

of Federal, State, and local authorities. Professional criminals also have moved into the illicit distribution of other dangerous drugs; such as LSD, which are subject to control by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. As the President noted in his transmittal message, "more than nine out of 10 seizures of LSD made by the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control have also turned up marihuana—but that Bureau has no jurisdiction over marihuana."

Moreover, the criminal elements which traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs are involved in a great variety of other criminal activities which fall within the jurisdiction of State and local governments.

To help overcome the ineffectiveness and inefficiency caused by jurisdictional problems, law-enforcement agencies have built a complex web of communication and cooperation. Some States, such as California and New York, have established data centers, which are widely used. At the Federal level, the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, and the Bureau of Narcotics exchange information and have extensive cooperative relationships with each other and with State and local law-enforcement agencies. Yet the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice found that coordination and cooperation among law-enforcement agencies are not adequate to the need. It made a number of recommendations, including a central role for the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department of Justice in gathering, analyzing, and disseminating information needed by law-enforcement agencies throughout the country.

Executive Order No. 11396 of February 7, 1968, directs the Attorney General to facilitate and coordinate all Federal law-enforcement and crime-prevention activities and all Federal programs for assisting State and local law-enforcement agencies. The pending Safe Streets and Crime Control Act would give the Attorney General even broader authority for supporting State and local agencies through training programs, technical assistance, and grants-in-aid.

But the Attorney General and other law-enforcement authorities face unnecessary difficulties under present executive branch organization. This reorganization will eliminate those difficulties in the field of narcotics and dangerous drugs, and permit more effective use of Federal resources available for law enforcement, research, and public education with respect to drug abuse. It will give the Attorney General direct control over additional important resources for assisting State and local governments. At the same time, officers responsible for enforcement of the narcotics and dangerous drug laws will be placed under a Cabinet officer whose primary concern is law enforcement, thereby assuring them the strongest possible interest and support from the departmental level.

In 1949 the first Hoover Commission recommended that the Bureau of Narcotics be transferred to Justice. In lieu of reorganization, however, President Truman sought to strengthen coordination at the Federal level by establishing the Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics.

In 1963 the President's Advisory Commission on Narcotics and Drug Abuse again recommended that responsibility for enforcing the narcotics laws be transferred to Justice, along with responsibility for