

**Attorney General Clark, Distinguished Attorneys General:**

**1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.**

**We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.**

**One is the problem of law enforcement.**

**I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime. That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.**

**• • • • •**

**2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act.**



They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

• • • • •

3. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government.



not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

• • • • •

4. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. Last year, there were 8.9 million. 250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national



problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service Act, which should increase the number of qualified students who choose careers in government.
- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act, which would offer fellowships to State and local government employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen the training and personnel systems.

• • • • •

5. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word "Federal." All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about 17 percent of what they themselves are spending.

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just



a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep  
America moving.

#####



Attorney General Clark, Distinguished Attorneys General:

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime. That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.

\* \* \* \* \*

2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act.



They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

\* \* \* \* \*

3. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government;



not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

\* \* \* \* \*

4. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. Last year, there were 8.9 million. 250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national



problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service Act, which should increase the number of qualified students who choose careers in government.
- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act, which would offer fellowships to State and local government employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen the training and personnel systems.

\* \* \* \* \*

5. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word "Federal." All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about 17 percent of what they themselves are spending.

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just



- 5 -

a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep  
America moving.

# # # # #

**January 30, 1968**  
**6:10 p.m.**

**MR. PRESIDENT**

**Your talking points for meeting  
with representatives of the  
National Association of Attorneys  
General, tomorrow at 11:30 a.m.**

**-- prepared by Benchley**

**-- revised by McPherson**

**Charles Maguire**

**CMM:dlc**



National Association of Attorneys General  
January 31, 1968  
11:30 a.m.  
Words: 545 / P. Benchley

## TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime. That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.

2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

3. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local



solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

4. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. Last year, there were 8.9 million. 250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.



I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service Act, which should increase the number of qualified students who choose careers in government.
- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act, which would offer fellowships to State and local government employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen the training and personnel systems.

5. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word "Federal." All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about 17 percent of



what they themselves are spending.

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just  
a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep  
America moving.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 30, 1968

*Charles -  
OK as  
amended*

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES MAGUIRE

FROM: Peter Benchley *PB*

Attached are the talking points for the President's meeting with the delegation from the National Association of Attorneys General tomorrow. Guided by secret messages passed to me in the locker room of the Cosmos Club by a spavined Armenian elf, I have tried to put the emphasis on Federal-State relations. I used Jack McNulty's San Antonio speech, last year's crime message, and various odds and ends.

My last (and only) information is that this will be delivered to about 14 sober souls in the Cabinet Room.



~~Wednesday~~, January 31, 1968

11:30 a.m.

Words: 545

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level. 52

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today. 69

One is the problem of law enforcement. 76

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime.

-That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way

I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime. 117

2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act. 198

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American. 198

3. ~~The last thing the Federal Government wants to do is take over any system of law enforcement. We don't want to do it, and we are not equipped to do it. What we are equipped to do is help you strengthen and improve your own systems -- as you see fit, with an eye to your own particular problems and your own special needs.~~



We can, as I said when I recommended the act, assist and encourage the modernization of law enforcement systems.

Your police and correctional institutions need new techniques of gathering and analyzing information. They need better training. They need better equipment. They need new programs to investigate both the causes of crime and the means of rehabilitating criminals.

What we can do -- what I want us to do -- is provide grants to help you begin and maintain these programs. If we get this act, we will be able to pay, in some cases, up to 90 percent of the cost to State and local law enforcement agencies of programs to improve their police, courts, and correctional systems.

All we ask is that the particular agency show concrete evidence that it is willing to undertake such programs.

3.

All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction. 230

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities. 260

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities. 285

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities. 304



4. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks. 330

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. <sup>Last year</sup> ~~In 1965~~, there were <sup>8.9</sup> ~~7.7~~ million.

