, and therefore are permitted under the Constitution.
- To deal with the busing problem, the President has asked Congress for legislation that will limit the courts to using busing only where racial segregation of school children is the result of unlawful discrimination, and will limit the use of busing to the time that is needed to overcome unlawful discrimination -- generally not more than five years. This legislation would also set up a multi-racial National Community and Education Committee to help any school community requesting assistance in solving its desegregation problem.



- To foster intensified research on educational achievement and performance, President Ford is requesting a 28 percent increase in Federal support for the National Institute of Education.
- To meet the rising costs of higher education, the President has asked for full funding of the Federal Student Aid Program, permitting students to receive grants up to \$1,400 per year. The Administration is now considering a cost differential, which would permit additional aid to needy students attending high-cost institutions. (CLEAR WITH OMB)
- President Ford will continue to place emphasis on aid to students rather than to institutions, so that the student can make his own choice among public and private colleges.

PROTECTION AGAINST CRIME (to come from Cannon)

RECREATION

President Ford shares the belief of most Americans in the value of outdoor recreation as a means for physical development and personal renewal.

The President has therefore proposed the Bicentennial Land Heritage Act, which will establish a ten-year commitment to double the nation's holdings of national parks, recreation areas, wildlife refuges, urban parks, and historic sites.

This program will authorize use of \$1.5 billion for recreation purposes, to be broken down as follows:

- \$141 million for land acquisition
- \$700 million for development of new and existing parks into recreation areas suitable for public use
- \$459 for upgrading and increased staffing of national parks and wildlife refuges
- \$200 million for grants to cities to upgrade existing parks. Under this program the cities will be given broad flexibility in choice of projects and use of funds.



The Bicentennial Land Heritage Act will come in addition to the 1976 Land and Water Acquisition Act, under which \$3.6 billion will be authorized for use over a ten-year period to acquire additional lands for Federal and state parks. The two bills dovetail -- the funds for development and staffing included in the Heritage proposal are needed for use on the new Federal parklands that will be obtained through the Land and Water Acquisition Act.

The states will receive 60 percent of the funds authorized under the Land and Water Acquisition Act, with the remaining 40 percent to go for new or expanded Federal parks.

Together, these two bills will make good the President's commitment to a vast expansion of outdoor recreation facilities.

Jobs...expansion of homeownership...health protection... quality education...protection against crime...expansion of recreation facilities -- these are the high priority goals which President Ford has pledged to pursue to enactment in the opening months of the new administration.

