

portant achievements in effective enforcement provide an even stronger basis for this transfer.

The Department of Justice is, of course, the Federal agency whose primary concern is crime control. Drugs and narcotics are inextricably interwoven into the fabric of crime in America. The Department is charged with detecting and prosecuting violations of Federal law. These critically important cases of highest priority require the coordination promised by this reorganization.

Another observation of the Hoover Commission was that the transfer would facilitate law enforcement by providing "a single channel of contact with State and local authorities" in criminal matters that may or may not involve drug violations.

A good reason in 1949, it is even better today. For the Department of Justice today is forging stronger and closer links, so vitally needed, with State and local agencies of criminal justice.

The reorganization, together with a manpower increase and new criminal laws, would vastly enlarge the Federal Government's ability to arrest the growing peril of narcotics and dangerous drugs.

Federal law enforcement will be strengthened. Work with State and local governments and with other nations will be simplified and expanded. Contracts with the educational, scientific, and sociological communities will be more meaningful with unification. Extensive research will be conducted. Public education efforts can be intensified.

I urge your support of this reorganization. It is important to our safety as to our health.

Chairman BLATNIK. Thank you, sir. Mr. Holifield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. General Clark, your statement is very brief, but I think every sentence is meaningful, and, coming as it does from the head Federal law-enforcement man in the Nation, I think it deserves all of our attention.

I have a few questions which I hope will go into a little more detail on some of the points which you make. Will the emphasis of the program, the efforts placed on Justice, be wholly on enforcement of the criminal law to the exclusion of other approaches?

Mr. CLARK. Let me answer that this way, Mr. Holifield—

Mr. HOLIFIELD. And I am speaking in relation to what about programs of prevention and public education and medical and psychiatric treatment, the facility at Lexington, Ky., and those approaches. I am trying to draw the line between your responsibility and where the responsibility for these other programs lies, if they lie outside of the Department of Justice.

Mr. CLARK. The approaches to crime control in every area, as in narcotics and drug abuse, are many. A first responsibility of Government, though, has to be the control of crime, the protection of the public. And a major benefit of this reorganization will be the consolidation into a single agency—and that agency in Government which has the primary Federal responsibility for crime control—of two agencies that are already spending most of their time, 8 percent in the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, on criminal investigation and control work.

This does not mean that education, health, and related efforts will not be actually implemented, assisted, and expanded by this consolida-