250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers. 368

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government. 388

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand. 422

-- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service

Act, which should increase the number of qualified

students who choose careers in government. 446

-- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act,

which would offer fellowships to State and local government

employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen

the training and personnel systems. 477

~~That Act has passed the Senate. I hope the House will pass~~

~~it soon.~~

5 As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a

creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much

emphasis on the word 'Federal'. All of our Federal grants to State

and local governments represent only about <sup>17</sup>~~16~~ percent of what they

themselves are spending. ~~for education, housing, welfare, and the~~

~~other major programs.~~ 521



So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just a  
fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep  
America moving. 545

National Association of Attorneys General  
Wednesday, January 31, 1968  
11:30 a.m.

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime. That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.



2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

3. The last thing the Federal Government wants to do is take over any system of law enforcement. We don't want to do it, and we are not equipped to do it. What we are equipped to do is help you strengthen and improve your own systems -- as you see fit, with an eye to your own particular problems and your own special needs.

We can, as I said when I recommended the act, assist and encourage the modernization of law enforcement systems.

Your police and correctional institutions need new techniques of gathering and analyzing information. They need better training. They need better equipment. They need new programs to investigate both the causes of crime and the means of rehabilitating criminals.

What we can do -- what I want us to do -- is provide grants to help you begin and maintain these programs. If we get this act, we will be able to pay, in some cases, up to 90 percent of the cost to State and local law enforcement agencies of programs to improve their police, courts, and correctional systems.

All we ask is that the particular agency show concrete evidence that it is willing to undertake such programs.



4. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

5. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. <sup>*Last year*</sup> <sup>*8.9*</sup> ~~In 1965~~, there were ~~7.7~~ million.

250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.



-- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service

Act, which should increase the number of qualified

students who choose careers in government.

-- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act,

which would offer fellowships to State and local government

employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen

the training and personnel systems.

~~That Act has passed the Senate. I hope the House will pass~~

~~it soon.~~

6. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word 'Federal'. All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about <sup>17</sup>~~16~~ percent of what they themselves are spending. ~~for education, housing, welfare, and the other major programs.~~

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep America moving.

National Association of Attorneys General  
Wednesday, January 31, 1968  
11:30 a. m.

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime. That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.



2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

3. The last thing the Federal Government wants to do is take over any system of law enforcement. We don't want to do it, and we are not equipped to do it. What we are equipped to do is help you strengthen and improve your own systems -- as you see fit, with an eye to your own particular problems and your own special needs.

We can, as I said when I recommended the act, assist and encourage the modernization of law enforcement systems.

Your police and correctional institutions need new techniques of gathering and analyzing information. They need better training. They need better equipment. They need new programs to investigate both the causes of crime and the means of rehabilitating criminals.

What we can do -- what I want us to do -- is provide grants to help you begin and maintain these programs. If we get this act, we will be able to pay, in some cases, up to 90 percent of the cost to State and local law enforcement agencies of programs to improve their police, courts, and correctional systems.

All we ask is that the particular agency show concrete evidence that it is willing to undertake such programs.

4. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.



5. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. *Last year* <sup>8.9</sup> ~~In 1965~~, there were ~~7.7~~ million.

250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

-- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service

Act, which should increase the number of qualified

students who choose careers in government.

-- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act,

which would offer fellowships to State and local government

employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen

the training and personnel systems.

~~That Act has passed the Senate. I hope the House will pass~~

~~it soon.~~

6. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word 'Federal'. All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about <sup>17</sup>~~16~~ percent of what they themselves are spending ~~for education, housing, welfare, and the~~ other major programs.

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep America moving.



National Association of Attorneys General  
Wednesday, January 31, 1968  
11:30 a.m.

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime. That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.

2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

3. The last thing the Federal Government wants to do is take over any system of law enforcement. We don't want to do it, and we are not equipped to do it. What we are equipped to do is help you strengthen and improve your own systems -- as you see fit, with an eye to your own particular problems and your own special needs.

We can, as I said when I recommended the act, assist and encourage the modernization of law enforcement systems.

Your police and correctional institutions need new techniques of gathering and analyzing information. They need better training.

They need better equipment. They need new programs to investigate both the causes of crime and the means of rehabilitating criminals.

What we can do -- what I want us to do -- is provide grants to help you begin and maintain these programs. If we get this act, we will be able to pay, in some cases, up to 90 percent of the cost to State and local law enforcement agencies of programs to improve their police, courts, and correctional systems.

