

MR. ROSENTHAL. Will the tax collecting functions of the Internal Revenue Service be affected by the transfer to Justice?

In other words, they collect taxes now. How will this be handled?

MR. CLARK. They will continue to collect the taxes, as they do now.

MR. ROSENTHAL. One of the main concerns of many people, almost all people are deeply concerned about the narcotics problem, they have a skepticism or doubt that strict excellent enforcement is the real final solution to the narcotics problem in the United States.

I mean, we could double the number of agents, quadruple the number of arrests and have more efficient prosecutions. My own judgment is that wouldn't solve the problem.

Some of those who testified yesterday said that organized crime is involved, and they add enormously to the availability of narcotics and drugs, and if we reduce that, in my judgment, it still wouldn't solve the narcotics problem in the United States, that the problem is a deep social problem, a problem of—someone used the word yesterday—of alienation with society, why the people do these things, what are the stimulants available.

Now, there isn't any doubt in my mind if this plan is approved, there will be more efficient enforcements. I don't doubt that at all. But will we lose the emphasis on inquiring as to the basic causes and ills that make people want to go the narcotics route?

Will the legal enforcement emphasis detract from the investigation you should be making into the "why."

MR. CLARK. Just the opposite, in my judgment.

The medical needs are great. There is no question about that. Sociological studies are awfully important. And in a sense they will be the ultimate factor in society's effort to eliminate addiction.

Separating them from responsibility for the hardware, for the enforcement, for the police work, should enlarge their incentives and their opportunities to attack their problem for what it is, without the inhibitions that would come from dual responsibilities.

At the same time, the public has to be protected. The people who are involved in trafficking in narcotics are hardened criminals.

It is a fact, a very unhappy fact, that organized crime looks to narcotics as a principal source of its income. Gambling, shylocking, and narcotics are the basic financial support for all of organized crime.

If you take the people arrested by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, you will find they have records, criminal records. You will find that we are dealing with the criminal element, and that we need very effective enforcement at this time. So, I think we will gain on both sides.

MR. ROSENTHAL. How do you relate this to prohibition?

We couldn't enforce prohibition, so we adjusted to it.

How do you relate this to that? Is it possible we can stamp out narcotics abuse and the taking of narcotics by a massive enforcement program? Do you think that is at all possible?

MR. CLARK. I would say that that is probably possible. I don't think that you can enforce crime out of human life. I do think you can enforce organized crime out of a society. And I think history has proved that many times.

I think history has also proved you can have societies without narcotics. I think the times are difficult for that and I do not think