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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

COPY FOR Pi FILE

*Frank Smith*

*[Signature]*

SEP 10 1976

United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 8, 1976

John O. Marsh, Jr., Esq.  
Counselor to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

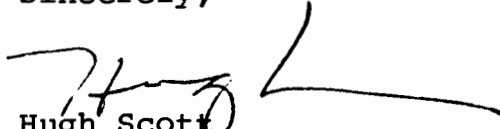
Dear Jack:

Senator Mathias has passed along to me the attached working paper for major campaign issues.

Senator Mathias makes several good points and I would appreciate your insuring that the President personally sees his suggestions.

With warm personal regard,

Sincerely,

  
Hugh Scott  
United States Senator

HS/es  
Enclosure

SENATOR MATHIAS' WORKING PAPER FOR MAJOR CAMPAIGN ISSUES

1) JOBS: Republicans must comit themselves to the goal of full employment. In pursuing this goal we must: redefine the concept of full employment; train people for private sector employment; aim at critical geographical areas of unemployment; develop specific resources in government to offer more private job opportunities; monitor incentives to make sure they produce more jobs; support industries which offer jobs, low pollution, good balance of payments and growing future for employment and overall national growth; support limited national economic planning mechanisms, tied in with pilot projects, better forecasting, and debate on national goals; encourage voluntary projects on the neighborhood level between business, government and labor; provide seed money and resource publication; give neighborhoods, cities, regions and states a formal role in setting national economic priorities (as Humphrey-Hawkins does not); get both business and Republicans to address positive solutions to the jobs issue; make sure partnerships with business are open and above the charges of special-interest favoritism.

2) INCOME MAINTENANCE: Must adequately begin by analyzing what is wrong with the present system--this is not adequately addressed by either platform. Major present drawbacks are: 1) disincentives for recipients to seek job training or employment 2) encourages non-socially accepted activity such as family desertion 3) administrative chaos which is costly and error-prone 4) programs which strive for conflicting goals and reduce self-respect and self-sufficiency of beneficiaries. Rather than adopting either platform approach, we must support S.3280 which will create a one-year commission to study for the first time all federal programs that transfer cash and in-kind assistance to individuals and recommend specific legislation. Commission should study several alternatives including a federal takeover which has been supported by the Committee for Economic Development, an organization of business leaders.

3) ADEQUATE HEALTH COVERAGE: Must provide adequate health coverage at a price that people can afford. Some type of national health insurance program is inevitable and necessary. What form it will take and how it will be financed is less clear. However, I believe the emphasis must be on preventive care and cost control. Indeed, preventive care is one of the best ways to hold down the cost of health care--diet, paramedics, health education in the cities and in the schools where the people are.

4) CITIES: Potential insolvency, e.g., New York City; Washington, D. C, Financial stability of cities relates to: 1) Regional cooperation: requiring inter-jurisdictional cooperation and financing. Viewing city financial problems in metropolitan context, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. 2) National Regional Imbalances: The "Sun Belt" states are experiencing unprecedented growth at the expense of older regions of the country (Northeast and Midwest). Federal tax policies, Federal installations' location decisions, Federal contracting policies all contribute to this boom and resultant national regional imbalance in economic growth. 3) Housing: return to basic public housing program (direct construction subsidies) and moderate income rental programs (subsidize below market interest rate--Sec. 236 program). Both programs are proven and less costly than present "rent supplement" (Sec. 8) program which has inflated the housing market and retarded new construction. Consolidated block grants--continue, but assure that major urban centers will not be shortchanged in the future due to formula. The block grant program cut in many more counties and small towns on the block grant pie, yet did not substantially increase the total dollar amount available to local governments. Block grants are fine as long as they are adequately funded.

5) FOREIGN POLICY: We must continue to reduce the tensions that might lead to a nuclear war. Two Republican administrations have pursued foreign policy that has transformed the international scene. We are on good terms with the Soviet Union and now have contact with the Peoples Republic of China. We must insist on reciprocity in any concrete steps we take to curb nuclear proliferation or to limit conventional arms, but we must not hesitate to take the initiative in seeking such agreements. We must actively pursue SALT limitation agreements, press for Mutual Balance of Forces Reduction, put sensible limits on the gift and sale of conventional military equipment, take these actions in consultation with our allies. In essence, we have a moral obligation to the American people and all mankind to seek some less fragile guarantor of world peace than the balance of terror