All we ask is that the particular agency show concrete evidence that it is willing to undertake such programs.

4. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.



5. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. *Last year* <sup>8.9</sup> ~~In 1965~~, there were ~~7.7~~ million.

250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

-- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service

Act, which should increase the number of qualified

students who choose careers in government.

-- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act,

which would offer fellowships to State and local government

employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen

the training and personnel systems.

~~That Act has passed the Senate. I hope the House will pass~~

~~it soon.~~

6. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word 'Federal'. All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about <sup>17</sup>~~16~~ percent of what they themselves are spending ~~for education, housing, welfare, and the other major programs.~~

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep America moving.

National Association of Attorneys General  
Wednesday, January 31, 1968  
11:30 a.m.

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime. That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.



2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

3. The last thing the Federal Government wants to do is take over any system of law enforcement. We don't want to do it, and we are not equipped to do it. What we are equipped to do is help you strengthen and improve your own systems -- as you see fit, with an eye to your own particular problems and your own special needs.

We can, as I said when I recommended the act, assist and encourage the modernisation of law enforcement systems.

Your police and correctional institutions need new techniques of gathering and analysing information. They need better training. They need better equipment. They need new programs to investigate both the causes of crime and the means of rehabilitating criminals.

What we can do -- what I want us to do -- is provide grants to help you begin and maintain these programs. If we get this act, we will be able to pay, in some cases, up to 90 percent of the cost to State and local law enforcement agencies of programs to improve their police, courts, and correctional systems.

All we ask is that the particular agency show concrete evidence that it is willing to undertake such programs.

4. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

5. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. *Last year ~~8.7~~ 8.9* In ~~1965~~, there were ~~8.7~~ million.

250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.



-- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service

Act, which should increase the number of qualified

students who choose careers in government.

-- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act,

which would offer fellowships to State and local government

employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen

the training and personnel systems.

~~That Act has passed the Senate. I hope the House will pass~~

~~it soon.~~

6. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word 'Federal'. All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about <sup>17</sup>~~16~~ percent of what they themselves are spending ~~for education, housing, welfare, and the~~ other major programs.

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep America moving.

National Association of Attorneys General  
Wednesday, January 31, 1968  
11:30 a.m.

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime.

That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way

I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.

2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

3. The last thing the Federal Government wants to do is take over any system of law enforcement. We don't want to do it, and we are not equipped to do it. What we are equipped to do is help you strengthen and improve your own systems -- as you see fit, with an eye to your own particular problems and your own special needs.



We can, as I said when I recommended the act, assist and encourage the modernization of law enforcement systems.

Your police and correctional institutions need new techniques of gathering and analyzing information. They need better training. They need better equipment. They need new programs to investigate both the causes of crime and the means of rehabilitating criminals.

What we can do -- what I want us to do -- is provide grants to help you begin and maintain these programs. If we get this act, we will be able to pay, in some cases, up to 90 percent of the cost to State and local law enforcement agencies of programs to improve their police, courts, and correctional systems.

All we ask is that the particular agency show concrete evidence that it is willing to undertake such programs.

4. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

5. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. <sup>*Last year*</sup> <sup>*8.9*</sup> ~~In 1965~~, there were ~~7.7~~ million.

250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

-- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service

Act, which should increase the number of qualified

students who choose careers in government.

-- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act,

which would offer fellowships to State and local government

employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen

the training and personnel systems.

~~That Act has passed the Senate. I hope the House will pass~~

~~it soon.~~

6. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word 'Federal'. All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about <sup>17</sup>~~16~~ percent of what they themselves are spending ~~for education, housing, welfare, and the other major programs.~~

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep America moving.



National Association of Attorneys General  
Wednesday, January 31, 1968  
11:30 a.m.

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime.

That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way

I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.

2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

3. The last thing the Federal Government wants to do is take over any system of law enforcement. We don't want to do it, and we are not equipped to do it. What we are equipped to do is help you strengthen and improve your own systems -- as you see fit, with an eye to your own particular problems and your own special needs.

We can, as I said when I recommended the act, assist and encourage the modernization of law enforcement systems.

