law has a duty and a responsibility to report it to the enforcing authorities.

Mr. ERLENBORN. I think I would agree with you. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Chairman BLATNIK. Mr. Edwards?

Mr. EDWARDS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Attorney General, in spite of all of the questions, we keep coming back to the fact that most of your testimony has been to the point that BDAC and Bureau of Narcotics ought to be joined together. But I am still not clear why the Justice Department. Why not Treasury, for example? Or HEW, for example?

Mr. CLARK. Well, let me put it this way: I spend the greater part of my time in matters relating to crime. If you take, on a substantive basis, the resources of the Department of Justice and divide them into allocations, most of our resources go to crime control. Of the agencies of the Federal Government, the Department of Justice is the chief agency concerned with the control of crime in the United States. Drugs and narcotics are a very major part of crime in the United States. Organized crime handles billions illegally annually. One of the chief sources of its income, one of the major three, is trafficking in drugs and narcotics. Of the people arrested not only by the Federal agencies but by State and local agencies in narcotics activities, a very substantial proportion are involved in lives of crime. They are criminals. Crime control requires the control of drugs and narcotics. It is a major national problem. And the responsibility for control of narcotics and dangerous drugs should be vested in the official in government who has the greatest concern with the control of crime. Not the person that is involved in education, or in welfare and health. Not the person that is involved in financing, in balance of payments, in taxes and in fiscal matters. Illegal drug traffic is a crime problem. It is a major crime problem. It cries for control. And I think the Department of Justice provides the best opportunities for the full realization of the Federal potential in that area.

Mr. EDWARDS. Now the Department of Justice has been the coordinator, so to speak, of all of the Federal Government's efforts as far as organized crime is concerned, isn't that correct?

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Edwards, I guess that the Department of Justice is the coordinator beyond organized crime, for the reason that the ultimate decision on prosecution has to rest with the prosecutor.

Mr. EDWARDS. You are aware of the fact that another subcommittee has been holding extensive hearings into the economy and efficiency of the Federal Government's effort insofar as organized crime is concerned. Mr. Vinson from your Department has testified at length before that subcommittee. The gentlemen sitting with you at the table have testified before that subcommittee. The general import of all of the testimony was that there was a good coordination between Federal agencies involved with organized crime problems. Mr. Vinson pointed out Bureau of Narcotics, FBI, Department of Labor, Internal Revenue Service, which includes IRS intelligence, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, Customs, Post Office, SEC, as agencies involved with organized crime enforcement and all of which cooperate with and work closely with the Justice Department. You wouldn't dispute that, would you?