

tion. It does mean, though, that in the critical area of crime control, our opportunity for effectiveness will be much greater.

I think it is very difficult for local law enforcement officers to understand, when they are consolidated, when their narcotics squad handles all drugs, why they have to have a training program for LSD, say, and hallucinogens from BADC, and perhaps weeks later have a training program on opiates from Narcotics.

I think it is difficult for manufacturers to understand why it is that BADC at one time and Narcotics at another have to look at what are essentially the same aspects of their activities and records. I think it is very difficult for us to justify within our own house why we train agents of these two Bureaus, who are performing such highly similar work, with different resources.

I think it is difficult for us to explain why we maintain different laboratory setups for them when consolidation would offer so much more to each.

Therefore, in all aspects of our work, I think we can improve our service. Take education. It must be difficult for educators around the country to explain to themselves and their students why it is that one week they will hear from BADC about a certain type of drug, and another week they will hear from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics about another type of drug.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. In other words, you would have a lecturer who would go on one of these educational tours, you would have him cover the complete field of narcotics and dangerous drugs, rather than have two different men come in and do this?

Mr. CLARK. Absolutely. They are related in the environment in which we live, they are related in every other way, they are related in their enforcement aspects, and they are related in people's minds; and it is anomalous, indeed, that the Federal Government, which needs to provide leadership in this area, has made this anomalous division.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Would that sending out of educators in that informational work you are doing, would that come under one of the other agencies like the Health, Education, and Welfare, or would it come under the Department of Justice?

Mr. CLARK. Well, insofar as it is related to abuse, it would come primarily under the Department of Justice, because we as an enforcement agency will be dealing with this aspect. That doesn't mean that HEW won't have much vaster programs fully financed, that will be involved in the medical, health and social aspects of it.

It doesn't mean that their work in treating the individual, in working with drugs and narcotics as a health program, won't be vastly expanded. But it means that when we get to the abuse area and crime-control area, we will have a central nerve center that will work in unity.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Let's take a specific case. What will the Rehabilitation Center at Lexington, Ky., where will that be placed in the organizational setup? Will that still be under the present head, or will it come into the Department of Justice?

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Holifield, neither Fort Worth nor Lexington will be affected by this reorganization. Those are Public Health Service, Federal Bureau of Prisons—operated institutions. Actually, we think of them as Federal Bureau of Prisons operations.