Your police and correctional institutions need new techniques of gathering and analyzing information. They need better training. They need better equipment. They need new programs to investigate both the causes of crime and the means of rehabilitating criminals.

What we can do -- what I want us to do -- is provide grants to help you begin and maintain these programs. If we get this act, we will be able to pay, in some cases, up to 90 percent of the cost to State and local law enforcement agencies of programs to improve their police, courts, and correctional systems.

All we ask is that the particular agency show concrete evidence that it is willing to undertake such programs.

4. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

5. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. *Last year* 8.9 ~~In 1965~~, there were ~~7.7~~ million.

250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.



-- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service

Act, which should increase the number of qualified  
students who choose careers in government.

-- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act,

which would offer fellowships to State and local government  
employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen  
the training and personnel systems.

~~That Act has passed the Senate. I hope the House will pass~~

~~it soon.~~

6. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a  
creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much  
emphasis on the word 'Federal'. All of our Federal grants to State  
and local governments represent only about <sup>17</sup>~~16~~ percent of what they  
themselves are spending ~~for education, housing, welfare, and the~~  
~~other major programs.~~

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep America moving.

National Association of Attorneys General  
Wednesday, January 31, 1968  
11:30 a.m.

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime.

That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way

I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.

2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

3. The last thing the Federal Government wants to do is take over any system of law enforcement. We don't want to do it, and we are not equipped to do it. What we are equipped to do is help you strengthen and improve your own systems -- as you see fit, with an eye to your own particular problems and your own special needs.

We can, as I said when I recommended the act, assist and encourage the modernization of law enforcement systems.

Your police and correctional institutions need new techniques of gathering and analyzing information. They need better training. They need better equipment. They need new programs to investigate both the causes of crime and the means of rehabilitating criminals.

What we can do -- what I want us to do -- is provide grants to help you begin and maintain these programs. If we get this act, we will be able to pay, in some cases, up to 90 percent of the cost to State and local law enforcement agencies of programs to improve their police, courts, and correctional systems.

All we ask is that the particular agency show concrete evidence that it is willing to undertake such programs.



4. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

5. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. <sup>Last year</sup> ~~In 1965~~, there were <sup>8.9</sup> ~~7.7~~ million.

250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

-- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service

Act, which should increase the number of qualified

students who choose careers in government.

-- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act,

which would offer fellowships to State and local government

employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen

the training and personnel systems.

~~That Act has passed the Senate. I hope the House will pass~~

~~it soon.~~

6. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word 'Federal'. All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about <sup>17</sup>~~16~~ percent of what they themselves are spending ~~for education, housing, welfare, and the other major programs.~~

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep America moving.

1125 Jerrito  
National Association of Attorneys General  
Wednesday, January 31, 1968

11:30 a.m.

Benehley

1-30-68

TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime.

That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way

I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the

long-run battle against crime.



2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

3. The last thing the Federal Government wants to do is take over any system of law enforcement. We don't want to do it, and we are not equipped to do it. What we are equipped to do is help you strengthen and improve your own systems -- as you see fit, with an eye to your own particular problems and your own special needs.

We can, as I said when I recommended the act, assist and encourage the modernization of law enforcement systems.

Your police and correctional institutions need new techniques of gathering and analyzing information. They need better training. They need better equipment. They need new programs to investigate both the causes of crime and the means of rehabilitating criminals.

What we can do -- what I want us to do -- is provide grants to help you begin and maintain these programs. If we get this act, we will be able to pay, in some cases, up to 90 percent of the cost to State and local law enforcement agencies of programs to improve their police, courts, and correctional systems.

All we ask is that the particular agency show concrete evidence that it is willing to undertake such programs.

4. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

5. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. In 1965, there were 7.7 million. 250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

-- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service

Act, which should increase the number of qualified

students who choose careers in government.

-- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act,

which would offer fellowships to State and local government

employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen

the training and personnel systems.

That Act has passed the Senate. I hope the House will pass

it soon.

6. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word 'Federal'. All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about 16 percent of what they themselves are spending for education, housing, welfare, and the other major programs.



So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep America moving.

JANUARY 31, 1968 PRESIDENT'S REMARKS TO  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS  
GENERAL.

Speech removed from  
3-Ring binder

Attorney General Clark, Distinguished Attorneys General:

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today. One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime. That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.

\*\*\*\*\*

2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act. Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

\*\*\*\*\*

3. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities. They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.



4. And the governments of your State and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. Last year, there were 8.9 million. 250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

-- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service Act, which should increase the number of qualified students who choose careers in government.

-- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act, which would offer fellowships to State and local government employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen the training and personnel systems.

\*\*\*\*\*

5. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word "Federal." All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about 17 percent of what they themselves are spending.

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep America moving.

#####

Words: 545

Attorney General Clark, Distinguished Attorneys General:

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime. That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.

\* \* \* \* \*

2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act.

They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

\* \* \* \* \*

3. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government;



not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

\* \* \* \* \*

4. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. Last year, there were 8.9 million. 250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national

problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service Act, which should increase the number of qualified students who choose careers in government.
- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act, which would offer fellowships to State and local government employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen the training and personnel systems.

\* \* \* \* \*

5. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word "Federal." All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about 17 percent of what they themselves are spending.

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just

- 5 -

a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep  
America moving.

# # # # #

(43)  
**SPEECH DRAFT**

January 30, 1968  
6:10 p.m. Rec'd 6:40p

MR. PRESIDENT

Your talking points for meeting  
with representatives of the  
National Association of Attorneys  
General, tomorrow at 11:30 a.m.

-- prepared by Benchley

-- revised by McPherson

  
Charles Maguire

National Association of Attorneys General  
January 31, 1968  
11:30 a.m.  
Words: 545 / P. Benchley

# TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT

1. I am glad you could come by to see us today. You are the leading lawyers of your States. The problems you face every day are so complex they would have staggered an Attorney General fifty years ago. You are challenged with issues of national importance that must be dealt with on a local level.

We share a lot of those problems, and I want to talk to you about a couple of them today.

One is the problem of law enforcement.

I am not going to stand before you and tell you I'm against crime. That ought to be obvious. But I want to talk for a moment about a way I think we can work together toward a common goal -- winning the long-run battle against crime.

2. As you know, last year I asked the first session of the 90th Congress to pass a Safe Streets and Crime Control Act. They have not yet done so. I am going to keep pushing -- and keep pushing and keep pushing -- for that act.

Not just because I believe -- which I do -- that it will help State and local law enforcement agencies combat crime. But because I think it will give Federal, State and local governments an opportunity to cooperate in a constructive partnership which will benefit every American.

3. All of the common problems that face us today -- not just crime -- deserve this kind of cooperative attention. Housing, pollution, education, health, job opportunities -- none of these falls into a specific geographical jurisdiction.

They are national problems, because they affect every one of us. But they are also local problems. They demand local



solutions, because they can be solved only within our communities.

They raise questions not of politics, but of government; not of States' rights, but of people's rights; not of separate responsibilities, but of shared responsibilities.

The Federal Government has a role to play. But the leading role must be played by our States and cities.

4. And the governments of your States and cities must keep pace with the challenges they face. They must constantly build their strength and reinforce their ranks.

By 1975, we estimate there will be 11 million people working in State and local governments. Last year, there were 8.9 million. 250,000 new administrative, technical and professional employees will be needed every year. That doesn't include teachers.

And yet for each new college graduate in city and regional planning, there will be two vacancies in local government.

I think the Federal Government can help meet this shortage -- not by stepping in, but by viewing it as a national problem and creating programs which can be applied by local governments as their needs demand.

- We have asked for the Education for the Public Service Act, which should increase the number of qualified students who choose careers in government.
- We have asked for the Intergovernmental Manpower Act, which would offer fellowships to State and local government employees. It would also provide grants to help strengthen the training and personnel systems.

5. As you know, we have called this constructive cooperation a creative Federalism, a new Federalism. Perhaps that puts too much emphasis on the word "Federal." All of our Federal grants to State and local governments represent only about 17 percent of

what they themselves are spending.

So the Federal share we want to maintain is really just  
a fraction. But it is a vital fraction, and it has helped keep  
America moving.